



BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

—OF—

DANE COUNTY,

WISCONSIN.

Containing Biographical Sketches of Pioneers and Leading Citizens.

"Biography is the only true history."--Emerson.



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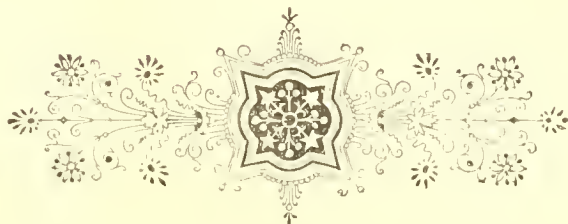
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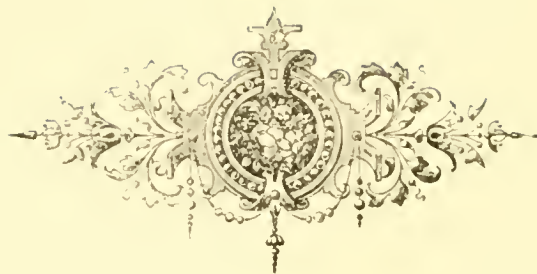
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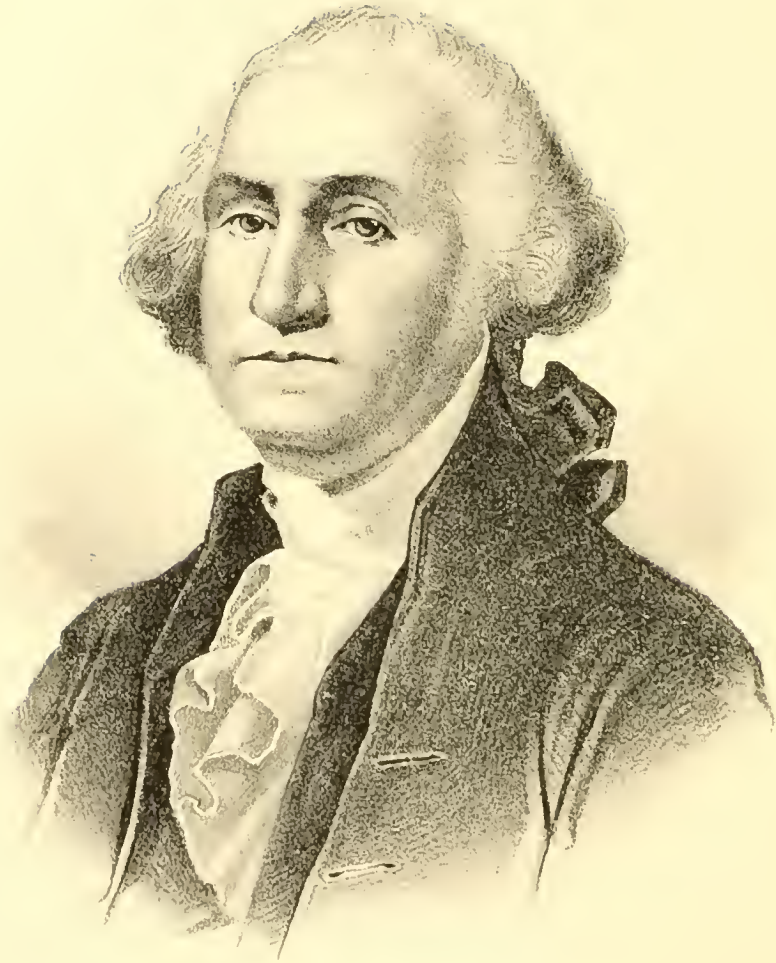
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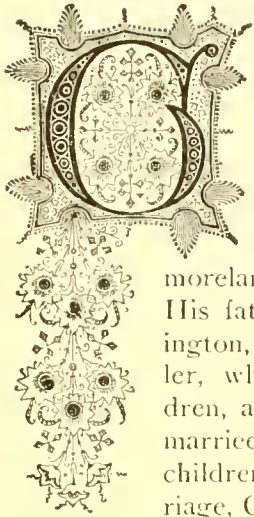




George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-1797, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthage, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose,

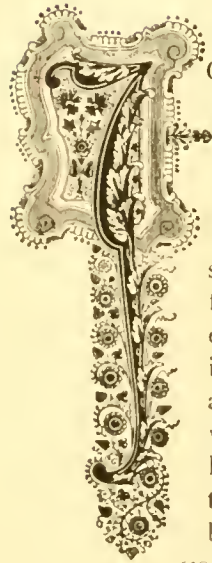
His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

At the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this

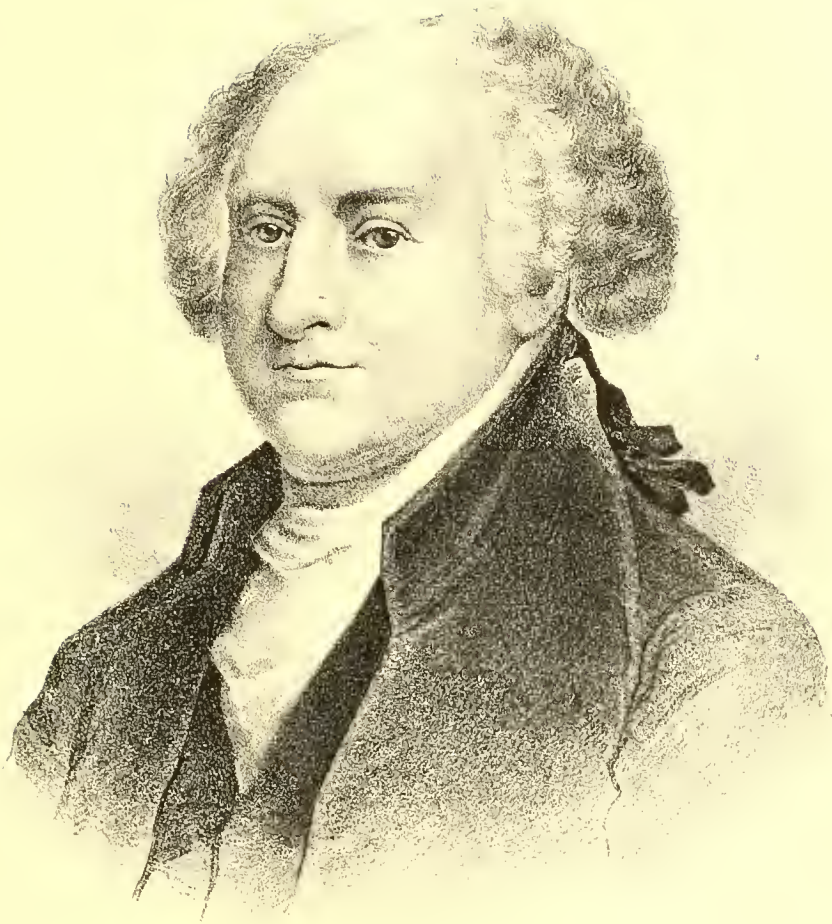
time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

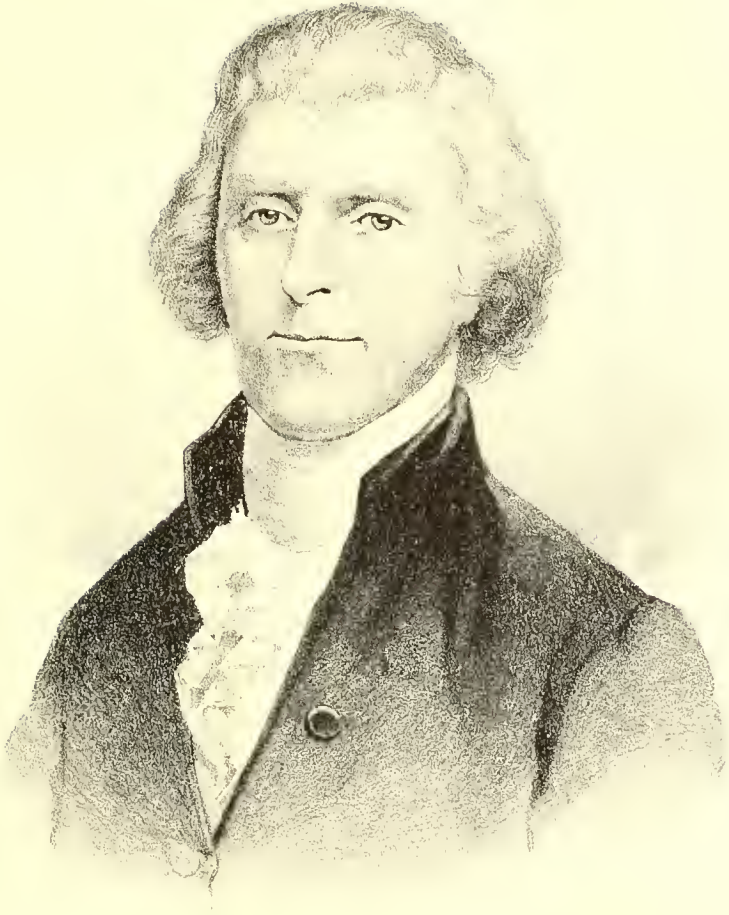
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson.

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Parleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.



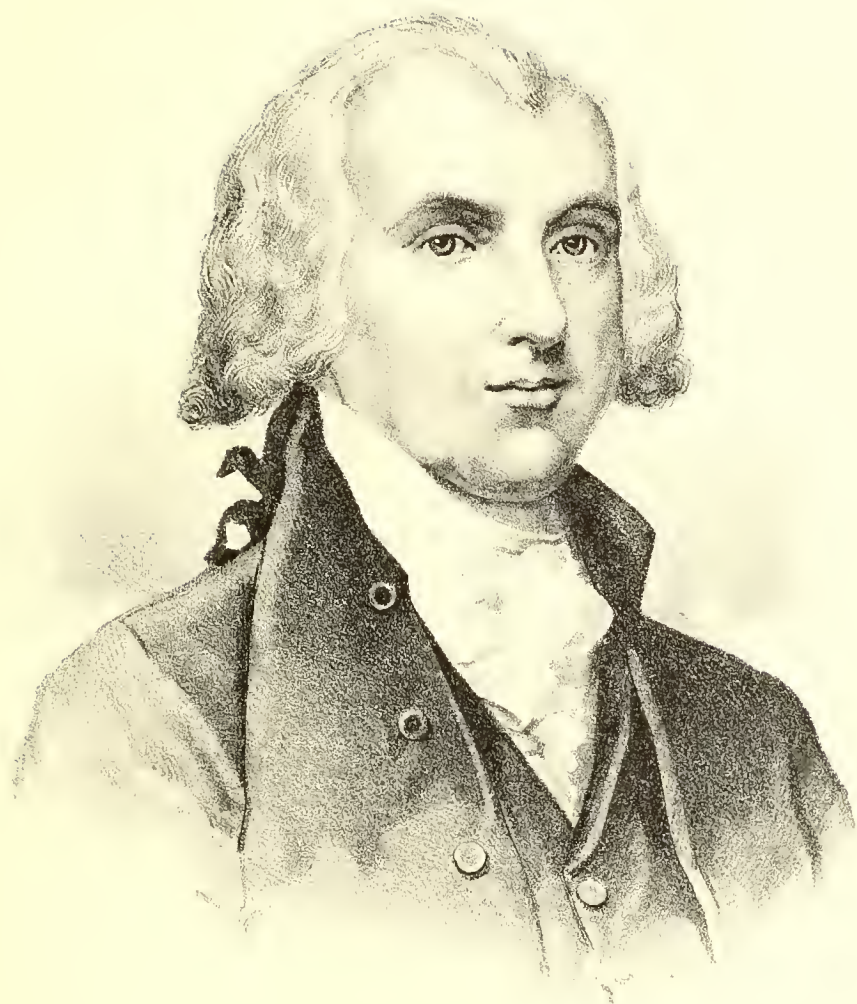
JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between

these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical

school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental en-

dowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

“Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps.”

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with thy shield, or upon thy shield?*' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Judge Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property inland, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

“A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman.”

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and “affairs of honor,” during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson’s popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emucklaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837 and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



777 van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

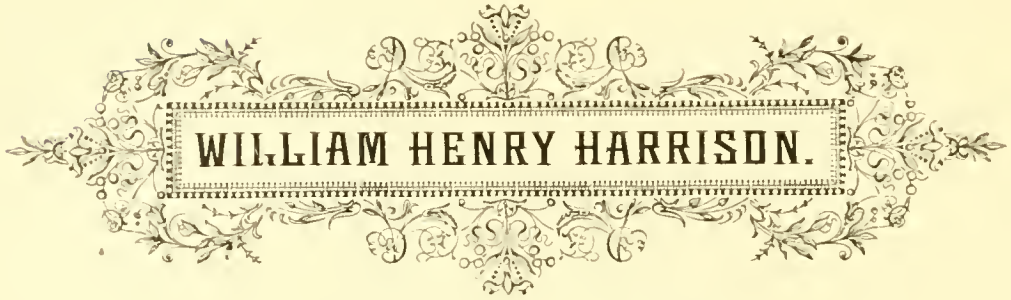
Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

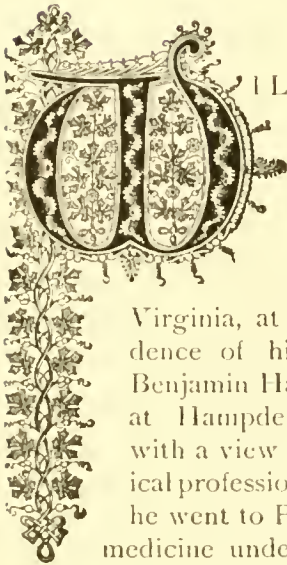
March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our North-western frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W H Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.

His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

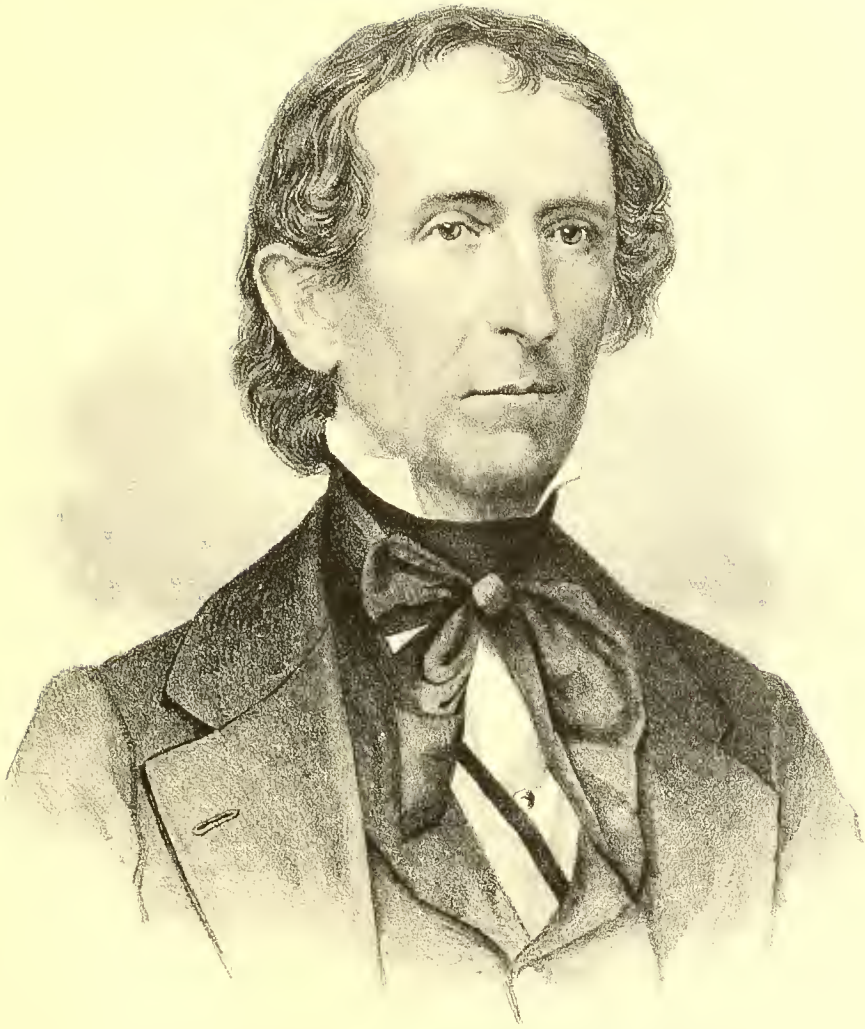
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Baker

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

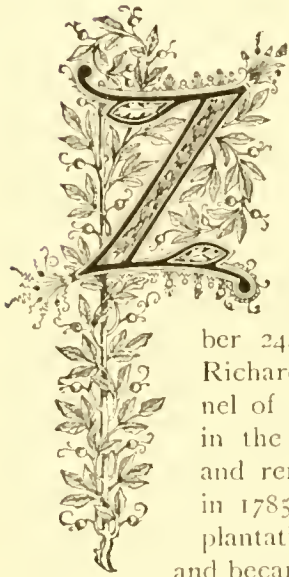
And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 10, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreprouchable in private life.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor -

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

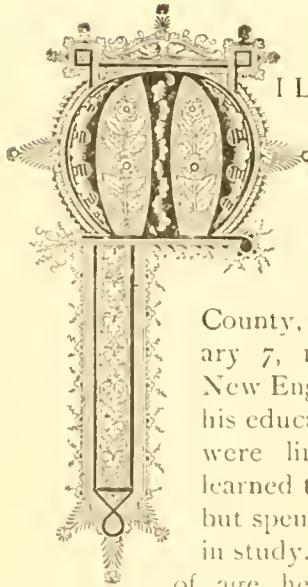
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



William Pitt Rivers

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

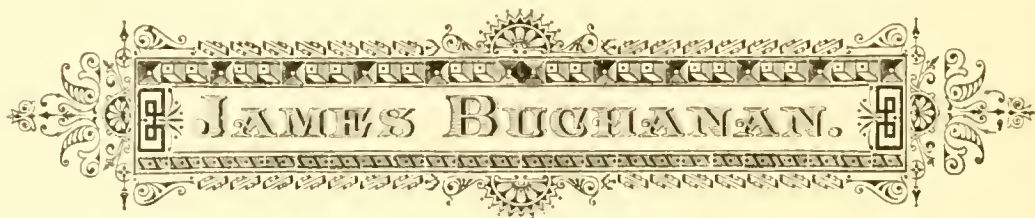
At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

“The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man.”

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon “Democracy in America,” foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk’s accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk’s administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan’s successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan’s administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



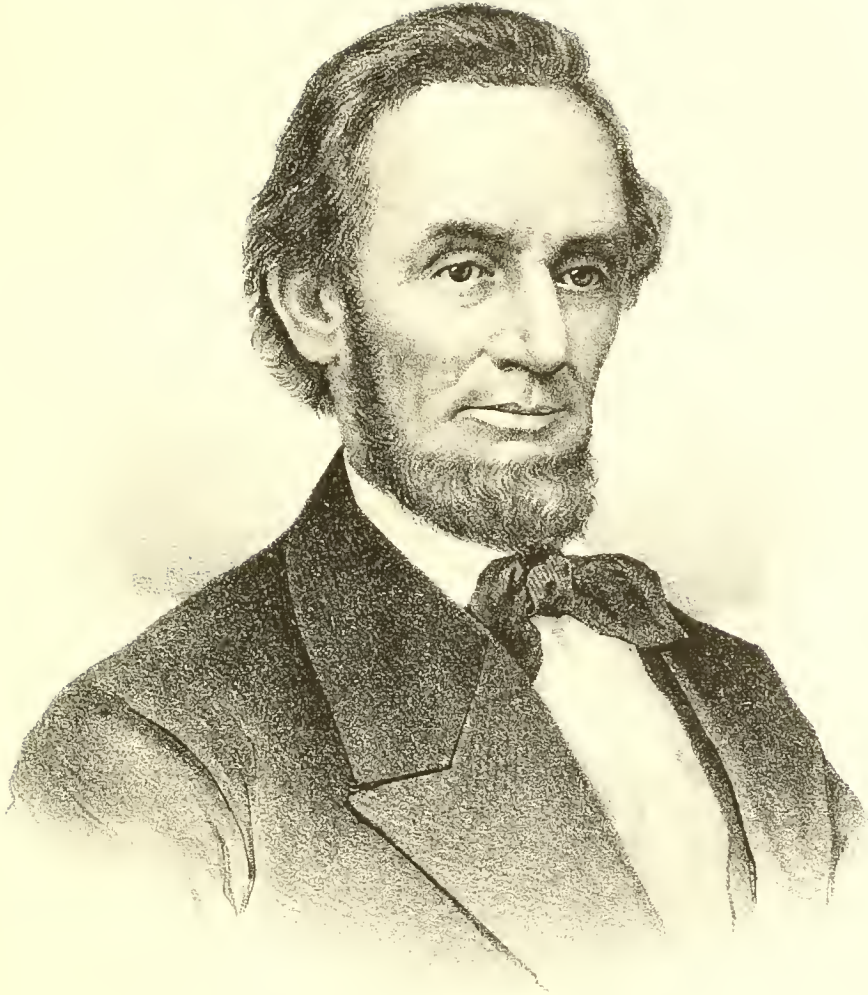
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgenville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Yours from a son
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

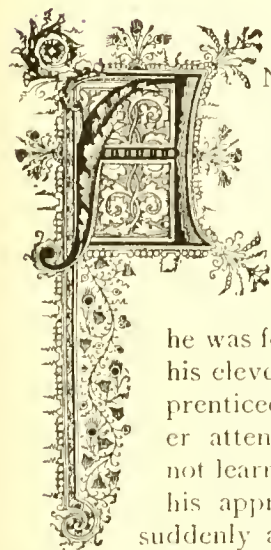
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randal, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



H. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghenies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



S. C. C. C.
R. B. C. C.

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Allen



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



HESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York,

after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

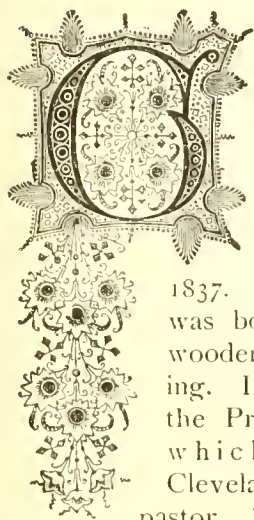
But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Es war Clinton



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.


Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.



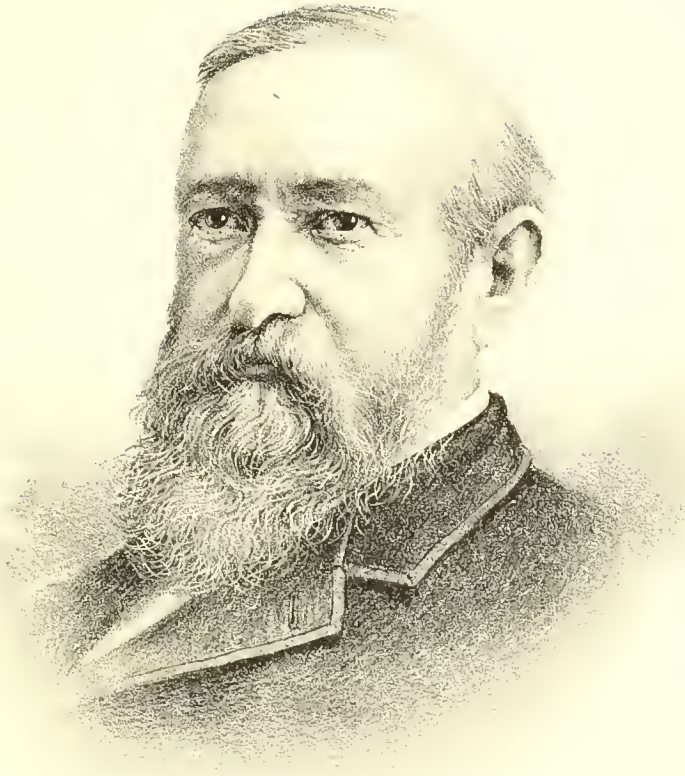
BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison

who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-5-6, and one of the original signers of

the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for \$800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself



Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

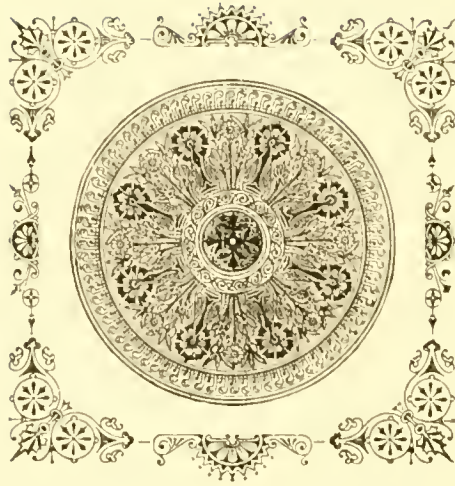
In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down

with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889





Simon Mills



Mrs. Simon Ditts.

SIMEON MILLS.—Any history, biographical or otherwise, of the city of Madison, or in fact of the State of Wisconsin, would necessarily be incomplete without extended mention and illustration of the life of Simeon Mills, who for over half a century has been a citizen of the State. During that time he has been in all probability more closely identified with the capital city and its growth than any other citizen now living. Since early in 1837, Mr. Mills has been a citizen of Madison, and during all that time he has occupied a high position in the esteem and honor of his fellow citizens, and to-day he is an object of love and respect to all who know him.

Mr. Mills was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 14, 1810. He is a son of Martin and Clarissa (Tuttle) Mills. Martin Mills was also a native of Norfolk, Connecticut, and his father, Constantine, so far as can now be ascertained, was a citizen of the same town. Constantine Mills was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and for such military services received a pension from the Government during his last years. In 1817 he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he died. Martin Mills was reared on a farm in Connecticut, and followed farming in that State until 1812, when accompanied by his wife and two children, he removed to Ohio, making the journey by team, and taking with him all his possessions. He settled in Ashtabula county, and was one of the pioneers of Morgan township, where he purchased a tract of timber land. Erecting a log house on his land in the wilderness, he cleared his farm, which he cultivated until his death. His wife was the daughter of Clement and Abigail (Dutton) Tuttle, and was born in Connecticut. Her parents were

also natives of Connecticut, and removed to Ohio in 1812, settling in Morgan township.

Simeon Mills was less than two years old when his parents removed to Ohio. He grew up in the wilderness, experiencing all the deprivations and hardships incidental to pioneer life. In those days there were no railroads nor convenient markets in the Buckeye State, and the people lived principally upon the products of their land, and upon the wild game, which was abundant in the woods. His education was acquired in the pioneer schools taught in rough log schoolhouses, where the furniture was of the most primitive kind. When he was seven years of age he went to live with his maternal grandparents, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. At this time he entered a drug house in Ashtabula, where he clerked for some time, and then entered a dry-goods store in Ashtabula as a clerk, where he remained over a year, and then engaged in mercantile business for himself at Jefferson, Ohio, continuing there until 1835. During the latter year he made his first visit to the far West. Taking passage on the steamer Thomas Jefferson, he made the trip to Chicago, then a village of about 800 people, and while there attended the first land sales held in that city. After remaining in Illinois for a short time he returned to Ohio, but in the following spring, 1836, again left Ohio for the West, with the intention of making it his future home. He made the journey from Ohio to Chicago on horseback, thence journeyed on to Joliet, and from there, by way of Galena, to the mining districts of Wisconsin, then a Territory, and was at Belmont during the first session of the Territorial Legislature. In the following June he came to Madison, and permanently settled here, the city at that time consisting of one small log house. He

immediately erected a hewn-log house, 16 x 16 feet in size, and then, going to Galena, purchased a stock of goods and at once opened a general store. After continuing successfully the mercantile business for a number of years, he turned his attention to real estate, his sound judgment and business sagacity enabling him to realize and appreciate the great possibilities of such investments in the new country in which he had cast his lot, and being a firm believer in the future of the then town of Madison. He returned in the spring of 1838 to Ohio for his wife, who had remained behind, and returning to the West they reached Madison the following June. The journey was made by water to Milwaukee, and thence across the country by wagon, crossing Rock river at Janesville. There was then no house between Janesville and Madison, a distance of forty miles, and no road nor marks to point the way they should travel, except a few stakes that had been driven into the prairie, and a few trees that had been blazed by an exploring party the previous fall.

In 1837 there was no mail nor mail service route between Madison and Milwaukee, but in the fall of that year Mr. Mills made a contract with the United States for carrying the mail between these points until the 1st of July, 1844. The difficulties of getting the mail through twice a week with no houses between Madison and Aztalan, and only at rare intervals the remainder of the route, with the streams and marshes unbridged, and roads unbuilt, cannot be easily understood or appreciated by the present generation as they fly over the country with the speed of the wind, and talk with their friends at the antipodes as with their next door neighbor. The task was however accomplished without the loss of a single trip during the term of

the contract, a feat rarely performed at the present day, though the distance is spanned with iron and traversed by powerful locomotives.

August 12, 1837, he was appointed the first Justice of the Peace of Dane county, and was probably the only one at that time between Dodgeville and Milwaukee. In 1839, Dane county was organized and he was elected one of the County Commissioners, and appointed Clerk of the Court, which latter office he held about nine years. He held the office of Territorial Treasurer when the State Government was organized, and was elected the first State Senator from Dane county, afterward receiving a renomination, which he declined. In 1848 he was appointed one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin, and took an active part in the organization and establishment of the institution, purchasing its site, and superintending the erection of its first buildings. In 1860 he was appointed one of the Trustees for the State Hospital for the Insane, and was an active member of that board for seventeen years, taking a deep interest in the erection of buildings, and in the general management of affairs in and about the institution. He has always been identified with public improvements and has contributed largely to the general prosperity of the city of Madison. He invested all his gains in lands and in the erection of buildings, making their care the business of his life.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took an active part in the enlistment of troops by extending material aid to the families of the earliest volunteers, and was appointed by Governor Randall, Paymaster General, and during the first year of the war he disbursed more than \$1,500,000 of the war funds of the State. Since 1838, Mr.

Mills and his wife have made Madison their permanent home, rearing here five children, two of whom still survive. Their eldest daughter, Florence Emeline, became the wife of Dr. C. Hayes, in 1859, and is now deceased. Their only living son, Arthur Constantine, married Helen, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Green Bay, in 1866, and with the youngest daughter of Mr. Mills, Genevive M., reside with their parents in Madison. Since 1837, Mr. Mills has watched the constant growth of this beautiful city of Madison from its infancy with all the pride of a fond parent watching over the growth to manhood of a promising child. To-day, with one exception, he is the oldest living citizen of the place or county, and to him more than to any other one man is credit due and given for assistance rendered from year to year in the development of the capital city from a primitive village to one of the largest cities of the State. Though well advanced in years he is still rugged in health, and retains all the mental vigor which has characterized him through life, and which has made him so prominent and conspicuous a figure among the leading citizens of Madison. He has substantially aided in the building up of churches, schools and colleges, and in developing the resources of a new country he has encouraged his fellow-countrymen, both by precept and example, in the attainment of a higher civilization. In religion he has always claimed to be orthodox, having been early taught to believe that God foreordains whatever comes to pass. For many years he was a member of the Republican party, but of late years has affiliated with the Democracy, his views on the tariff question rendering it impossible for him to support the Republican platforms. Mr. Mills is considered one of the best informed men in the State, and he has con-

tributed many articles to the literature of the day, which have appeared from time to time in different works, and these articles have ever stamped him as a writer of more than ordinary ability.

MRS. MARIA LOUISA MILLS, deceased, wife of General Simeon Mills, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Sandfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on May 21, 1815, and was the daughter of Church Smith. When about twelve years of age her father removed to Ohio, locating in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, where the family resided at the time of her marriage to General Mills, on May 21, 1834. With her husband she came to Wisconsin, then a Territory, settling at Madison. At that time the interior of the State was sparsely settled, the entire population of Dane county not exceeding four or five families. The journey from Ohio to Milwaukee was made by water, then by wagon and on foot to Madison, from Janesville to Madison, a distance of forty miles, there were neither houses nor roads, and the trip consumed three days' time, they arriving at the latter place on June 18, 1838. In speaking of her pioneer life and experience Mrs. Mills said: "I came expecting to make my home in Madison, and not for one moment have I ever been homesick, or regretted the location we made." This remark illustrates her strength of purpose and force of character. Full of life, animation and enterprise to a marked degree, she infused the same elements in the company in which she mingled. Of excellent mental attainments, her conversation was ever ready, and interesting. Strictly domestic, industrious, and frugal, retiring in her habits and disposition, she never made any pretension to publicity, and, being a firm believer in Christianity, ever inculcated in her children a love for the same principles

which formed an attractive feature of her daily life and character. Her memory is enshrined in the hearts of her family and large circle of friends and neighbors. In early life she united with the religious denomination known as the Christian or Church of Christ, better known as Campbellites, in which faith she died, but owing to the absence of any church in Madison, of that denomination, she attended the Methodist Episcopal. Her death occurred June 10, 1884.



JANETTE W. AINSWORTH, *nee* Clugston, proprietress of the Madison Academy of Music, located at 19-21 S. Pinekeny street, and established by her in 1870, and which she has since managed and developed with wonderful success.

Mrs. Ainsworth is a natural teacher, and has been thus engaged since she was twelve years of age. When not yet seven years old her musical ability was developed to a wonderful extent. Her early life was passed at Manchester, England, where she was born and educated, having served an apprenticeship of six years as a pupil teacher, learning the science and art of teaching under the government in the public schools of Manchester.

For many years Mrs. Ainsworth was the organist in one of the leading churches of her native city. When she came to this country and desired to make a permanent home, she came to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1870, and has continuously taught music since that time. She makes a specialty of the piano, of which she is a perfect master, theoretically and technically, playing with skill and expression, and having the faculty of imparting some of this facility to her pupils.

She cannot make a musician out of a clod of earth, but if there is a spark of the divine fire she will find it and nourish it to its greatest blaze. On account of this perseverance and her charming manner, Mrs. Ainsworth can have no fault to find with the good people of Madison, for her success has been steady from the first.

To one of the temperament of this accomplished lady, her music is as meat and drink, and she has scarcely lost a day from her profession since her coming here, and has now a comfortable bank account, a good home and parlors where she devotes her time to her classes. She came of Scotch parentage, being the daughter of John and Susan (McDonald) Clugston, who were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, and both came of old Scotch families, who have figured for years prominently in the history of Argyleshire. Especially is this true of the McDonald family. Mr. and Mrs. Clugston were married in Manchester, whither they had gone from Scotland, and there the former established himself as a builder and contractor, and was thus engaged until 1869, when he brought his family to the United States and settled in Madison City, and here Mr. Clugston died April 27, 1873. He was born in the town of Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland (the birthplace of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns), August 3, 1824.

Mr. Clugston had been reared a Presbyterian, but in England he joined the Episcopal Church, and died in that faith. His wife is yet living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ainsworth, of this notice. She is a well-preserved lady of sixty-six years, and has taken the full Chautauqua course, graduating from it in 1890, with thirteen seals, having read everything connected with the prescribed course. Since

that time she has earned more seals, and is now an active and interested student of Greek; is a lady of much intelligence and culture, and shows the result of her application to the delightful course laid down for those who desire to take it.

Mrs. Clugston has been the mother of seven children, three of whom died while young. The living are: Agnes T., for some years a student in Italy for grand opera, but who, on account of failing health, after a few years upon the stage in Italy, was obliged to give up her ambitious plans, and is now a teacher of music in Elgin. She is also the organist and choir mistress of the Episcopal choir there. Annie S., is the wife of L. P. Goodechap, of Sparta, Wisconsin. She has the family gift also, and is a prominent teacher of music there. Alex R., is an employe in the watch-works in Elgin, and his wife was Miss Anna Lewis, of Monroe, Wisconsin. Mrs. Ainsworth, of this notice, is the eldest of the family, and is the mother of two children, Harry Holroyd, a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; and Charles Sydney, at home, a student in the public schools. Both are bright youths. Both Mrs. Ainsworth and her sons are members of the Episcopal Church, where they are highly regarded and appreciated.



ASA E. PETTENGILL, one of the citizens of Madison, is the subject of this notice. He holds the important office of Clerk of the Municipal Court of the city, having been in that position since January, 1875, and has been continually in office since, having served nearly all of his third term of six years. He was appointed by Judge A.

B. Braley and was under him for fourteen years, and when this Judge died, in 1879, he has served since under Judge Keys. Mr. Pettengill has been a very prominent clerk and has many friends in the city. Coming to Madison City in 1868, he engaged in business for two years, later going to Sioux City, Iowa, and for sixteen months engaged in the hotel business, opening a new hotel, which he called the Madison House.

Our subject now went to Independence, Iowa, and conducted the St. James Hotel there until 1873, when he sold out there on account of the ill health of his wife, returning to the city of Madison, where he spent about a year in retirement, then being appointed to the position he now holds. He has been active in local affairs in any way that he has thought looking toward the bettering of the city of his residence. He is a Democrat and a local worker for his party. Our subject is a Master Mason and has been so for nearly forty years, and a social being and has a natural love for good company, having many jolly friends on his list of acquaintances.

The birth of our subject took place in Sheldon, Vermont, in 1816, March 21, and came of New England parentage, his father, John, was a native of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and he was the son of Samuel, who was either born in Scotland or of Scotch parentage, and lived and died in New Hampshire in the old town of Salisbury, being then in middle life. He was a farmer by occupation and was a soldier through the Revolutionary war, and was in many engagements. John Pettengill was yet a young man when he lost his father, and he was yet single when he went up to Vermont and began life as a young farmer and was there married to Miss Sarah Stone, a Vermont lady

by birth and rearing, coming of New England stock. After marriage lived on a farm in the town of Sheldon for some years. For a short time Mr. John Pettengill was a soldier in the war of 1812, but he took sick and his brother went as his substitute. In 1819 Mr. Pettengill sold out and moved into the township of Milo, Yates county, New York, and began life there as an agriculturist, where he resided for a number of years. Later he retired to Torrey in the same county and spent his last years with his son, George W., and his life went out, like a lamp without oil, the day he was eighty years of age, January 19, 1870. John Pettengill had hardly known what it was to be sick, and was a quiet and very temperate man, with many friends. He was a strong Whig and Republican in politics, and was active in school-matters, having been a member of the School Board for years. He was a moralist in his belief, and in later life joined the Methodist Church, dying in that faith. His wife had died about 1850 of an attack of pleurisy, aged sixty-six years. She was, from early girlhood days, a strict Presbyterian and was the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters, and all but one lived to be grown until past sixty years. The eldest of the family is now eighty-three years of age.

Our subject is the third son and sixth child and was reared and educated while at home upon his father's farm, and later attended an academy at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York. He had learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker and worked at it for twelve years. Later he was a general merchant in Branchport, New York, where he remained for a period of twelve years, and then went into the drug and grocery business, remaining in it for five years in Naples, Ontario county. Later he came

west in 1867 and spent part of one year in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and then came to Madison in 1868. His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren.

Our subject was married December 17, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Gamby in Branchport, New York, who was born in Yates county, New York, a few months after her father had died and she later went with her mother to Massachusetts, which was the latter's former home and there the widowed mother was a second time married and came to Branchport, settling on a farm, but later went back to Massachusetts, where the husband and stepfather died. His name was Immer Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard afterward came to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and died at the home of her son when sixty-six years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettengill are good and consistent people, but not creed followers. They have no children.



WILLIAM K. GODDARD, a farmer of Dane township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Sheffield county, Canada, in 1828, a son of William K. Goddard, who was born in the same place in 1808. The latter's father, Abram Goddard, was a farmer and blacksmith of Vermont. He married a Miss Kellogg, a native of New England, and they had four sons and five daughters who grew to years of maturity. William K., the father of our subject, was married in Canada to Catherine Phillips, also a native of New England. In the summer of 1848 they came with eight children to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later to Walworth county, where they farmed on rented land until the fall of 1849. In that year the

HENRY LINLEY, a successful business man of Mazomanie, was born in Blyth, Nottinghamshire, England, May 24, 1824, a son of John and Isabella (Beighton) Linley, also natives of Nottingham. The father was a gardener and coachman of England, and the parents moved to Yorkshire, that country, when our subject was eight years of age. In 1844 they came to America, locating in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where the father followed farming.

Henry Linley, the eldest of five children, three sons and one daughter, received only a limited education, and at the age of ten years began work in a foundry. At the age of twenty-five years, in 1849, he joined his parents in the United States, in Iowa county, Wisconsin, and was engaged in farming there for thirty-nine years. In 1888 he came to Mazomanie, where he has partially retired from active business life. He still owns two sorghum mills and a fine farm. He votes with the Republican party, and while in Iowa county, held the office of Township Supervisor. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Linley was married in Yorkshire, England, June 2, 1846, to Sarah Bagnell, and they have had ten children, nine now living, viz.: Isabella, William H., Elizabeth, John, Arthur L., Frank, Gertie, Herman and May.



WALTER SCOTT HIDDEN, editor and proprietor of the Countryman, a weekly newspaper published at Sun Prairie, is a native of Wisconsin, the son of J. E. and Catherine Hidden. Dane county, Bristol township, was the place of his birth and April 2, 1861, the date. His primary ed-

ucation was received at the district school, as he was reared on his father's farm, but in addition to this he had the advantage of two years at the State University and a term at the business college of Bryant & Stratton, at Chicago, Illinois. He was seventeen years old when he first left home and after finishing at the last named institution he went to Ashton, Dakota, where he had charge of the Spink County Herald as general manager.

In two years' time he had returned to Dane county and worked in the office of the Countryman, at Sun Prairie for four years. The paper was then under the management of C. S. Crosse, but in 1889 Mr. Hidden purchased the paper and since that time has had full charge. The paper has greatly prospered under his skillful management. Mr. Hidden has added new presses, an engine and other material and now has a first-class job office in connection with his paper. The paper is run in the interests of the Republican party, although Mr. Hidden is too just a man to let it become strongly partisan. The little sheet contains spicy editorials and local news and the steadily growing circulation indicates the appreciation of the people.

Our subject comes of an old family and can trace his ancestry back on his paternal side to early days in England, while the maternal family tree runs almost as far back on the maternal side. The father came from Vermont to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in merchandising for a number of years. He then came to Bristol township and bought the farm where our subject was born. This farm consists of eighty acres of unimproved land, which he has cultivated, until it is now an attractive home. Mr. Hidden, Sr., made his advent into Wisconsin in 1858. He had two children, our subject and a brother,

Charles, on the farm. Mr. Hidden, Sr., was one of nine children, two of whom are still living, the father of our subject and Violet, wife of W. H. Pember, of Craftsbury, Vermont.

Our subject is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, whose object seems to be to please every one with whom he comes in contact, and who succeeds, for few men of Sun Prairie have as many friends as has our friend, the editor of the Countryman.



MASON M. GREEN, Attorney of Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, has been a resident of the county since 1850, and consequently has a large and extended acquaintance throughout the State. He was born in Wayne county, New York, November 21, 1837, son of Samuel and Nancy (Chase) Green, natives of the same State, born in Washington and Ontario counties, respectively. The father of our subject was born in the year 1807, being one in a family of thirteen children. When he was seven years old his father died and four years later his mother followed her husband, leaving him to the care of an elder brother, with whom he remained until he attained years of discretion, engaged in hard work instead of attending school. When still a young man with a brother-in-law he emigrated to Lyons, Wayne county, then on the frontier, where he pursued farming on a tract of land he purchased, and as the country was unsettled he had plenty of work to do in order to clear his land. In 1835 here he met and married Nancy Chase, of Ontario county, a daughter of Jenks and Jemina (Robbins) Chase, natives of Rhode Island, and pioneers of Ontario county, having settled in Phelps, when white settlers were

few and Indians plenty. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Green, Sr., resided on the farm in Wayne county, which was a large one, finely located and considered to be the best in that section of country. Here they reared their family and continued to reside until 1850, when they emigrated to Wisconsin by way of the lakes to Detroit, railroad across Michigan and the lake to Kenosha, finally settling in Fitchburg township, Dane county, where he purchased 280 acres of land, of which fifty-five were broken and on which was erected a log cabin and log barn, covered with straw. Here the family settled and lived for many years, the father dying on the farm May 6, 1879. Many improvements were made during his life and the farm was nicely cultivated, although he contended against many difficulties, chief among which was the destroying of his residence and household goods by fire. She and a daughter now make the farm, which contains 160 acres, their home. The father was a very quiet, industrious, unassuming citizen, a Democrat in politics, although he only took sufficient interest in politics to vote. He was a very healthy man until about three years prior to his death when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He and his wife had three children, namely: M. M., our subject; Mary J., now wife of Ethan S. Postle, who resides on the old homestead; and Allen J., a member of Company D, Twenty-third Wisconsin, who served until the end of the war. He was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted and participated in all the engagements of the regiment from Arkansas Post to the close of hostilities. Although taken prisoner several times he always escaped. After the war he went West and drove stage on the plains, but never returned home, the last that was heard of him was that he started out on an Indian raid, from which he did not come back,

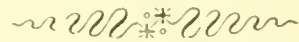
so the natural inference was that he was killed by the savages, a sad ending to so brave a life.


Our subject was in his thirteenth year when he came to Wisconsin and in this State he attended district school in the winter and assisted his father on the farm in the summer and ran a threshing machine in the threshing season. During his boyhood he eagerly read all law books he could possibly obtain. In 1862 he enlisted in the same regiment that his brother joined and was mustered into State service with the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment in September, but when the regiment was mustered into the United States' service, he was commissioned recruiting officer and served in that capacity until 1863, when he purchased horses for the Government, being associated with John Dalrymple, of Green county, in the business, and in all they bought 535 horses. The partnership thus formed has since been dissolved, but the two gentlemen continue to be warm friends and many are the pleasant talks they have over those exciting days.

In 1867 he was associated with B. F. Nott at Oregon in the clothing trade, but later withdrew and went to Cherokee, going over much of the western country with a team. He was Justice of the Peace during his stay in Oregon and did a large business. He went to Madison in the fall of 1869, where he attended law school and did some collecting in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff and attended law school. In 1873 he returned to Oregon, but the following year spent several months in Colorado and other parts of the West. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and has followed the practice of his profession ever since.

Mr. Green was married July 1, 1858, to Huldah C. Bennett, daughter of Egbert Bennett. Mrs. Green was born in Chenango

county, New York, December 1, 1840. They have two children: George E., born November 8, 1861, station agent and grain dealer at Dempster, South Dakota, married Miss Ruby Boswell, September 27, 1892; and Hattie M., wife of Dudley S. Elliott, born March 4, 1866, married December 6, 1885. A little daughter Jennie Celestia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, July 22, 1888, at Sioux City, Iowa, who is the pet of her grandparents. Our subject was a Republican until 1888, since which time he has been a staunch Democrat, as a thorough study of the tariff question convinced him that that party was the one which was in nearest accord with his own convictions. He is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and in both organizations is quite active. Mrs. Green and her daughter are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they are faithful workers, and Mrs. Green is a member of the W. R. C. The family is well-known and respected throughout the county.



UGUST WILLIAM BARTSCH, now deceased.—Our subject was born in Brandenburg, Prussian Germany, April 1, 1841, of good German ancestry. His father died when our subject was a small boy, and his mother was left with a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. About 1854 the family came to America, immediately settling upon a small farm near Ashapound, not far from Watertown, Wisconsin, and there the mother died, when past seventy years of age. Her name was Catherine Bartsch, and both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church.

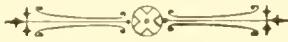
Our subject remained with his mother until he became of age, and then came to Madison. His brother Fritz had died at the old home, where the family settled after coming to the State, leaving a family. His two sisters are yet living: Minnie, the wife of Mike Lindert, a farmer of Wisconsin; and Emily, the widow of Jacob Heimerl, and now lives in San Francisco. Our subject was the youngest of the children, still young when he came to Wisconsin and learned the trade of blacksmith in the shop of a brother-in-law. Just about the time the war broke out, our subject attained his majority and he went into the army, in Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. A great many of the brave boys who went out to battle at that time never came back. Our subject soon won honors and was promoted, becoming First Lieutenant, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg. He was wounded in the left lobe of the lung and from this injury was confined to the hospital for some time, only getting back to his regiment just before the war closed, and was honorably discharged. He was brevetted Captain of Company D for bravery, as he had been in some serious engagements and did his duty with heroism and received other wounds, but none so serious as the one mentioned.

After the war our subject returned to Madison and for a few years engaged in the manufacture and wholesale cigar trade, and was successful in business from the beginning. But a cold settled upon his weak lungs and for two years he suffered, dying at last as much a martyr to his country's cause as if he had fallen on the field in front of a cannon.

He was much missed, having been one of the leading young Germans of this city. He took great interest in all local enterprises. When the Governor's Guards were formed in this city he was made Captain and held the position until death. He was in politics a Republican, and was also a member of the leading German societies, and also belonged to the Masonic order.

In Madison, May 28, 1868, he was married to Miss Johanna Baus, who was born in Krefeld, near the river Rhine in Prussian Germany, April 21, 1848. She was the daughter of Richard and Sophia (Hess) Baus, natives of a Rhine province, who there grew up and married, and there their two children were born. In 1851 they came to the United States in a sailing vessel and landed in New York, came to Wisconsin and finally settled in Madison, where Mr. Baus went into the cigar business with his son-in-law, and was thus engaged until his death, May 8, 1880. He was then fifty-six years of age. The mother of Mrs. Bartsch died in 1868, at the aged of sixty-seven years. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Bartsch was the younger of two children. Her brother Edward, who is a cigar manufacturer, married Anna Hippenmeyer, and they have two children: Richard and Irma. Mrs. Bartsch has one bright son, Walter E., attending school at a German seminary in Milwaukee. He is about of age and has displayed great intelligence, and is a young man of whom his mother may be justly proud. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Bartsch has managed the business with skill. She owns some valuable city property and her home at the corner of Spaight and Patterson streets is a very nice one, overlooking beautiful lake Monona. She is a lady gifted in many ways, and her friends know her to be kind, sympa-

thetic and obliging. The death of Mr. Bartseh occurred August 17, 1876, in Denver, Colorado, where he had gone hoping to derive benefit, but he passed away at the age of thirty-five years, after a stay of but three weeks. He was much lamented and is still remembered by the citizens of this city as one of the honest and true-hearted German citizens, whose heart was all in the right place.



CHARLES POYNOR, a successful farmer of Dane township, Wisconsin, located on section 36, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1826. His father, Jonah Poynor, a native of the same county, was a clock and watch maker by trade, which occupation he learned during a service of seven years in the town of Leicester. The grandfather, James Poynor, was a mechanic and followed blacksmithing the greater portion of his life. He died in Leicester at an advanced age, having reared three sons and three daughters. The grandmother of our subject was a Miss Brewen, who lived some years after her husband, died at the same place and both rest in the same churchyard. Jonah was the eldest child of the family and married Eliza Riley, a daughter of Richard Riley, and they came to America in the spring of 1847, having set sail from Liverpool, about the last of May, upon the merchant sailer, Elizabeth Bruce, under Captain Day. They had a pleasant voyage and landed in August, in New Orleans, came up the Mississippi river to Galena on the Galena river, then called Fever river. The family consisted of George W., who died in England, past middle life. By occupation he was a mechanic and he left a family.

Eliza was the next child and is now Mrs. James Slater, of Milwaukee. Her husband was a mechanic, but is now living retired, living on his interest. Charles of this sketch; Thomas, who followed the high seas as a sailor for years and later was a mate on a Mississippi steamer, where he was accidentally killed in the prime of life, leaving a daughter; John Poynor died in London and left a wife and two sons, still in London. He was apprenticed to one Thomas Cooke, of Cooke & Sons and was Mr. Cooke's secretary and amanuensis. Mary Ann is now the wife of John D. Placket, a farmer of Vienna township, Wisconsin, and Richard is also a farmer of Vienna township.

After coming to America his family settled on eighty acres of land. They moved into a rude log house on this land and here the parents resided until death. The mother died in 1854, aged about fifty-six years and the father in 1869, having been born in the first of 1800. They were possessed of some means when they came here and died leaving an estate of 200 acres, improved.

Jonah Poynor was reared on the farm until the age of fourteen and then was apprenticed to his trade. He received a fair amount of schooling and early became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he became an earnest worker in this and the temperance movement. He accomplished much both in this country and in England toward the evangelizing of the race. When he left England he received an ovation, a regular public demonstration, testifying to his faithfulness.

Charles Poynor, of this sketch, served from his fourteenth to his twenty-first year in Leicester as an apprentice to the wood and bone turning business. The principal occupation was that of making ivory spools. For

one month he worked as a journeyman before coming to America. Since locating here he has engaged in farming, although he does not consider this a congenial occupation.

In 1853 Mr. Poynor was married to Amelia A. Ford, born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Robert Ford and — (Hogan) Ford, both parents from Scotland. They came to Wisconsin about 1851. The mother died at a ripe old age, having celebrated her golden wedding and the father, still living in Springfield township, Wisconsin, is an octogenarian, having the use of all his faculties, except his hearing. Mr. and Mrs. Poynor have two children, George L., a mechanic in Kansas; and Estella L., a school teacher for some years. Immediately after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Poynor settled on their home place of eighty acres, of which they have sold forty acres and still live in their primitive log house. Mr. Poynor was Assessor for two years and has been School Treasurer and Director for several years. He has been a life-long Democrat and an Odd Fellow for nearly twenty years.

Mrs. Poynor is the third child and second daughter of her family. She was the first child born at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where the parents moved soon after coming to New York city, in 1834. They made the journey on a sailing vessel. The father, Robert Ford, was reared to the weaver trade and was engaged mostly in the manufacture of damask linens. He was a mechanical genius and was the master mechanic in the gingham factory in Thompsonville, Connecticut. For years he was at the head of the print works at Chicopee Falls. They reared eight children, of whom five are still living and also the father, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in 1883 at the age of seventy-six.



DOLPH WAGNER, proprietor of the Lake City Bottling Works, located on the corner of Spaight and Peterson streets, is a successful man. He is a manufacturer of that exhilarating beverage known as "pop" and all un-intoxicating drinks. This business was established by himself in the spring of 1887, and ever since that time he has had a satisfactory increase in business, and now employs seven men all of the time. The name of his partner is Mr. Joseph Bollenbeck, who travels constantly, representing the business on the road in a commercial way.

Mr. Wagner came to Madison in 1872 and established himself in the business, after a few years of experience as a clerical worker for Joseph Hausman, the extensive brewer of this city. Mr. Wagner is a man of energy and is bound to succeed. He was born at Karlsruhe, capital city of Baden, Germany, March 21, 1848, and came of pure German stock. His parents lived and died in their native country, where his father, Adolph Wagner, was a prominent manufacturer of furniture. Here the father died, in Karlsruhe, the place of his birth, when sixty-four years of age. He was well-known to the people of that city, and there he had lost his wife some years before, when she had reached only middle life. She was in youth Miss Frederika Schneider, and was a native of the city, where she lived and died, and had become a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Our subject was reared by his parents and obtained a practical education in the public schools of his native city. While a lad under seventeen years of age he was a dry-goods clerk, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the German army and remained until he was twenty-five. He marched through France in the Franco-Prussian war and was a mem-

ber of the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Werder commanding, and participated in the active engagements at Strasburg, Woerth and Weisenburg, and was in all the battles through Vosges; and thence down to Belford and his army corps, 45,000 strong, whipped Bourbaeke, with an army of 185,000 men, in a three days' battle. Almost every officer in the regiment to which Mr. Wagner belonged was killed or wounded in the battle near Nuits, December 18, 1870. The same evening he was the only sound officer in the battalion, and as such he marched back from the battle to the camp with the small part of the survivors. After the war was over he resolved that he would leave the service and come to the United States. This resolution he carried out in the spring of 1872. Since he has become a resident of the city of Madison he has been prominently associated with the German element, and is an active member of the German societies, including the Turner and singing associations. He also is a member of the Masonic order, Madison Lodge, No. 5, and of Monona Lodge, No. 69, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Wagner has been City Alderman from the Sixth ward for two terms, and is a sound Democrat in his politics.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in this city, with Miss Albertina Hausman, a daughter of Joseph Hausman, a prominent German citizen of the capital, and one of the leading brewers of the Northwest. Mrs. Wagner was born, reared and educated in this city, and is a worthy, good wife and the mother of three bright children: Meta, Grover C. and Paul, all at home.



PHILLETUS HURD, of Blooming Grove township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born at Ira, Cayuga county, New York, May 5, 1822, a son of Samuel Hurd, who was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, and the grandson of Nathan Hurd, a native, it is thought, of England, and an early settler of Fort Ann. The grandfather was a very early settler; removed thence to Cayuga county, being a pioneer there, making the journey with ox teams. He let a tract of timber land in the town of Ira and gave each of his children a farm. The old gentleman continued his residence in Cayuga until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth (Cutter) Hurd, likewise a native of England, died on the old home farm in Ira.

Samuel Hurd was but a lad when his parents removed to Cayuga. His location was upon a farm given him by his father, living for a long time upon the products of the farm, chiefly, as it was many years before any railroads or canals reached old Cayuga, and markets were too remote to make any effort to keep one's self supplied with any of the luxuries now obtainable anywhere. The industrious mother carded, wove, and made into garments the homespun clothing worn by the children. Elizabeth Ward was the maiden name of this good woman, daughter of Israel Ward, and the mother of six children. She survived her husband many years, finally dying at the home of her daughter. Samuel, the father, died in the town of Ira, in the year 1832.

Our subject was the third son and fourth child of the children, the others being in the order of their naming: Nathan, Silas, Drusilla, Simon and Sarah. Reared and educated in his native county, at the age of twenty-two he removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, going by way of Welland canal and the lakes

to Milwaukee, and thence by team to Rock county. When he reached the Territory, a large portion of its area was owned by the Government and in the great forests deer and other wild game undisturbed roamed at their pleasure. He bought eighty acres of Government land in the town of Fulton at \$1.25 an acre, and then purchased forty acres adjoining, for which he paid \$300. Being single, he did not settle upon his property but hired out for two years and then went back East, where he remained for an equal period.

Upon his return, he went to Dane county and bought 120 acres on sections 34 and 35, in Blooming Grove township, for the sum of \$150; after improving which, he purchased adjacent land until he had a fine farm of 320 acres, 240 of which he still owns. Mr. Hurd lived upon this property until 1853, when he built the home he now occupies on section 16, where he lives retired from active labors. Besides the holdings named, he owns land in Sank county, Wisconsin, and also in Kansas.

In the year 1849 our subject was married to Clarissa Malvina Sawyer, by whom he has had two daughters, Isadore and Eloise, the latter remaining at home. Isadore is the wife of Lawrence Eighmy. Mrs. Hurd was born in Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, August 29, 1825, a daughter of Thomas Sawyer, a native of the same place. Her grandfather, Cornelius Sawyer, born in Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers in Reading. Buying a tract of timber land there, he cut down the trees and built up a valuable farm, upon which he lived and where he finally died. This ancestor was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

The father of Mrs. Hurd learned the trade of shoemaking, but did not follow that vocation, preferring the life of a farmer. In 1847 he sold his property and emigrated to

the Territory of Wisconsin, accompanied by his five children, proceeding by team to Whitehall, thence by Champlain and Erie canal to Buffalo, then to Dane county, partly by stage and partly by private conveyance. His son had previously entered for him a tract of Government land located in what is now Blooming Grove township, on section 5 and 6, upon which the father at once built a log cabin, the first home of the family at Wisconsin. In this humble house he died one year later.

The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Hurd was Clarissa Bigelow, born in Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, the daughter of Joseph Bigelow and the mother of six children, namely: James D., Jerome O., Clarissa M., Cornelia I., Marcus H., and Helen J. This estimable lady died at Reading, in the year 1835.



FRANK GROSS was born in Germany, April 2, 1819. In 1848 he came by sail vessel to the United States, having spent thirty-two days on the ocean. After landing in New York he immediately began work at the wagon-maker's trade in Rochester, where he remained nine years, and then, in 1857, came to Dane county, Wisconsin. During that time he saved \$1,000, and after coming to this county, bought eighty acres of land in Sun Prairie township, for which he paid \$600. Two years later he sold this land for \$900, bought eighty acres for \$1,200, of which he improved fifty acres, and then purchased eighty acres of his present farm. He afterward added to the last purchase until he owns 160 acres.

Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Ann Werth, who was born in Prussia, Germany,

in 1825, and came to this country with three sisters. Both her parents are now deceased. Our subject and wife had seven children, viz.: Nicholas, a farmer of Dakota; Frank, of the same place; Margaret, deceased; John, at home; Thelka, of St. Agnes, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin; Albion, a farmer of this county; Peter, at home. Politically, the family are identified with the Democratic party; and religiously, are members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church at East Bristol.



MRS. MARY TRUMBULL.—The lady whose biography claims our attention is the widow of Salmon Trumbull. She was born in England, in 1815, and was the daughter of James Lee, a spinner in a woolen factory in England, and the mother of our subject was Betsy Butterworth. They came to America and located in Massachusetts, in 1825, and came upon a sailer. The journey was in summer time and the ship was six weeks sailing from Liverpool to New York, and encountered some severe storms and the vessel was reported lost, and on their return to England it was lost, and some lives with it. The parents resided at Pawtucket, Massachusetts, not far from Providence, Rhode Island. They had a family of three children, of which our subject was the first born. Her first sister, Alice Lee, is the widow of John Hershaw, of Westport, and Sarah is the widow of Nathan P. Hicks, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The father died in Providence, Rhode Island, in middle age, in 1837, and his wife survived him many years, dying in 1872, in her eighty-fourth year. For eight years prior to her death she was a helpless and suffering cripple, cared for by Mrs. Trumbull, at whose

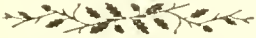
home she died. The parents were in indigent circumstances and the daughters obtained but little schooling, but all were bright, enterprising girls and managed to become well informed. The mother of our subject was unlettered, as in her day the boys had the most of the education, as public opinion at that time decided that girls did not need any. The mother did not come West until 1859, when all her girls were married. She buried her first husband, James Lee, and then married John Brieley, an Englishman, and this union was blessed with two daughters and one son, the latter of whom died at the age of four.

Mrs. Trumbull has been twice married, first to William Perry, of Massachusetts. This occurred in Pawtucket, when our subject was twenty-six years old. At the age of eleven she had entered a cotton factory, where she remained eighteen years, and the most she received was \$3 per week, out of which she paid her mother \$2 for board. Mrs. Trumbull has but one son, Theodore William Perry, who died some ten years after his father, in his twentieth year. Mr. Perry was a farmer and the lad was reared on the farm and was a good and promising young man.

The second marriage of our subject was in Pawtucket, in 1859. She and her husband came west to Madison and settled on an eighty-acre farm left her by Mr. Perry. This was wild land and required hard work to improve it, and Mr. Trumbull died in 1872, aged sixty-two. He had been a widower and had had one son and one daughter. Frances J. Trumbull is at home and Dennis Trumbull died in his nineteenth year, of consumption.

Mrs. Trumbull has rented the land since the death of her husband. She was in debt

at that time and has had a hard time to pay up. Mrs. Trumbull raises from ten to thirty pigs, keeps eight head of horned cattle and one pair of horses. Mrs. Trumbull is a lady much respected in this locality and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.



THOMAS DAVIDSON, one of the substantial farmers of Verona township, Dane county, Wisconsin, is a native of the township in which he lives, the date of his birth being June 11, 1847.

His father, Adam Davidson, was born near Edinburg, Scotland, May 2, 1811. Being poor and the oldest of a large family, he contributed all his time to the support of the family until he was twenty-eight years of age, being employed in whatever he could find to do. That year he emigrated to America and located in Canada, in the vicinity of Hamilton. Two of his brothers and one sister also came to America. They are as follows: George, who was a resident of Dane county, Wisconsin, is deceased; Thomas, a resident of North Freedom, Wisconsin; and Agnes, who received fatal injuries while alighting from a wagon, died in Primrose township, Dane county, Wisconsin. In Canada Mr. Adam Davidson met and married Mary Ferry, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1813. In 1844, learning of the advantages of Wisconsin, he moved from Canada to this State, then a Territory, and purchased a soldier's land warrant for forty acres, and with this entered forty acres of land in what is now section nineteen, Verona township, Dane county. His capital at this time consisted of only \$200. He cleared his land, lived in a log cabin, hauled his grain to Milwaukee with ox teams, and dur-

ing the early years of his residence here endured many hardships and privations. After some years a railroad was built to Madison, and after that he felt he was no longer on the frontier. He worked hard, observed due economy, never went in debt (except once for \$50, on which he paid twenty-five per cent interest), saved his money and when able to do so purchased more land and made better improvements, finally becoming the owner of 400 acres of well-improved land. In 1885 he sold his farm to a son and expected to retire from active life, but at this time he was persuaded to go to White Lake, South Dakota, where he invested in 160 acres of land. He remained there eighteen months, lost some money, sold out, and returned to Wisconsin, settling in Madison. He died in Madison in November 13, 1887. His widow still resides in that city. His life was characterized by simplicity, industry and generosity. He was well known in this vicinity and was held in the highest esteem by all. He assisted each of his children to a start in life before he died, and to his widow he left a competency. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Following are the names of the six children of this worthy couple: Thomas, the oldest; Neil, who lost an arm while operating a feed cutter, died soon afterward of blood poison; Sarah, wife of Thomas Thomas, resides at Dodgeville, Wisconsin; Adam, who lives on the old homestead; Bridget, wife of Melville Prond, Madison, Wisconsin; and Margaret, wife of Dennis McMann, Emery, South Dakota.

Thomas Davidson, with whose name we begin this article, remained at home until 1877. That year he married Miss Agnes Whyte, who was born on the farm on which they now reside, daughter of Peter Whyte, her parents being among the pioneers of the township. Peter

Whyte was born in Scotland in 1837, and came to this county in 1842. He bought 240 acres in Verona, where he resided until his death in 1867. In 1858 he married Jessie Black, who was born in Scotland in 1827 and died in Verona in January, 1865. There were three children: Agnes, Jane, and John, who died in childhood. Both parents were Presbyterians. Left an orphan at an early age, Agnes Whyte was reared in the family of an uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have four children: William, Maggie, Jessie, and Blanche.

One year after his marriage, Mr. Davidson purchased 280 acres of his present farm, which was the estate of his wife's father. He is now the owner of 360 acres of fine land and is engaged in stock raising and general farming.

He is independent in his political views. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian.



JESSE S. MEYERS, Superintendent of the Dane County Asylum and Overseer of the Dane County Poor Farm, is the subject of the present sketch. It was said by the State Board of Charities that the United States provides the best care for her unfortunate poor and insane than probably any other nation in the world. The same Board claims for Wisconsin the best system for the care of her chronic insane of any State in the Union, and that the Dane County Poor House and Asylum are among the models of their kind in the State.

The farm is located on Section 15, Verona township, and for the beautiful and appropriate buildings, and the careful attention which has made the place noted, much credit is due the subject of this sketch. He took

charge of the farm March 25, 1879, and at that date the buildings were old, dilapidated and inadequate, and lacking in and out of doors, needed facilities for providing proper care for the inmates. These unfortunate persons were kept in miserable outbuildings, as if their added misfortune was one for which they should be punished; in fact the whole place presented the appearance of a neglected old locality to be shunned.

Immediately upon taking charge, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers set to work clearing up both house and buildings, and ere long all was remodeled and enlarged. In 1882 an asylum for the chronic insane was built, and March 24, 1883, this large, handsome and conveniently arranged structure, costing \$35,000, was ready to receive inmates. Here 100 persons can be well cared for. For several years this place was well filled by unfortunates from other Wisconsin counties which had no suitable place in which to care for them, but at present there are 108 inmates, 105 of whom belong to Dane county.

The poor house has an average of sixty inmates, and all are comfortably cared for. This whole property is valued at \$75,000. Mr. Meyers is one of those men who are built on a broad gauge, his sympathy and kindness of heart being tempered with firmness and good judgment. He has introduced many reforms in the institution, one of these being the opening of the doors of the asylum during all hours of the day, so that the inmates can pass in and out at will. Many thought that this would not be feasible, but he has long ago proven to doubters the great benefit derived from such liberties, and it is now done in many institutions of the kind. Mr. Meyers is a thorough business man, his books are carefully kept, and he has always received the highest encomiums from the county

officers and the State Board of Charities. The poor farm contains 331 acres of land with 120 more of timber land. The poor house is heated by hot water and the asylum by hot air.

The subject of this sketch was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1843, a son of John and Deborah (Flick) Meyers, also natives of that county. The family came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in the township of Verona, where the father entered 200 acres of land. Here he pursued farming until a few years prior to his death, when he removed to Verona village, where he lived a retired life until his death, June 30, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight. The mother is still living in Verona village. They had eleven children, eight of whom attained maturity: Aaron, Reuben J., Caroline, Jesse S. (our subject), and Barbara E., all of whom live in Verona; Lydia, now Mrs. George Pitman, who lives in Madison; Hannelta, now Mrs. George Pehle, who lives in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and Johnson, now deceased.

Mr. Meyers, of this notice, was only four years of age when the family came to Wisconsin. He passed his early life on the home farm, and the first school that he attended stood on the present site of the poor farm. He attended a district school and spent a short time at the State University, but discontinued his studies on account of ill health. He enlisted in the late war on August 14, 1862, and was mustered into service in Company I, Twenty-Third Wisconsin Volunteers, with the rank of Sergeant. From Camp Randall he went South, and participated in the first attack on Vicksburg, after which followed the battles at Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Black River bridge, the Siege of Vicksburg, and

the engagements at Jackson, Mississippi, and Jackson, Louisiana, and Carrion Crow bayou, interspersed with numerous marches and skirmishes. At the last fight he was taken prisoner, and was held two months at Alexandria, when, in May, 1864, he was exchanged. He then rejoined his command, with which he continued until the last fight at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Alabama.

After the war Mr. Meyers returned to his home in Verona, after a three years' faithful army service, and found that the father whom he had left mourning the departure of a son three years before, had died and been buried two weeks prior to his arrival from the war. He at once stepped into the place made vacant by his father, until business and other matters, late in progress, were straightened up. He then engaged in farming, carpenter work, and teaching, attempting by his efforts to gain for himself a university education, in which he failed on account of ill health.

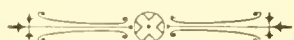
He was married June 30, 1873, to Adelaide M. Shults, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Sanford) Shults. His wife was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, September 3, 1850. March 25, 1879, he received his appointment as Overseer of the Dane County Poor House and Farm, and in the spring of 1883 was also appointed Superintendent of the Dane County Asylum. During the time of service in these institutions Mr. and Mrs. Meyers had born to them two children: Jessie Josephine, who died when ten months old; and Idella May, now nine years of age.

Mr. Meyers has a farm of 240 acres, well-improved, on which he expects to raise horses.

Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and has always been independent. Socially, he is a member of Sylvester Wheeler Post, No. 75, G. A. R. In religion he is a Baptist, and

has always been interested in church and Sunday-school work, of which latter he has been Superintendent for many years.

In all the various walks of life Mr. Meyers has always been characterized by integrity, fidelity, and capability, and justly enjoys the favorable regard of his fellow-men.



EM. WILLIAMSON, a retired real-estate dealer, and a venerable pioneer of Wisconsin, was born at Bedford, Westchester county, New York, October 19, 1801, son of Garrett, and Elizabeth (Haight) Williamson, who were born and reared in the same county. Garrett Williamson was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and reared his children on the farm. Four of these still survive, two sons and two daughters. The Williamsons are descended from Holland, and have been residents of America since before the Revolution. The mother of our subject was of Welsh descent, and was a great-granddaughter of Rev. James Whitmore. His father emigrated to Broome county, New York, about 1804 or 1805, when that country was nearly an unbroken wilderness, leaving E. M. with the grandparents, with whom he continued to live until he was fifteen. He then joined the family in Broome county. Although his educational advantages were limited, he made the best of his opportunities, and at an early age was able to meet the requirements of a teacher of a public school. He spent his winters in teaching and his summers in work in the lumber camps or at milling until he arrived at the age of twenty-five, when he left his father's home and engaged in farming.

In 1839 Mr. Williamson decided that the West offered better advantages for a young

man, and accordingly he began to look about for a location. Friends of the family had come to Wisconsin, and through their solicitude he started here in 1839, reaching Dane county in the spring of 1840. In accordance with his life-long motto of "make hay while the sun shines," he had so vigorously prosecuted his studies when young, that he became a competent surveyor, and did much of that work in New York. After coming West he at once drifted into surveying. He was elected County Surveyor of Dane county, and while in that office did much toward surveying and laying out early roads in the county. This business he followed officially and otherwise, for many years. Wild land in Wisconsin—and at that time there was not much except wild land—was largely owned by non-residents, speculators in the East. Seeing an opportunity for a profitable business, Mr. Williamson and his brother-in-law, Mr. Catlin, formed a partnership for the handling of real estate. They at once secured the agency of several large Eastern owners, and worked away in this line of business till they became one of the leading firms in Wisconsin, as agents for non-resident parties, their sales running up to many hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Williamson was for three years Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, under Territorial organization.

In 1850, Mr. Williamson married, at Rochester, New York, Mrs. Eliza Wallace, *nee* Bristol, a lady of culture and refinement born in New York city and educated in Rochester. They had three children, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Williamson departed this life in 1891, and is interred at Madison. Miss Susan, their only living child, is now the comfort of her father in his declining years. He has suffered the misfortune of

total loss of sight, but he is quite active and is as clear in mind as one of thirty, notwithstanding he is now in his ninety-second year.

For more than forty years Mr. Williamson has lived on the same block, on east Dayton street. On this same block he owns and rents a residence, which, years ago, when it built, was among the finest in Madison. At the time he erected this building, it was difficult to procure the necessary material, so he had his lumber hauled from Milwaukee and Sauk City, and the shingles from northern Wisconsin, all of which required much time and great expense.

Politically, Mr. Williamson is a Republican. He has never been an office seeker, although at one time he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and at another was Deputy Sheriff of Dane county. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.



HON. RICHARD DOUGLAS FROST, one of the first settlers of Blooming Grove, Dane county, Wisconsin, is our subject. This well-known resident was born in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, October 9, 1821. His father, Stephen Frost, was born in Washington county, New York, and his grandfather, Ezra Frost, was born in New England of Scotch ancestry, later removing from Massachusetts to Washington county, New York, and settling at Union village, where he engaged in mercantile life and so continued until death. The father of our subject received a good education, and when he grew to maturity, he engaged in clerking, later in bookkeeping, and from Union village he

went to Brooklyn, where he continued as an accountant, and remained until death.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Cooper, born near Fort Edward, New York, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Cooper. She died at her home in Schaghticoke. The maternal grandparents of our subject were of English ancestry. The grandfather, Richard Cooper, was born in New York, May 12, 1771, and spent his entire life in his native State. His parents were born in England. His wife was born in New York April 2, 1783, and her father was born in England and came to America in colonial times, dying in New York at an advanced age. The mother of our subject married for her second husband, John Dusenberry, and by this marriage reared two children: Joseph and Mary. Our subject was the only child of the first marriage.

Richard was about eleven years of age when he lost his father. He grew up in his home until manhood, attending school steadily, and obtaining an excellent education. After marriage he went to Troy, New York, and assisted in starting a gingham factory, the second institution of the kind in America, superintending the operation of that factory until 1850, when ill health compelled him to change his business. He had purchased a tract of land in 1848, in the great West, on section 20, Blooming Grove township, where he now resides, and when he knew that he must change his mode of life he started toward his western purchase. By way of railroad he reached Buffalo, then by lake to Detroit, then by rail to New Buffalo, thence to Milwaukee, and then by stage to Madison. The pleasant old days of stage coaching have passed away, only now enjoyed by the votaries of fashion, as they make a summer tour,

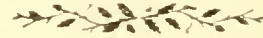
but in the days of which we write that was the only possible way to quickly cover long distances, as there were no railroads so far in the wilderness. At the present time Mr. Frost rents his fine farm, having retired from active labor.

The marriage of our subject took place February 4, 1841, to Miss Sarah M. Van Anden, a native of Schaghticoke, New York, and her father, Bernard Van Anden was born in the Mohawk valley, and was of Holland parentage, but married and spent his last days in New York. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Frost, was Miss Clarissa Robinson, born in Rensselaer county, New York, and her father, Nathaniel Robinson was a native of New England, and had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He spent his last years in Schaghticoke. The mother of Mrs. Frost came to Dane county and spent her last years with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost reared a family of three children: Lewis, Emma E. and Sarah M. The latter was born in 1849, and died in 1865. Emma married M. E. Flesh, and resides in Chicago, and has two children, Sarah B. and Linnie. Lewis, the first child and only son, enlisted in 1862, in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Among the many battles in which he participated, was that of Carrion Crow, Louisiana, where he was severely wounded. He was mustered in as a private, was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and as such commanded his company, and was honorably discharged with it at the close of the war, and is now in business at Winona, Minnesota. He married Miss Julia Karns, and has a family of three children: Gertrude B., Lewis V. and Donald K.

Our subject has been a Republican since the formation of the party. He has served

as Township Assessor, and for a period of twelve years he represented the town on the County Board of Supervisors, and in 1887 was called still higher, being elected to the State Legislature, and cast his vote for Hon. Philetus Sawyer for State Senator. He was, for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and was also Director of the Northwestern Relief Association, and also Director and Treasurer of the Cottage Grove Fire Insurance Company. He is one of the most prominent men of the county, progressive and popular, the model of a good citizen of State and county as well as of his town.

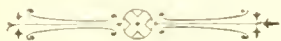


GEORGE H. FOX, a physician of Stoughton, Wisconsin, was born in Oregon township, Dane county, this State, June 6, 1846, a son of Joseph G. and Mary (Lalor) Fox, natives of Ireland. The father was born in Waterford county, and came to America at the age of thirteen years, but later returned to his native country. After completing his education he came again to America. The mother is a sister of Richard Lalor, now a member of Parliament, and she came to this country after marriage. She died when our subject was only four years of age, and four years afterward the father again married.

George H. Fox remained on a farm and attended select schools until fifteen years of age, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin. In August, 1866, he became a student in the Bellevue Medical Hospital, where he remained two years, but was engaged in the practice of medicine after his first course of lectures. Mr. Fox then followed his profession in Dayton, Green

county, Wisconsin, two years, was in partnership with his uncle thirteen years, remained alone four years, and in 1857 came to Stoughton, where he has ever since remained.

Mr. Fox was married February 5, 1870, to Lucy Allen, a native of Buffalo, New York, and a daughter of King P. Allen, a farmer near that place. To this union has been born six children: May, Paul A., Lynn, Anna, William H. and Lucy. Paul has spent the past three years in the University of Wisconsin, and the remainder of the children are attending the public schools of Stoughton. Mr. Fox affiliates with the Democratic party, but has never sought public office.



DANIEL G. SHELDON, one of the pioneers of the great city of Madison, and a man worthy of mention in every walk of life, is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Sheldon was born in Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, August 10, 1823. His father, Gardner Sheldon, was born in Rhode Island, and his father, Isaac Sheldon, was born in the same State. The great-grandfather of our subject was also named Isaac, and his father was born in England, and came to America in the seventeenth century, and settled in Rhode Island. He was one of three brothers, the others being named Isaac, William and John.

The grandfather of our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits. He removed from Rhode Island to New York, and lived in Saratoga county a few years, then moved to Otsego county, but spent his last days in Sherburne, Chenango county. The father of our subject went to New York when eighteen, and resided in Saratoga county a few years;

from there he went to Pittsfield, Otsego county, and lived there until 1833, then with his family moved to Genesee county, making the journey overland with teams. He located in that part of Genesee now known as and included in Perry, Wyoming county, and purchased a farm and resided there many years. At the time of his death he was living retired in Bethany, Genesee county.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Nancy Gorum, born at Ballston Spa, New York, a daughter of George and Sarah (White) Gorum. She spent her last years with a daughter in Middlebury, New York. Our subject was ten years old when his parents moved to Genesee county. At that time the country was but sparsely settled and but little improved. There was no railroad or canal there, and Albany was over 200 miles distant, and it was the principal market and depot for supplies. Wheat at that time sold as low as 40 cents a bushel. The mother used to card, spin and weave, and dressed her children in home-spun. She spun and wove the cloth for the first overcoat our subject ever wore, and then made the garment herself. Farming was conducted on a very different plan from that of the present. All grass was mown with a scythe; all grain was cut with a cradle and bound by hand. Farm labor was cheap; for ordinary farm work 50 cents a day was given; for haying, 60 cents a day; for harvesting, \$1 a day. His mother used to cook by a fireplace, and his earliest recollection is of having no lamps, and even candles were a luxury. Evening work was done by the light of the fire.

Our subject resided with his parents until he was twenty-one, then began life for himself, working on the farm at \$10 a month. He remained a resident of New York until 1849, when he came to Wisconsin. He jour-

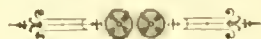
neyed by team to Buffalo, thence via the lake to Detroit, thence on the lake via Chicago to Milwaukee, thence with a team to Dane county, where his uncle, Daniel Gorun, had previously settled. At that time his entire wealth was \$400, and he looked around for a place to invest his money in a home, and in December of that year he purchased eighty acres of land, which is included in his present home. He had no team, and used to change work with his uncle, and in that way got a team to break a portion of his land. He worked out by the month, and was finally enabled to buy a pair of oxen. With those he did his farm work and marketing. Milwaukee was the principal market for some time. Wheat would sell for from 35 to 40 cents a bushel, and corn at home would sell for from 10 to 12 cents, and oats from 7 to 10 cents. People who in later years have obtained so much larger prices can realize little what struggles he had to go through with before he could build and equip his farm. He was very industrious, and success crowned his efforts. He was at one time owner of 240 acres of land, 160 of which he still retains. His place has a beautiful location, overlooking the lakes and capital city.

On October 8, 1851, our subject was married to Miss Adeline Curtiss, who was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York. Her father, Levi Curtiss, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1805, and his father, Comfort Curtiss, was born in Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry. He removed from Massachusetts to Genesee county, New York, in 1807, and made the removal with team. He was one of the pioneers in the town of Middlebury, and bought land from the Holland Purchase Company, and erected the log house in the wilderness. For some years bear and wolves were plentiful, and all

stock had to be placed in pens at night to preserve them from harm. Here he improved a farm, which he occupied until his death. The maiden name of his wife, the grandmother of Mrs. Sheldon, was Priscilla Whitney. She was born in Massachusetts, and died on the home farm in Middlebury. The father of Mrs. Sheldon was reared on a farm, bought land adjoining that of his father, and resided there for many years. He then moved to Wyoming village, where he died one year later.

The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Sheldon was Clinena Roberts, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Stanhope) Roberts, both natives of Massachusetts, the former born in Greenfield, Franklin county; and the mother died in 1890, at the home of her son, in Saunders county, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have three children living: Levi, May and Bertha. Levi married Miss Roxy Benson, and lives in Chicago and has two children: Cora and Curtiss. May married Jerome Holt.

Mr. Sheldon is independent in politics, and has officiated as a member of the Township Board of Supervisors.



JOHNS DUDLEY, one of the early settlers and self-made men of the county, was born in Orleans county, Vermont, February 20, 1823. His father, Timothy Dudley, was born, as far as known, in New Hampshire, and his father, Stephen, is thought to be a descendant of three brothers, natives of England, who came to America in early colonial times. Stephen removed to Barton, Orleans county, Vermont, where he followed his trade of blacksmith and spent his last days there.

The father of our subject was nineteen years old when he left his native State for Vermont, where he was married. A few years after marriage he removed to Caledonia county and bought a farm, on which he resided a number of years and then returned to Orleans county, bought a farm in Barton, where he died. He speculated extensively in land and raised a good deal of stock. His death occurred in July, 1890, when he was in his ninetieth year. The maiden name of his wife was Patience Jackson, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Thomas Jackson. She died about 1860, after bearing her husband nine children, five of whom are still living, namely: John, George, Levi, Henry, and Diantha.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. He remained with his parents until 1844, when he resolved to go West to seek his fortune, so via team, Burlington railroad, Lake Champlain and Champlain canal to Albany, Lake Erie to Buffalo and then to Milwaukee, from which city he secured a ride with a Green county farmer to Janesville, and from there made his way on foot to the present site of Brooklyn. Here he spent four months with Esquire Graves and assisted him at cutting and splitting rails.

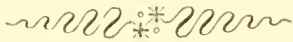
In July, 1845, he went to Janesville, which was only a small town and the surrounding country was but sparsely settled, much of the land being owned by the Government and selling for \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. Dudley found employment in Janesville, quarrying stone and burning lime and remained three years, during which time he saved his earnings and at the end of the three years purchased the place he now owns, consisting of 120 acres, at \$3.50 per acre, on

which there were no buildings nor fence. At this time he was a single man and was obliged to pay for his board, a part of the time working for it. At times he worked by the day, at others by the job and when nothing else offered directed his energies toward improving his own land, on which he settled at the time of his marriage.

His marriage occurred February, 18, 1852, when he was united to Rhoda Simmons, born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, September 15, 1823, daughter of William Simmons, a native of the same town, and his father John Simmons, was a native of Germany, who came to America during the Revolutionary war as a soldier in the British army. His sympathies became enlisted on the side of the colonists, so he deserted and fought for independence, and became a good and loyal citizen of the United States, after the war. He settled in Shrewsbury, Vermont, where he purchased a farm and resided on it until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Roby, born in Rhode Island, and died in Shrewsbury. The father of Mrs. Dudley was their only child, and was reared and married in his native State. In April, 1827, he moved to Mendon, Vermont, and bought a farm, where he remained a few years. His next removal was to Sherburne, Vermont, where he lived until 1846, when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, settled in the town of Fulton, Rock county, bought a farm of forty acres, improved it and resided there a few years, then removed to Minnesota, settled in Rice county, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1870, in the eighty-third year of his life. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Cheney, born in Deerfield, Vermont, daughter of Barnabas and Rhoda Cheney. Mrs. Simmons died in Rice county, Minnesota, in 1871, aged eighty-three.

Mr. Dudley has been a Republican since the formation of the party. His farm is one of the finest in the county, and on it he has a set of buildings that surpass almost all in the county. He and his wife are good, worthy citizens, and highly esteemed by all who know them.



PETER W. MATTS, one of the venerable pioneers of Dane county, Wisconsin, has been prominently identified with its history, and it is therefore fitting that honorable mention be made of him in this work; indeed, without some biographical mention of him a history of Dane county, would be incomplete.

Peter W. Matts was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1814, son of John and Catherine (Hoffman) Matts. His father was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1786, and his mother in Bucks county, same State, April 7, 1786. Grandfather John M. Matts was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he grew to manhood and was married. He emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a resident of Philadelphia during that memorable struggle. Being a cripple he was unable to serve in the army, but he made shot pouches, and his wife carried them on foot or horseback to the front and distributed them among the soldiers. After the war they settled on a piece of land in Bucks county, and engaged in the tanning of leather. He died there, September 23, 1813; his wife, November 25, 1825. Of their nine children only two reached adult years: Sarah and John. The former was born November 7, 1781, became the wife of Jacob Anthony, and died in Northampton

county, Pennsylvania, leaving a large family.

John Matts, the father of our subject, worked in the tannery with his father, carrying on an extensive business. In 1808 he married Catherine Hoffman, daughter of John and Margaret (Mayer) Hoffman, natives of Germany. Her father died November 28, 1838, aged eighty-two; her mother, August 31, 1834, aged seventy-six. After his marriage Mr. Matts also carried on farming. He died January 14, 1875. His wife passed away in Pennsylvania, May 2, 1887. They had ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: Maria, wife of Joseph Anthony, was born December 5, 1809, and died in Kansas in 1892; Josiah H. B., born June 7, 1812, was a farmer and at the time of his death, in March, 1882, was a resident of Verona township, Dane county, Wisconsin; Peter, whose name heads this article; Alexander, J., born October 3, 1816, resides on a farm in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; Elias, born July 24, 1818, lives on the old homestead that was settled by his grandfather; Delia F., born October 22, 1820, married William Servatus, of Franklin county, Kansas; John M., born August 7, 1822, lives in Oregon, Wisconsin; Nicholas M., born October 16, 1824, is a resident of Franklin county, Kansas; Jackson F., born March 2, 1827, lives in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; Catherine, born June 28, 1831, lives with her brother on the old homestead. The average age of the eight living children is over seventy years.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county and spent his early life working in the tannery and on the farm, receiving only a limited education in the country schools. At the age of eighteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of

carpenter and cabinet-maker, and served two years. He then followed his trade in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York city. In 1837 business almost suspended on account of the panic, and he returned home. He did not remain long, however, for a desire to see the Western country brought him out to the frontier. He went by stage to Philadelphia, then by railroad to within eight miles of Harrisburg, by stage to Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. Cincinnati was then only a small village. This was in the summer of 1837. From there he went on foot and alone to Indianapolis, where he found business lively, and at once obtained employment at \$2.50 per day. In 1838, in company with Elias Stouthover and wife, and two young men, with a four-horse team, he started for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison in June. The old capitol was then being erected and he worked on it two months. After that he again started out alone and on foot, going to Galena, Illinois, Dubuque and Potosi, and returning to Wisconsin and again locating in Madison. There he worked at his trade and also did contracting, continuing thus employed until 1846.

That year he was elected Sheriff of Dane county. In 1848 he was again elected to the same office, and served efficiently in that capacity two terms, his first term being the last under Territorial Government, and his last term, the first after Wisconsin was made a State. In 1848 he moved his family to the present site of Paoli, where he purchased a section of land from the Government and built a house. After leaving the sheriff's office he improved the water-power at Paoli and built a sawmill and several houses, and also cultivated his land. He ran the sawmill until he sold the water-power to B. M. Minch & Co., about 1867. In the meantime, in

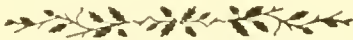
1853, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term. As the years rolled by and the country became settled, he was one of the prominent factors in advancing the interests of this place. He platted Paoli on his land, and still owns nearly all the unimproved lots in the town. He finally sold his farm, with the exception of forty acres. For a number of years he was Chairman of the Town Board. He has been serving a number of years as Justice of the Peace.

September 4, 1842, Mr. Matts married Helen R. Dickson, who was born in Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, October 7, 1824. Her father, Thomas P. Dickson, was born in Voluntown, Connecticut, April 1, 1780, son of Thomas Dickson, who was born in the same place, October 27, 1753, and died January 13, 1803. Thomas P. Dickson was married three times. His first wife, *nee* Hanna Olmstead, died in 1808, leaving two children, viz.: Anna, wife of David Hyer, who died in Madison, Wisconsin, in September, 1843; and Hannah, who died at the age of eighteen. May 15, 1809, he married Deborah Richardson, who died March 10, 1825, leaving an only child, the wife of Mr. Matts. His third wife was Esther Richardson, whom he wedded February 5, 1827. She departed this life at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1869. Mr. Dickson died at Butternuts, New York, in 1829. The only child by his third marriage is David T., who came to Madison, Wisconsin, when a small boy, and was "devil" in the first newspaper office in Madison, delivering the first papers there. This was in 1838. He is now a printer in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Matts have had seven children, as follows: Eugene W., born November 15, 1845, married Calista Andrews and lives in Paoli; Alvernon T., born May 25, 1848, died that same year; Mary, born June 22,

1852, married Edwin D. Wood, and her death occurred in Paoli, November 10, 1878; Ella, born March 25, 1855, died January 5, 1878; Orville E., born July 7, 1857, resides at home; Florence, born February 4, 1860, died October 2, 1886; and Elmer D., born October 1, 1863, resides at Missoula, Montana, a lawyer by profession. After fifty years of happy married life, Mr. and Mrs. Matts celebrated their golden wedding in 1892. They are not members of any church, but are believers in the faith of the Second Adventists.

Politically, Mr. Matts was a Whig in his early life. From 1854 till 1868, he was a Republican, then he was independent of party for a while, and since 1876 has voted with the People's party.



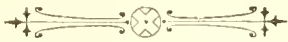
JOHAN C. CRABTREE, one of the wealthy and influential farmers of Burke township, was born fifty-five miles from Liverpool, England, December 8, 1835. His father, Jonathan Crabtree, was, as far as is known, a native of Lancastershire, although his ancestors were formerly from Yorkshire. The grandfather spent his entire life in Lancastershire, as did his wife, Ann Hudson. The father of our subject learned the trade of block printer. This was before machinery was invented to do printing with. Mr. Crabtree followed his trade until machinery was introduced into the mills where he worked, when, in 1846, he came to America, accompanied by his wife and eight children. They embarked from Liverpool on the sailing vessel *Empire*, and landed in New York June 17, after a voyage of twenty-eight days. They went directly to Staten Island, where the father found work at his trade, and later

became manager of the factory. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1871. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Hudson, born in the same shire, daughter of George and Martha (Bareroft) Hudson. She died in 1867, after rearing ten children, viz.: Annie, James, George, John C., Martha, Susannah, Sarah, Mary, Isabella and Bareroft.

Our subject commenced work in the mill at the tender age of seven, and received three shillings a week for his labor. When he was eight years old he entered the coal mines and received eight shillings a week. Here he continued until coming to America with his parents, in his eleventh year. After arrival in America he commenced work in the mill at Staten Island, receiving \$6 a month for the same work he had only received three shillings a week for in England. In time his wages were increased and he remained in the mill until 1856, when he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming and mining until 1866, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, selecting Judah, Green county, as his first location. Here he only remained one year, and then bought land in Monroe, where he resided until 1877. At that date he sold this farm and bought the land he now owns and occupies, on section 11, Burke township. This farm contains ninety-five acres of well-improved land.

Mr. Crabtree married in Pennsylvania, in 1857, Miss Matilda Moughmer, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Traister) Moughmer. The father of Mrs. Crabtree was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and her mother at Selin's Grove, same State, both parents were of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree have had nine children, namely: Cyrus, Margaret, Mary, Elmer, Annie, Charles, Albert, Cora, Edward. Cyrus married Jessie

Crampton and has four children, namely: Alice, Albert, Erma and an infant. Margaret is the wife of Edward Keelock and has one child, Arthur. Mary is the wife of Frederick Wolf. Elmer married Sarah Roberts, and Annie is the wife of Arthur Hunt. Politically, Mr. Crabtree is independent in politics, voting for the man he considers is best suited for the office, regardless of party lines.



SOLON DE VALL, of Stoughton, Wisconsin, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, January 22, 1823, a son of James and Eliza (Gould) De Vall, natives of Lancaster, in Massachusetts. Solon was given a district school education, and began life for himself as a farm laborer in Vermont. In 1853 he purchased 200 acres of unimproved land in Rutland township, Dane county, Wisconsin, which he improved. He afterward sold this place and purchased another farm, three-quarters of a mile nearer Stoughton, where he remained from 1872 until 1884. In the spring of 1885 he came to this city, where both he and his wife still reside.

Mr. De Vall was married in 1848, to Frances M. Show, also a native of Weathersfield, Vermont, and they have three living children: James D., of Stoughton; Calvin, of Council Bluffs; and Carrie, wife of A. E. Gurnal, of Gilmore City, Iowa. One child died in infancy.

James D. De Vall was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, February 5, 1854, a son of Solon and Frances M. De Vall. At the age of twenty-one years he began learning the carpenters' trade with Ellis Bros., of Oregon, Wisconsin, at which he worked for the fol-

lowing six years. For the next four years he farmed on rented land in Rutland township, and in 1884 came to Stoughton, where he has since been engaged in the leaf tobacco trade. At one time he owned the warehouse across the track, at No. 15, but now does business at No. 16. Mr. De Vall is one of the tobacco dealers in Stoughton.

He was married January 12, 1879, to Alice Gurnsey, a native of Dunkirk township, Dane county, and they have two children: Inas M. and Cora A. Politically, Mr. De Vall is identified with the Democratic party; and socially, is a member of the Kogosa Lodge of Freemasons, also the Knights of Pythias.

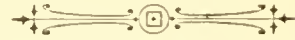


WILLIAM S. WHEELWRIGHT, M. D.—Prominent among the medical profession of Belleville occurs the name of the gentlemen whose name opens this sketch. He has made this city his home since the month of June, 1878, when he located within its borders. Dr. Wheelwright was born in Ohio, December 18, 1851, being a son of David and Jane (Simmons) Wheelwright, natives of England. The father came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age and the mother emigrated to this country with her parents when a small child. The father of our subject located in Ohio upon his arrival in this country, and it was in this State that he married. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin, settling in Middleton, Dane county, where he remained until 1865, tilling the soil. At that date he removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he settled in the town of Frost, remaining until his death. After his demise the mother came to Belleville and made her

home with our subject, but died in Iowa while on a visit to a daughter. She had borne her husband eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity, namely: Sarah, who married Daniel Garfield, resides in Dawes county, Nebraska; Subject; Hattie, who married William T. Markee, resides in Toledo, Iowa; Ruth, who married James H. Underwood, resides in Nebraska, but is now attending medical college at Iowa City, Iowa; Ella, who married Henry Pepper, resides in Elroy, Wisconsin; Daniel W. is a physician of Lake View, Iowa; Thomas S. is a wagon-maker of Chicago, Illinois; Sidney is a student of Toledo, Iowa; Nellie is in Omaha, Nebraska.

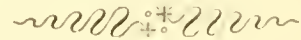
The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, he receiving his early education in the district schools of the neighborhood. His medical studies were commenced under Dr. A. A. Rowley, of Middleton, and later he attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, graduating in the class of 1878. Immediately after graduation he located at Belleville, where he has since remained. In the spring of 1878 he married Miss Lulu Rowley, daughter of N. C. and Sarah Rowley, born at Verona, Dane county, Wisconsin. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, namely: E. Maurine, William Orville and Vivian R. Professional duties engross the Doctor's attention to such an extent that he only takes sufficient interest in political matters to cast his ballot for the candidates nominated by the Republican party. Socially, he affiliates with Belleville Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Both professionally and socially Dr. Wheelwright is popular, and deservedly so, for his constant endeavor is to

faithfully perform every duty as it is presented to him.



ALLEXANDER McMURRAN, an esteemed farmer, residing in the town of Burke, Wisconsin, was born in the home where he now resides, September 28, 1859. His father, Marshall McMurrin, was one of the early settlers of Dane County, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1811. The latter went to Indiana when a young man, and from there removed to Wisconsin, settling on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was accompanied by his wife and family, and the journey was made overland with a team. At this time the county was sparsely settled, and deer and other kinds of game were plentiful. His death occurred August 21, 1887. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Mary Knight, who was born in Indiana, and died on the home farm March 15, 1890. She reared eight children.

Our subject now has a fine farm of 320 acres, and is considered one of the best farmers in the county. He has been engaged in farming and general stock raising. For some years he raised Galway cattle, but not liking them for dairy purposes, changed them for shorthorns. In politics he is a Republican.



OLE S. NORSMAN, the popular City Clerk of the city of Madison, although yet a young man, has held a number of important and responsible positions, and is at present serving his third term as City Clerk. He is also a member and clerk of the Board of Education, and director and secretary of the

Madison Benevolent Society. He is a man who enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and deservedly so, on account of his unswerving fidelity to duty, unquestioned integrity and accommodating disposition.

Mr. Norsman was born in the township of Vienna, Dane County, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of September, 1851, and his boyhood life was spent on his father's farm, at work in the summer, and attending school in winter. At the age of sixteen he entered Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and remained there two years, after which he attended the Wisconsin State University a couple of terms. Returning home he continued working on the farm during the summer, and teaching school in the winter, until the spring of 1876, when he came to Madison and accepted a position as Clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds, under Hon. L. J. Grinde, who was then Register. After one year's service as Clerk he was appointed Deputy Register, which position he held for two years. He then, in 1879, accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Hekla Fire Insurance Company of Madison, and after a few months he became the company's book-keeper, and continued in its employ until December 31, 1882. During the last year of his connection with the company, he was assistant secretary thereof.

In the fall of 1882 he was offered and accepted the Democratic nomination for the office of Register of Deeds. Securing the election, he assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1883, and continued as Register until December 31, 1886, having been re-elected in 1884. In June, 1887, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under General A. C. Parkinson, Collector Second District of Wisconsin.

This position he held until the expiration of General Parkinson's term, and was also reappointed by his Republican successor, General Earl M. Rogers, in July, 1889, but resigned October 1st of the same year. In January, 1890, he was elected to his present position as City Clerk, taking the office on the succeeding first day of April, and he has been re-elected annually since.

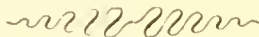
Mr. Norsman was united in marriage, in Madison, on the 21st day of June, 1882, to Miss Eleonora Katinka Seemann, who was born and reared in Madison, and who is a most faithful and helpful wife and mother. She is of Norwegian birth, her father, Jacob Seemann, and her mother, whose maiden name was Johanna Maria Brunsberg, were both born in Norway, near the city of Christiania. Mr. Seemann came to this country in 1854, and to Wisconsin in 1855, and Mrs. Seemann came here with her parents, at the age of nine, in 1850. They were married in Madison in May, 1857, and having made the Capital City their home ever since, are well-known and prominent people. Mr. Seemann is a successful attorney, who has held various important official positions. He is an accomplished musician, his specialty being the violin. In politics he a true blue Jacksonian Democrat of the old school.

Mr. and Mrs. Norsman are the happy parents of three bright and promising children, the eldest a girl, now ten years of age, named Cora Marion Ray; and two boys: Jerome Orton, seven years old; and Edgar, the youngest, a little over four.

Mr. Norsman is also of Norwegian parentage, his father, Ole Svalheim, and his mother, Randi Thomasdatter Føthen, were both born in the parish of Sogn, Bergens Stift, Norway. They came to this country, and to Dane county, in 1848, the year Wisconsin was ad-

mitted as a State. They became acquainted after their arrival in this country, and were married at Vienna in 1850, settling down immediately on the farm, which still constitutes the family homestead. His father died in 1876, at the age of fifty-six. He was a man of the strictest integrity, a worthy and highly respected citizen, a good and successful farmer, and an active member of the Lutheran Church. His mother is still living on the old homestead, active and in fairly good health, although over sixty years of age. She is also a Lutheran in her religious faith, and has tenderly reared a large family of children, of whom ten are now living, two having died in infancy.

Three sons and two daughters are married. Our subject is the oldest of the family. His brothers are: Thomas, married to Betsy Eggum, and they have three children. He owns and operates a farm near the old homestead; Peter, married to Nellie Huseboe, lives on the old homestead; Soren, is a bookkeeper in the Stoughton State Bank, of Stoughton, Wisconsin, and John, the youngest in the family, is bookkeeper in the Capital City Mills, at Madison. His sisters are: Emma, married to Ole Gullikson, machinist, residing in Chicago; Julia, married to O. S. Wangsness, a merchant at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mollie and Carrie, both employed in Chicago, and Anna, who is a teacher, and has just completed a full course at the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin.



YRON B. FRENCH, a business man of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, and also of Gainesville, Florida, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Lenox township, Madison county,

New York, July 8, 1826, and was the son of Leonard and Mary (Wallace) French. The mother was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and the father in Vermont, near Brattleboro. His people were originally from Wales and Scotland. By occupation his father was a carpenter and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. French, Sr., became the parents of eight children, of whom our subject is the third in number. The father passed away in 1853, in Madison, and the mother in 1880. They had come to the State in 1847, locating in Fitchburg township, where the father took up a farm.

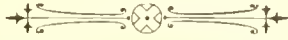
Our subject received very limited school facilities, leaving school altogether when he was sixteen years of age. At this time he began work as a carpenter and farmer, although he had done some clerking in a store when but fourteen years old, in New York. For two terms our subject taught school in Fitchburg township, and then came to Madison, entering the store of Robinson & Waterman as a clerk. Here he stayed until 1853, when he began keeping a restaurant in this city, which he followed until 1855, when he opened a grocery and meat market with James E. Rhodes. This firm kept the first meat market on State street. He followed in this business until 1866, when he sold out on account of ill health and entered into the real-estate business. Since that time he has done nothing else. Since 1882 he has had an office in Gainesville, Florida, where he spends the winter, and one in Madison, where his summers are spent.

The marriage of our subject took place October 19, 1853, with Miss Elizabeth Page, of Bucksport, Maine. The adopted daughter of our subject, Katie B., married Edward W. Hawley, a merchant of this city. Mr. French has been identified with the real-estate business in this city, being a pioneer in it, and



Wm. F. Lyon

has handled much property and possesses the confidence of the business community. In politics he is a Republican, active in the party work, and was once a member of the Board of Supervisors of Dane county. Religiously, both himself and wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he has long been an ardent and useful member of the I. O. O. F., and while upon attendance at one of the meetings in Florida, he was so unfortunate as to dislocate the knee of his left leg. His name is one well-known in both States, and he is held in high esteem.



HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON.—The subject of this sketch, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, is the son of Isaac and Eunice (Coffin) Lyon. He was a native of Chatham, Columbia county, New York, born October 28, 1822. His parents were members of the religious society of Quakers and he was reared in that faith and still clings to some of its excellent doctrines. William attended an ordinary common district school until he was eleven years of age, when he was placed at the counter as a clerk in a small store conducted by his father and after this he had the advantage of about one year at select schools. These were the only educational advantages which he enjoyed, but he was bright and ambitious and by close application he obtained a fair English education, including a limited knowledge of algebra, geometry and natural philosophy, and gave some time to the Latin language.

At the early age of fourteen years he taught a district school, but this employment did not suit his taste and as soon as he could manage the matter he took a clerkship in a

grocery store in Albany and continued there until the age of eighteen. While there his mind ran upon other lines and he spent all of the time he could spare from his duties in attendance upon the courts and Legislature then in session. In 1841 when he was nineteen years old he accompanied his father and family to Wisconsin and settled at what is now the town of Lyons, in Walworth county, and here he resided until 1850.

With the exception of two terms of school teaching he worked upon a farm until the spring of 1844, when he entered the office of the late Judge Gale as a student of law at Elkhorn. He remained a short time with the Judge, but returned to spend the summer at farm work, and soon after this he was attacked with an inflammation of the eyes, which prevented him using them for a year. That year he worked on a mill, then being erected in Lyons, for \$12 a month and earned \$100. In the fall of 1845 he again became a law student, and this time entered the office of Judge Baker, of Geneva, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar in Walworth county. He was chosen Justice of the Peace of the town of Hudson, now Lyons, and immediately opened an office for the practice of law. His receipts for professional and public services during the first year amounted to \$60, the second year the receipts were \$180, the third he had increased it to \$400 and the business of the fifth year amounted \$500.

In 1847 Judge Lyon decided that his income had increased sufficiently to admit of his marriage and the lady of his choice was Miss Adelia C., the accomplished daughter of the late Dr. E. E. Duncomb, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. In those days the necessities of life, as well as the luxuries, did not cost as much as now, and Judge Lyon and

his bride found their income ample in that part of the country. In 1850 he removed to Burlington, Racine county, and there formed a partnership with the late C. P. Barnes and remained at that place until 1855, when he removed to the city of Racine and continued there in active practice until 1861. From 1855 to 1858 he was the District Attorney of Racine county, and in 1859 he was chosen as a Representative in the Wisconsin Legislature and was made Speaker. This was an unusual proceeding, as very seldom does a deliberative body call to the delicate and onerous duties of presiding officer, one who has not been a member of any previous legislature, but in the case of Mr. Lyon the choice was justified by the capable manner in which he discharged his duties. The following year he was again elected and again chosen Speaker and he retired from his second term in the Legislature of his State at the age of thirty-eight, with the warm admiration of the members, without distinction as to party, and with an enviable reputation throughout Wisconsin. An honorable and useful career was prophesied for him and this prophecy has been fully realized.

When the attack upon Fort Sumter aroused the country to arms Mr. Lyon did not allow his peaceful religious scruples to interfere with his patriotic duty. One hundred brave and determined citizens enlisted under him and he became Captain of Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, ranking from August 7, 1861. The regiment to which this company was assigned was organized September 4th, with Robert C. Murphy, of St. Croix Falls, as its colonel. Leaving Madison on the 4th of October they arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the next day. This was the famous "Eagle Regiment," so called from the circumstance

of their having with them an eagle. "Old Abe." They reached Benton barracks 986 strong. The very next day after their arrival they marched against the enemy. By the 20th of October they were in pursuit of "Jefferson Thompson" and on the 21st were near Greenville, when a desperate fight ensued, of which Major Jefferson, of the Eighth wrote: "The battle lasted an hour and a half and I think it was one of the most brilliant and complete victories we have had during the war." Captain Lyon took an active part in this, the first conflict engaged in by his regiment. After various duties had been performed by them, on the 9th of May the Eighth regiment was posted in front, when the enemy, with 20,000 men came out to attack Gen. Pope. The Eighth was employed as a skirmish line and was intended to fall back when the Confederates advanced in force. The regiment withstood the artillery fire of the foe for an hour without support, as the enemy outnumbered the Federals and General Halleck did not wish to bring on a battle, the National line retired to the rear and that terminated the action. After other important service the regiment went into summer quarters at Camp Clear creek, nine miles south of Corinth. On the 5th of August, while in the hospital at Iuka, Mississippi, the Captain was promoted to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin. He subsequently returned home for a brief period and after being mustered out was made Commander of the regiment just named, joined it at Fort Henry, Tennessee, in October, 1862. In the last of October they joined the force of General Ransom, marched thence to Hopkinsonville, intending to attack the enemy under General Morgan, but did not come up with them until the 6th of November. A short skirmish took place at Garrettsburg,

and subsequently Colonel Lyon returned to Fort Henry.

From the 21st of December to the end of the year the regiment pursued Forrest, but returned to Fort Henry January 1, 1863. On February 3d, information was received that Fort Donelson was attacked. In half an hour Colonel Lyon had his regiment on the road, marching to re-enforce the Eighty-third at that point. They arrived in the vicinity of the fort in the evening, with the loss of one man on the march. Meanwhile the garrison of Fort Donelson, assisted by gunboats, had repulsed the Confederates, had, in fact, gained a signal victory. During the spring and summer of 1863 Colonel Lyon's men were sent out by him on scouting duty, taking many prisoners and preventing the formation of any considerable force of guerrillas. This duty was perhaps the most difficult that the soldiers of the war were called upon to perform. Participating in the forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland the Thirteenth Regiment left Fort Donelson on the 27th of August, reaching Stephenson, Alabama, on the 14th of September. Colonel Lyon was placed in command of that post and this was a post of great importance, being the depot of supplies for the whole army. The garrison was very small, provided with but little artillery and the place was easily accessible to the cavalry of General Bragg; however, help came at the beginning of October, with General Hooker in command, from the Army of the Potomac. On the evening of the 26th of October, 1863, Colonel Lyon left Stephenson with his regiment and joined the brigade and went into winter quarters at Edgefield, where they were employed on picket and guard duty. However, three-fourths of their number having veteranized, the regiment left for Wisconsin

on furlough, where they remained five weeks and then returned to Nashville, arriving on their old camp-grounds on the 25th of March. In the last of April the Thirteenth regiment was ordered again to Stephenson and Colonel Lyon placed in command of that post. In the reorganization of the army, in 1863 and 1864, Colonel Lyon's regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He left Stephenson the 5th of June and for nearly three months had his quarters at Clayville, Alabama, guarding during this time various fords and crossings of the Tennessee river. Late in August he was ordered to Huntsville, where he arrived September 3, and was placed in charge of the railroad from Claysville to Stephenson, and was responsible for the preservation of the posts and lines of communication within his charge. His headquarters were at Huntsville until 1865. On the 7th of July all this command was ordered into camp at Green Lake, Texas, and here on the 11th of September, 1865, Colonel Lyon was mustered out of service. He was subsequently brevetted Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, to date from October 26, 1865. The Thirteenth Regiment was mustered out in November, at San Antonio, reached Madison on Christmas, the men were paid off and the Regiment disbanded. Although Colonel Lyon and his men were not engaged in any of the great actions of the war they have an honorable record for the performance of arduous duties, holding important positions, guarding trains, watching the movements of the enemy and contributing in various ways to the success of the battles. Before Colonel Lyon was mustered out of the service he was chosen Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin and entered

upon the duties of that position December 1865, and served with ability until the close of his term. July 4, 1866, Judge Lyon was selected to deliver an address to the Governor and people on behalf of the soldiers on the presentation to the State of the battle flags. His oration was a masterly effort, impressive in its eloquence.

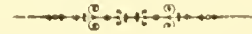
In 1879 Judge Lyon was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, but was defeated by Alexander Mitchell. The death of Byron Payne January 13, 1871, caused a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the State, which was filled by Governor Fairchild by the appointment of Judge Lyon on the 20th of the same month. In the following April he was elected by the people for the unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. He was again elected in 1878 and again in 1884, the last time for ten years. He is now the Senior and ex-officio Chief Justice, his term expiring in January, 1894. Without considering whether, if he desired, he could be re-elected to his present position, Judge Lyon publicly announced two years ago that he did not desire, and would not accept a re-election. He has never wavered in his determination to retire from the bench at the close of his present term. His associates upon the bench are Orsamus Cole, Harlow S. Orton, David Taylor and John B. Cassidy. On commencement day, 1872, the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

The published decisions of Judge Lyon since he has been upon the bench run from volume 27 to 82 inclusive, and are characterized by their brevity, and also show a careful examination of the law appertaining to the cases in hand. Probably Judge Lyon was the first of the Supreme Court justices to prepare a statement of the facts in each case,

a task usually performed by official reporters.

Judge Lyon is distinguished for his plain simplicity of speech, and while it indicates the thoroughness of the lawyer, it also shows the straightforwardness of the man. Judge Lyon's knowledge of law is thorough and his instinct of equity perfect. ✓

There are two surviving children of the family of Judge Lyon: Clara Isabel, born in 1857, the wife of J. O. Hayes, Esq.; and William Penn, Jr., born in 1861. Both reside in California.



JUDGE LYON. WILLIAM H. PORTER.—Our subject is a wealthy farmer, miller and Legislator, of Medina township, Dane county, Wisconsin, whose sterling qualities and manly ways have won for him legions of friends and an enviable reputation far and near. Mr. Porter is the son of William F. Porter, whose father was Jonathan Porter, a native of Massachusetts, a farmer born in 1771 and died in 1829, being the father of six children, viz.: Harriet S., John, Tyler, William F., Henry and Edward. The father of Jonathan and the great-grandfather of our subject, Dr. Tyler Porter, was a physician of Wenham, Massachusetts, and a distinguished citizen and patriot during the Revolutionary war. Edward is the only one of the six children of Jonathan Porter who is now living. William F., the father of our subject, was, as will be seen above, the fourth child. He was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, April 18, 1806; was brought up on the farm and received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts; left that State in the spring of 1856 and came to Madison; had been previously married to Clarisa Lummis, January 30, 1830, in Massachusetts, and

she had died at Bradford, Massachusetts, September 23, 1854, leaving two children, Martha and William H., our subject. The father of the latter after reaching Madison settled upon what is now known as Orchard farm, in the town of Burke, buying 224 acres of unimproved land, mostly prairie, which he at once proceeded to improve; erecting upon it a good brick residence, built a barn, outhouses, erected fences, etc. This farm he sold in the spring of 1859; then removed to Madison, where he began to speculate in the real-estate market; for several years he continued to buy and sell and then went to Boston. He spent his winters in Florida, where he bought thousands of acres of land; owning a portion of the island of St. George, where he erected two hotels and ran steamers for the accommodation of guests; put out orange groves, graded streets and had three hundred acres in Orange county, which was one of the best orange groves in the State. He died at Jacksonville, Florida, November 20, 1878, aged seventy-two years, and was buried in his native town of Wenham, Massachusetts. He was married to his first wife January 30, 1830; and his second wife was Elizabeth Lane, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, there being no children by the last marriage. The widow is living at Malden, Massachusetts.

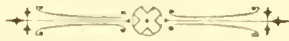
Our subject, William H. Porter, was the only son of his parents, and was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, November 10, 1830. He was educated first in the common schools, and after in the Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Massachusetts. Accompanying his father to Wisconsin, he remained on the farm in Burke with his father until he sold out; when he prospected for some time going through Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, looking at oil lands in the latter State. Finally he came to Dane county,

at Marshall, in 1860, where his father had property—land and a flouring mill—which interests he took charge of and lived in Madison until 1865, when he made Marshall his home. He now owns in Marshall 800 acres and 360 acres in the adjoining town. At one time he owned nearly all the townsite and now owns nearly all the vacant property there. All the land is used by him in farming, he employing the necessary help. He also owns the flouring mill at Marshall, a fifty-barrel water mill on Waterloo creek; also is owner of the creamery building; is a dealer in salt, etc., and owns a warehouse at the depot. His business interests are much larger than those of any other man in the township and he is adding steadily and largely to his already great means by shrewd management, clear business ability and economic use of his forces. He is a man of great force of character, exact justice, strong will power, fine sense of right and possessed of purpose to be fair in all things.

Our subject was married April 26, 1870, to Elizabeth Bell, of New Brunswick, whose people came to Marshall from that province and afterward settled at Washburn, where her father still lives, her mother being dead. One child was born to Mr. Porter by this union, William, who died when thirteen months old. After the death of his first wife Mr. Porter married December 26, 1876, Nettie Page, of Dunkirk, Dane county Wisconsin, who was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin. Her people were from New York State, and removed to Wisconsin, where they were early settlers. Her parents now live in Cowley county, Kansas. By the second marriage there have been three children, viz.: William F., deceased; James H., at home; and Charles, deceased.

Mr. Porter has some valuable property in

terests in Florida. He was administrator of his father's estate, and in that capacity disposed of property to the value of about \$40,000. He has been chairman of his town for about twelve years; and was Postmaster for eighteen years, beginning with the administration of Andrew Johnson; and was treasurer of Marshall Academy. Mr. Porter was elected to the Legislature in November, 1890, and has proved a most efficient public servant. His election to the Legislature is a high compliment to his merit and his popularity, he being a Republican and the district from which he was elected being Democratic. His success in life, the wealth he has attained, has not lifted him up in pride above his neighbors, but on the contrary, he is a man of modest merit, kind to all and a favorite of all who know him.



THOMAS O'MALLEY, resident for nearly one-half a century on his present farm in section 13, Westport, Wisconsin, was born in Ireland, January 12, 1815. His father was Michael O'Malley, born in county Mayo, Ireland, and his father, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the same place, and these early settlers of Dane county, Wisconsin, named the town of Westport for their old home of the same name. The name of the grandfather was Patrick O'Malley, and his wife was Mary Stanton, of the same neighborhood. This family had been a family of farmers for generations, and the occupation of the descendants since has been the same. The grandparents of our subject had six sons and four daughters, whom they reared on their farm in Ireland, and Michael was one of the older children. These old people died at a venerable age in their comfortable home in Ireland, he at the age of

eighty-two years, and she after a few years died at about the same age.

Patrick O'Malley and some of his sons were active and efficient in aiding the French in the war between the French and the British. The wife of Michael and the mother of our subject, was named Mary O'Neil, the daughter of Martin and Hannah (Fadden) O'Neil, and they too, were farmers in Ireland and died there, having reared a large family. Our subject and his brother John were the advance guard of the family to America, sent by their father and with the privilege of returning to the old home and sharing in the estate if they did not like the new world. He furnished the means for the journey, and they sailed from Westport with four or five hundred other passengers in a sail boat, and after a pleasant voyage of seven weeks landed in Quebec.

From this port they went to St. Catherine, and worked for a farmer until spring. Mr. O'Malley had but \$8 in harvest time, but no promise for the winter, and the first boat that made the passage in the spring to Wisconsin carried our subject to join his brother, who had accompanied their uncle Thomas there. This uncle had come with the boys to America. These two sons at first bought 120 acres on Big Foot Prairie, on which they lived in bachelor style, and then went on the Mississippi river to New Orleans, working their passage and chopped white ash wood at \$1 per cord, and lodged on a flat boat on the bayous and small rivers. The country was wild in the extreme and the weirdness of the scene was heightened at night by the howl of panthers, which infested the place. While down there they also worked at ditching on sugar plantations, and they celebrated St. Patrick's day by picking blackberries in the woods.

When our subject came to Dane county, in the spring of 1843, he entered eighty acres for pre-emption, where he now lives, and bought eighty acres of the Government adjoining. Here he built a rough log cabin, 16 x 20, one and a half stories, and the steps to the upper room was a ladder. This house he roofed with stakes, which he rived and these pins were made of red oak from a fine large tree on an adjoining piece of land. The old log house was of the simplest kind, made in the most primitive style of architecture. In addition to the unskilled labor it required but a small outlay of money for lumber, hardware and glass to construct those humble log abodes, as the first floor contained two small windows and one door, hung on wooden hinges, and a gaping fireplace, as stoves were something yet unknown. The dwelling was not spacious nor elegant, but supplied all the needs of a comfortable home for the hardy dwellers who settled among the hills. This log cabin was very durable, as it stood erect until six years ago, when it was torn down to make room for an orchard. The timbers were hewed by his own hands, and for the remainder of the material he hauled logs ten miles to a mill to be sawed into lumber.

One long summer he lived alone, but he remembered a bright Irish girl from his old home that now lived in Milwaukee. She and her parents, Peter and Bridget (Boland) Walsh came to America one year before the O'Malley's. They also sailed from Westport, landed in Quebec after a voyage of seven weeks of storm. Their passage to Quebec cost five pounds, but to New York would have been much more. Miss Catherine appreciated the lover who would come 100 miles to woo her, and became the wife of our subject January 6, 1848, the marriage ceremony being performed by Father McLaughlin.

Three years after the location of our subject in America his parents also came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley settled at once in the little but comfortable house which he had built, and she appreciated his care to have a home before he asked any one to become his wife.

Our subject is a man possessed of real manly courage. To build a home at that time in that wild, forsaken spot, he also must be endowed with good physical strength and endurance to withstand the many hardships necessary to remove the heavy forests and convert the rough lands into such a fruitful farm as may be gazed upon to-day. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley are now living in the full enjoyment of their hard-earned possession. They performed their mission well; and when departing leave to posterity a good inheritance, and their honored names, homes and deeds that their children of to-day or future generations should long cherish in grateful remembrance.

This is a couple who left kindred 'mid tears,
 Who quitted the scenes of their earlier years,
 With hearts full of hope for their future success,
 Who labored for years amid want and distress
 In the depths of a desolate dark wilderness.

For the first two years after our worthy couple settled in their wild home the nearest neighbor was three miles distant, which was the father of our subject, excepting Indians, there being as many as six camps to be seen about half a mile away. Mrs. O'Malley, not being used to such society was very much afraid of her new associates at first, but in a short while she grew to rather enjoy their company in her lonely hours, and now takes great pleasure in relating her dealings with them, and even going to visit them in their camp. Once during Mr. O'Malley's absence from home a rail fence took fire through the means of hunters, and had it not been for the faithful-

ness of the Indians in assisting Mrs. O'Malley to extinguish it, the loss of property might have been great, as the flames were fast approaching the barn. Ofttimes the Indian women brought pieces of gingham and calico to swap for meat, potatoes, turnips, etc., and after making a satisfactory bargain to both parties, would sit down usually and make the goods into aprons for Mrs. O'Malley before leaving the house. She relates one very amusing incident: while she was in the cellar filling their bill, they helped themselves to a cradle quilt, which was over the sleeping baby. She did not miss it until she discovered a corner of it hanging from under one of their blankets, as they were a short distance from the house, she said nothing but with hastened step overtook them, and the first thing they knew she gently drew the prize away. They only laughed and seemed to enjoy the joke as much as she did. However, this did not lessen her dealings with the Indians or her regard for them, but it certainly was the cause of her doubting their honesty, and ever afterward kept them well in sight. Wells and cisterns in those days were unknown in this part of the world, and two years passed before digging a well, during which time for household purposes, water was drawn three-quarters of a mile from a boiling spring, to which place Mrs. O'Malley often, during the summer days took the clothes of the family and did a large washing rather than bring such an amount of water as was necessary, so long a distance. She even boasts of washing some of the best butter that was ever eaten at the self-same spring.

In these early days deer and wolves were very numerous. Mr. O'Malley often sent his dog to hunt a large flock of deer from grazing on his fine field of winter wheat, and enjoyed the sport of watching them jump so grace-

fully over a high rail fence. (All the fences on his place in those days were made of rails, split by our industrious subject.) On no rare occasions were wolves known to come to the door of this humble dwelling and help themselves to slaughtered pork or the like, hanging outside, if not taken indoors by dark. Mrs. O'Malley, on returning from the home of her father-in-law, where she had been visiting, barely escaped with her life from a large gray wolf, who followed her three-quarters of a mile. The first year of Mrs. O'Malley pioneer life, when her husband was called from home on business and had not returned at nightfall, would take a wrap, go out and crouch in the corner of a fence close by to await his return, which ofttimes reached the lonely hours of twelve and one o'clock, owing to the great inconvenience of travel, rather than remain in the house, lest the Indians would happen in find her alone and kill her. Who now among us in these days of pleasure and plenty would willingly face the privations and many dangers of these early pioneers; yet they have lived through it all, Mr. O'Malley in the seventy-eighth year of his age, healthy looking, with a constitution of a school boy, Mrs. O'Malley in her sixty-fifth year, was a woman of wonderful strength and endurance, looks well, with an intellect as bright as a girl of sixteen, delights to relate to her children and grandchildren her experiences of former years.

When Mr. O'Malley first came here he went thirty miles to the nearest gristmill. Here they lived for some ten happy years. In 1861 our subject built the present large and comfortable home. Prior to building the barn, Mr. O'Malley proposed a new house, but his wife was practical and proposed that the barn should be built first, and this was done, and it is still in good condition. It is

40x60 with a basement for stables. The barn looks well now by the side of the new barn, which was built in 1880, at a cost of \$800. In the old oak barn he stored his wheat and oats for some years, and stacked his hay outside. His first crop of winter wheat remained in the stack for three years, there being no market for it and as there were no threshing machines. He then made a bed and trampled the grain out with oxen; this he hauled to Milwaukee by a slow team of oxen, taking a whole week to go and return. Traveling accommodations being very poor at that date, he camped out over night on the journey. He sold his wheat for 60 cents a bushel, and in order to make the trip profitable, he would take with him on his return loads of merchandise for the few storekeepers, who had just opened business in Madison. There were better times in store for our subject, however, and lately, during the Russian war, he sold his fine crops of wheat for from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. Milwaukee was also their nearest place of worship for six years, when a Catholic Church was erected in Madison. Priests being very few Mass would not sometimes be held oftener than once in three months. At that time the settlers traveled fifteen miles to reach Madison, which is now only nine miles, there being then no bridge across the Catfish stream. In those days the priests used to hold Mass in the different farm houses in turns, occasionally offering up the Holy Mass, to give the faithful an opportunity to attend to that all important part of their souls' salvation, which was appreciated by those God-fearing people.

Some years ago they buried one daughter, Bridget, aged nine years, and another named Catherine, who became a Sister of Charity, bore the name of Sister Felicitia, and was one of the noble volunteers who became victims

of fever in New Orleans, September 26, 1878, aged only twenty-three years. She was a volunteer from Baltimore in the yellow fever scourge in 1878, and had been a Sister three and one-half years. All honor to the memory of this noble woman! The living children are: Mary, who now is a Sister of Charity in Buffalo, New York, where she has been for four years, and is known as Sister Mary Francis. She took the veil at the age of seventeen years at Emmettsburg, and about a year later was sent to New Orleans, where she remained for twenty-three years, and in 1867 barely escaped with her life from an attack of fever. Hannah is the widow of Thomas Welsh and resides in Milwaukee, where she removed from her farm in Springfield township, in order to educate her children, of whom she has six. Martin is a farmer on his 280 acres in this township. His wife was Anna Connor, of Toten Creek, and they have two sons. Michael is a physician in Milwaukee, a graduate of Rush Medical College, and married Lizzie Sweeney, of Watertown. Annie is the wife of Garret Sullivan, and lives in New London, Wisconsin. Bridget is a maiden at home; Ellen is a teacher at Marinette, Wisconsin. She was received into the order of the School Sisters de Notre Dame at the mother house in Milwaukee August 14, 1887, at the age of twenty-four, and is known as Sister Laetitia, and is a very accomplished woman. Thomas is a young man at home on the farm; Vincent is the youngest of the family and is now twenty-four years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley and son Vincent, in January, 1882, took a trip to New Orleans, to see their daughter, Sister Mary Francis, who was at that time nursing the sick in Providence Retreat Hospital, whom they had not seen since her first departure from home, in 1866. They also knelt at the vault

which contained the dear remains of their daughter, Sister Felicitia, and on their return visited many friends in Chicago, whom they had not met in years. Mr. O'Malley always had a great desire to view once more his native land, so, after receiving full consent of his wife, who preferred remaining on land, set sail for his old home in Ireland, June 14, 1882. landed the 21st, after seven days of very enjoyable voyage. While all around him were seasick he boasts of never missing a meal. He was also accompanied by his son, Michael, who was at that time attending college at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, New York. Time had wrought wonderful changes in that old home since Mr. O'Malley's boyhood days. Of the companions of his youth few were left to greet him now, some dead and others gone to lands unknown; not a trace of the house in which he was born, but he recognized the very spot where it stood, every hill he had climbed in youthful days, as well as other places of interest which he had known. He arrived home in August, after an absence of two months, fully convinced there was no place like his American home.

Mr. O'Malley now owns nearly 400 acres of land in one body, and has more than half of it under cultivation, and the balance in timber. He has 150 acres in corn and oats, keeps forty head of cattle, a number of work horses. He feeds all of his corn to stalled cattle and hogs, and turns out as high as 150 hogs and from fifteen to twenty beeves yearly.

In his politics Mr. O'Malley is a Democrat, and is one of the most highly respected men in this county.



HAYDEN H. BEEBE, the efficient and popular State agent for William Deering & Company, located at Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Platteville, this State, June 6, 1849. His parents were William and Hannah (Holeomb) Beebe, the former a native of Perry, New York, and the latter of Southwick, Massachusetts. His father, a saddler and harnessmaker by trade, removed to Ohio when a young man, where, on April 11, 1838, he was married. In the fall of 1843 he made a prospecting tour to Wisconsin, at the time a new and sparsely settled country. The journey was made by the way of the canal and river. In December of the same year they returned, but as the river was frozen they were compelled to walk the 700 miles, which they did in eighteen days, arriving at their destination several days before the regular mail. In the year of 1845 he returned to the Badger State with his family, and settled in Platteville, Grant county, where they now reside. They had four children, two sons and two daughters.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and walked three miles to the district school of his locality. At the age of twenty-one, he began to learn the blacksmith, carriage and wagon trade in Platteville, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. He was shortly afterward offered an inducement to represent a large retail house, dealing in machinery and implements, which position he accepted, remaining with them four years. About 1882 or 1883 he entered the employ of William Deering & Company, as expert and canvasser, and after four years became, in 1886, the manager at Platteville for the territory of southern Wisconsin and northwestern Illinois. In 1889 he came to Madison to assume the management of southern Wisconsin, where he has remained

ever since. By energy and perseverance he has succeeded in placing the business of his company at the head of its line in the State, their present warehouse being now too small to accommodate the increased demands of their trade. He brings to his position a thoroughly practical knowledge of machinery, being able to make anything from a hay rake to a traction engine.

Mr. Beebe was married in November, 1874, to Jennie Hoskings, of Platteville, whose parents were pioneers of the State. In 1892 she died, leaving to his care two children: Julius De Lessel and Edith May Ette.

Socially, Mr. Beebe affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has attained the Thirty-second degree.

As a business man and citizen, Mr. Beebe stands deservedly high in his community, being widely and favorably known as a person of unswerving integrity, indefatigable energy and excellent judgment.



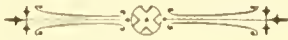
GEORGE DURKEE, Postmaster of De Forest, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, July 17, 1830, a son of Martin R. Durkee, a native of Burlington, Vermont. The latter's father, Harvey Durkee, was a mechanic by profession, and also conducted a hotel in Burlington for many years. He was twice married, had six sons and three daughters, and his death occurred in his native State in 1860. Martin Durkee, the third son and fifth child by his father's first marriage, was married in New York, to Abigail Miller, a native of that State. He died at his home in Franklin county, New York, in 1857, at the age of fifty years, leav-

ing his widow with twelve children, three of whom died when young. The nine that grew to years of maturity are: Laura, widow of A. Huntington, and a resident of Charles City, Iowa; Louisa, now wife of David Hoag, a land agent of Charles City, Iowa; Charles, who died in 1878, aged fifty years; George, our subject; Joseph, who was killed during the late war; James, deceased at Hastings, Nebraska, when a young man; Harvey, a teacher in a commercial school at Charles City, Iowa; Lavina, now Mrs. George W. Furness, of that city; and Ellen, wife of Henry Church, engaged in the Pension Department, at Washington, District of Columbia. He carries seven scars, received in the late war. Joseph and James Durkee were also volunteers in that struggle, serving in Company G of the Berdan sharpshooters. Joseph was killed at Yorktown while on picket or scout duty, in March, 1862, in his twenty-ninth year. He left a wife and three children. James was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and served as Hospital Steward in the Andersonville prison for eleven months.

George Durkee, the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854, at the age of twenty-four years, and went immediately to the home of his uncle, Charles Durkee, a large land owner of Southport. The latter served in the Territorial Legislature from Milwaukee District for four years, was a member of the Senate in 1855, and afterward was appointed Governor of Utah, by Lincoln. After working at farm labor in the summer and in the pine woods during the winter for four years, Mr. Durkee purchased ninety acres of land of his uncle, where he remained until 1871. In that year he bought a store building and opened a general merchandise business in De Forest, where he has

engaged in trade about five years, and during that time also served as Postmaster. Since that time he has given his attention entirely to the post office, and now has three routes. He served as Justice of the Peace four years in Leeds, Wisconsin, and two years at De Forest, and married four couples during his time in office. While in the former city he also served as Postmaster ten years.

Mr. Durkee was married in 1859, to Lydia Lord, a native of Leeds, Wisconsin, and they have had fourteen children, two now deceased. Their living children are: James, a telegraph operator of Jamestown, Dakota; Edgar, of Carpenter, Iowa; Mira, now Mrs. Hiram Smith, of De Forest, Wisconsin; E. M., engaged in railroad work in Iowa; Frank, of Stoughton, Wisconsin; Lulu E., at home; Mabel E., attending the high school in Stoughton, Wisconsin; and John C., Albert J., Sarah L., Hattie and Geneva, attending school. Mr. Durkee is a staunch Republican in his political views; and religiously is a member of the Second Adventist Church.



COLONEL WILLIAM H. ANGELL, a popular lumber dealer, is a resident of Sun Prairie, Dane county, Wisconsin. His great-grandfather, Henry Angell, was one of three brothers, who emigrated from Germany, and became one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, where his son, the grandfather of subject, Augustus Angell, was born, October 14, 1757. He served through the Revolutionary war, and then settled in Washington county, New York, where he married a daughter of Colonel Asa Martin, and afterward removed to Rutland county, Vermont. The father of our subject, Captain Newel Angell, was born in Washington

county, New York, December 20, 1789, and served through the war of 1812, with his father, grandfather of our subject, and subsequently removed to the eastern part of New York. Augustus Angell afterward removed to Ticonderoga county, New York, where he died, at the age of ninety-six years. His son, father of subject, died in Wisconsin, March 9, 1863, aged seventy-three years. The father of our subject was married twice, the first time to Charity Blackman, March 10, 1810, and the mother died June 23, 1822. By this marriage Captain Angell had six children. April 4, 1823, Captain Angell married Mary Hollis Ransom, who died November 5, 1872. By this marriage there were nine children.

William Harrison Angell, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of the first marriage, and was born June 20, 1813, in Rutland county, Vermont. His youth was spent in that State, where he attended the common schools of that State in the winter months, and in the summer worked on his grandfather's farm. He resided with the latter from his ninth year, when the death of his mother occurred, until he was eighteen years of age, when he returned to the State of his nativity, and worked on a farm. Subsequently he learned the carpenter trade and followed it about thirty years. In 1842 he came to the territory comprising the State of Wisconsin, and settled in Walworth county, but only remained there two years, when he removed to Dane county in 1844, and has since made it his home. At that time the county was sparsely settled, there not being more than 500 people in the entire city of Madison. His work here was on the Territorial capitol house.

As soon as Mr. Angell had accumulated sufficient money he bought eighty acres of land from the Government, now located

within the village of Sun Prairie, paying ten shillings per acre for it. About two years later he bought forty acres from the Government, which is also within the limits of Sun Prairie, and upon a portion of it the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot is now located. He subsequently sold the eighty acres and a portion of the forty, and at the present time is the owner of 160 acres in the vicinity.

Mr. Angell has served in several capacities since coming to the State, among which were a six years' term of service as Deputy Sheriff, first president of the Village Board of Sun Prairie, which position he filled acceptably as long as the people could induce him to do so, and twice Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. He has always been prominent in all political enterprises and those tending to benefit the general good, and although eighty years of age still retains his interest in political matters to a wonderful degree, and now is and always has been a staunch Democrat. He is very active for his age, and carries on his business with the aid of his oldest son. He and his wife are the oldest settlers of Sun Prairie, and both enjoy the well-earned respect and esteem of the entire community. They have been married fifty-three years.

Colonel Angell was married, January 16, 1840, to Electa L. Abernethy, at New Haven, Vermont, and they have six children, of whom two are still living, namely: William E. and Darwin C. The former was born in Vermont, and has always been, as he is now, engaged in business with his father, excepting the interval of army service, which extended from the beginning till near the close. He enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served about three years, participating in various battles, commencing with Prairie Grove. He was honorably discharged on ac-

count of broken health and returned home, where he has since remained. He married Maria Ayres, and eight children have been born to his wife and him, six of whom are still living.

Darwin C., the younger son, left home at the age of twenty-two and went to what is now South Dakota, remaining two years, when he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he is now engaged in business for the Leavenworth Coal Company. He was married to Ruth Moak, and two children, both living, have been added to the family.

When our subject was fifteen years of age, he chanced to write his name "Angell," and liking the appearance of it spelled it in this way ever since. At some remote date in the history the family changed the spelling from "Engel," to that of "Angel."



PROFESSOR STORM BULL, of the University of Wisconsin, was born in Bergen, Norway, October 20, 1856, son of Jens and Johana (Horngup) Bull. His parents were both born and reared in Bergen. His father, a Colonel in the regular army, was retired on a pension in the summer of 1892. His mother died in 1888. Their five children are still living, and all in Europe except the subject of this article.


Professor Bull received his preparatory education at Bergen, and spent about six years in an engineering and drawing school, at the same time taking private lessons in mathematics and language. In 1873 he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich, Switzerland, where he graduated with the degree of M. E. in 1877. He traveled extensively in France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, visiting various shops and insti-

tutes, and in the fall of 1877, returned to Norway. There he was for two years head draughtsman in shipbuilding in the naval yards.

In 1879 he received a call from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and through the influence of his uncle, Ole Bull, his father's oldest brother, came to Madison, Wisconsin. He has since been connected with the University. He was instructor in engineering from 1879 to 1885; assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1885 to 1886; professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1886 to 1891; and professor of Steam Engineering since 1891. In the summer of 1892 he returned to Europe and visited the Polytechnic Institutes of Norway, Germany and France, and the summer before he spent in visiting institutions of a like character in America.

Professor Bull was married in Madison, October 8, 1881, to Maria Steineger, a native of Bergen. She died October 5, 1883, leaving one son, Eivind. August 15, 1886, he wedded Dina Munster, also of Bergen, Norway. Politically, the Professor is a Democrat; religiously, a member of the Unitarian Church. He has made various contributions to scientific and literary magazines, both in this country and in Norway, his works showing marked talent and careful study. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



 **OLE NELSON FALK**, of Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Amble, Bergens Stift, Norway, August 26, 1841, and emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in 1852 and located in the town of Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, where his

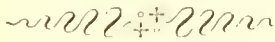
father died in 1854. In 1858 Mr. Falk moved to Whitewater, Wisconsin, attending the public schools there.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as Private in Company II, Twenty-seventh Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and later, to Second and First Lieutenant. Was present at the following engagements: Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Sartartia, Mississippi; Capture of Little Rock, Arkansas; Spanish Fort and Blakely, Alabama, and in many severe and fatiguing marches and countermarches and expeditions usual in war; was at the surrender of the Confederate fleet at MacIntosh Bluff, Alabama, in May, 1865. In the latter part of this month he, with the company, was sent across the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, under the command of General Sheridan and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in September, 1865, after serving three years.

After returning to Wisconsin our subject opened a drug store, which business he still holds. It is now conducted under the name of Falk Brothers. In 1884, in company with O. M. Turner, Mr. Falk organized the Dane County Bank, of which he holds the position of first cashier. The business is carried on with a banking capital of \$60,000. His residence is situated on one of the most choice locations in the city and is surrounded by more than an acre of ground.

Mr. Falk was married in the winter of 1866, to Mary J. Gjerde, a resident of Pleasant Springs, Dane county. They have six children: Clara J., Hattie Adelle, Nelson H., Fredrica M., Elmer and Rolf. Miss Clara has made a special study of music, taking a course at Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Illinois, and in 1890 graduated at the celebrated Chicago Musical College, receiving the an-

nual Marshal Field diamond medal for excellence in the work. Since that time she has met with great success in teaching music. Hattie Adelle has also made a special study of music, graduating from the teachers' class of the Lyric School of Chicago. Mr. Falk is socially a member of the G. A. R. Post, and belongs to the Lutheran Church.



JUDGE DAVID TAYLOR.—This article places before the public a record of one of the prominent men of Madison, Wisconsin, who has passed away, having died at his home April 3, 1891. He was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, March 11, 1818. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was the son of Joseph Taylor, who was born in the north of Ireland and there was reared and received good educational advantages. His family were almost all professional men and so continue in Ireland to this day.

Joseph Taylor came to America and settled in the State of New York when he was quite a young man and became a farmer in Schoharie county.

Our subject grew up under the good, Christian training of pious people and was one of a family of eight children, the most of whom are now dead. He obtained an academical education in his native country and graduated from Union College, New York, with the class of 1841. He at once turned his attention to the practice of law and was in the office of Attorney Henry Smith, of Catskill, New York, and after two or three years of study, he practiced some three years in his native place. In 1846 he decided to try his fortune in the West and came to Chicago and proceeded to Milwaukee.

From there he made his way on the back of a pony to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and thus traveled over the sparsely settled country where there were but few houses scattered over the wide prairie. Seeking a location that bore the appearance of future growth, our subject selected Sheboygan, as presenting more signs of greatness than either Chicago on her muddy swamp, or than Milwaukee with her incipient breweries, and at the little village he entered into partnership with Cyrus P. Miller (since deceased) and this partnership proved a pleasant and successful one for fifteen years.

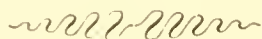
While in the city of Sheboygan, Judge Taylor, in 1863, became a member of the Assembly and in 1855-56 he was made a member of the Wisconsin Senate. In the contest for a seat in the United States Senate, in 1857, he was mentioned as one deserving of that honor, and in the election of the Legislature he received the vote of the venerable Wyman Spooner, notwithstanding the choice of the Republican caucus had fallen upon James R. Doolittle. The following year he was chosen as Judge of the Fourth Circuit and served in that position until January 1, 1869.

Three times was Judge Taylor a Representative and twice a Senator; prior to 1853 he had been a Circuit Judge, and he had twice revised the State Statutes of Wisconsin and was known as a most competent codifier and law counselor and the last revision of the State Statutes was started about 1874 and required the close application of three revisers for about four years, sometimes requiring the assistance of two others.

Judge Taylor was elected Circuit Judge in 1858 and filled that office for eleven years. He was later elected to the State Supreme Bench and held that office from 1878 to his death. He came to Madison in 1878 and de-

voted his whole soul to the work of his profession. He left a host of friends in Wisconsin and was among the well-known men of the State and was considered one of the best judges of the State.

Judge Taylor was no office seeker, but his talents as a scholar and as a jurist could not be hidden and he was elected to office without regard to party lines. In politics he was always a sound Republican and for many years a consistent member of the Congregational Church.



THOMAS BEATTIE, a coal merchant of Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Northumberland county, England, December 6, 1830, a son of Henry and Margaret (Muitt) Beattie, also natives of that country. The father was a stonemason and builder by occupation. Thomas, the second child in a family of three sons and two daughters, attended the common schools of England until fourteen years of age. He then learned the millers' trade, after which he followed that occupation with his uncle for years. At the age of nineteen years he came to America, locating in Wisconsin, but shortly afterward removed to Chicago. In 1850 he came again to this State, and the country was then only sparsely settled, there having been but a few homes between Beloit and Janesville. Mr. Beattie was engaged at his trade at Lockport, Illinois, five years; then went to Chicago; next rented a mill at Dayton, Green county, this State, two years; owned an interest in a steam-mill in Green county, Wisconsin, one year; and then rented a mill at Albany, in the same county.

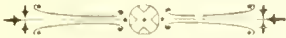
In 1862 Mr. Beattie enlisted in Company

B, Thirty-First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant by Governor Solomon. The regiment left the State March 1, 1863, landing at Columbus, Kentucky, March 3, and was assigned to the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered into camp at Fort Halleck. April 14, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on the 31 of July, was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Joe Hooker's corps, with which it was identified from this time until after the grand review at Washington. Lieutenant Thomas Beattie was detailed in June, 1863, as Superintendent of the Military Prison at Columbus, Kentucky, in which capacity he served until about the last of September, when the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee. During the winter of 1863 and '64, he was in command of a detachment of mounted Infantry, and scouted in middle Tennessee. On June 10, he was again detached and appointed second in command of the Military Prison at Nashville, Tennessee, in which capacity he served until April, 1865, he was then relieved and ordered to report to his regiment, which he did at or near Raleigh, North Carolina, on the day of Johnston's surrender to General Sherman. From Raleigh, he marched with the regiment to Washington, and took part in the grand review, and was mustered out of service with his regiment June 20, 1865.

After the war he rented a small mill in Green county, Wisconsin, but later conducted the same business at Loveland, near Council Bluffs, Iowa. He then rented a mill at Dayton, Wisconsin, one year, and in 1867, in company with James Norris, bought the Stoughton Mills, which they conducted about

eleven years, under the firm name of Norris & Beattie. In 1878 Mr. Beattie sold his interest to George Dow, since which time he has been engaged in selling coal.

He was united in marriage, in New York, in 1858, with Ann Taylor, a native of England. They have had four children: Margaret Ann, wife of W. Atkinson, of Stoughton; Henry, at home; and two deceased in infancy. Mr. Beattie is a Republican in his political views, has served as president of the village Board for four years, and Mayor one year, and in 1879, was elected to represent his district in the Legislature of Wisconsin.



CLAUDIUS ELLIS was born in Schuyler county, New York, August 3, 1822. He was the son of Benjamin Ellis, a native of Dutchess county, New York, born about 1776, and died in Schuyler county in 1859. The grandfather of our subject was also named Benjamin, and was a farmer, which occupation the family has followed since. He died in Dutchess county when about seventy-five years old. His wife was a Miss Carpenter, and they had two children; one died young, and the son became the father of our subject. Grandfather Ellis was one of six brothers who came to America from Wales, and served in the war of the Revolution, although some of his brothers took part in the same struggle in the British navy.

The father of our subject was reared to the life of a farmer, and married Martha Townsend, a lady of German extraction, and she bore him eleven children, of whom our subject is the youngest and the only survivor. They moved west to what is now Schuyler county, near Seneca lake, in 1816. The re-

moval was made with teams of their own, and they bought a squatter's claim of 200 acres of heavily timbered land. They moved into the rough log cabin until they could build a better. The means of the subject were limited, but wheat was a necessity for family use for food and for seed, and he paid \$200 for 100 bushels of it. His first crop was marketed at Geneva, which he took down the lake in a boat of his own building. He gave twelve bushels of wheat for one barrel of salt, and eight bushels for one pound of cotton yarn. The first ten acres was cleared by himself and two grown sons in the first year. They sold this farm, which was all well improved many years later, and bought another in Townsend, Steuben county. The mother of these children died in middle life, and the father was again married. The cause of his death was a smoke cancer.

Our subject was brought up on the farm, but learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, beginning at the age of sixteen, and by the time he was twenty-one he was a contractor and builder.

Our subject was married before he was nineteen years of age, and his wife was nearly twenty. Her name was Janet Rood, of Reading, Schuyler county, now Steuben county. Her father was Rockwell Rood, and her mother was Sally Davis, born in Saratoga, New York. Mrs. Ellis had a good education and had taught school for three terms in that section. The young couple came West in 1853, and soon settled on their present farm. They came by water to Toledo, and by rail to Chicago, and landed in Verona, Dane county, October 14. They brought their own teams and drove out from Chicago. They had sold their old farm in New York for \$65 per acre, and bought 204 acres here for \$1,650, and the first year his

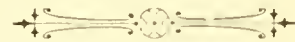
wheat crop repaid him his money. The price that year was from \$1 to \$1.50, and within three years he sold 1,400 bushels at 48 cents. They first bought a farm in Middleton township, and sold it at an advanced price of \$1,000, and that was one of the financial bargains of his life.

Our subject has always done a mixed farming. Their three children were born in Schuyler county, and their names were: B. R. Ellis, now a farmer in Windsor township, and he married Olyette Smith, of New York, and they have a son and daughter; E. R. Ellis married Martha Leland, who was born in this county, of New England parents. They have four sons and three daughters, and still reside on the farm. These sons were in the civil war. The eldest was the first to go from the Madison University, at the age of twenty years, and enlisted as a private in the cavalry, but was made a Sergeant, and served three years, and was never wounded, although he had two horses fall beneath him. The one that he brought home had a ball through its jaws. The second son went into the army the last year of the war, and entered the Second Cavalry as a private. He was with Custer in Texas, and came home sound.

Mr. Ellis was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two years, and served three years during the war. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and has been a Democrat all his life. The quota of soldiers in this town was filled largely through his efforts, and he paid out \$18,000 in bounty during his administration, for his town of Westport.

In 1859 Mr. Ellis went to Pike's Peak, and was in that country for two years, prospecting, and he took a ranch near Denver, which he improved by building upon it. He

owned some village property there. He went across the plains with a company of forty others, of whom he was the captain. His team was two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows. The party was three months on the way. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had but one daughter, Alice, who married David Davis, of Windsor. They settled on their fine farm in Windsor, and have one son, Robert E., and one daughter, Nettie A. Mrs. Davis died May 15, 1889, aged thirty-seven years. She was an accomplished teacher, and had taught eighteen terms before marriage. She is sadly missed, as her many lovable traits made her very dear to husband and children.



J. NASETT, of Christiana township, Reekdale post office, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Sogen, Norway, December 30, 1833, a son of Johannes and Ella J. Nasett. His parents came to America in 1845, locating on section 25, Christiana township, Dane county, Wisconsin. For the last ten years of his life his father was troubled with a diseased leg, which was afterward amputated, and both he and his wife are now dead. They had seven children, four daughters and three sons, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth.

He came to this country at the age of twelve years, where he received a limited education, and has always been engaged in farming. He still resides on the old homestead of 160 acres, where he makes a specialty of raising tobacco. Mr. Nasett is a Democrat in his political views, and has held many of the minor offices of his township. Religiously he is a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Dane county, Wisconsin, belonging

to the society called the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America.

Mr. Nasett was united in marriage, November 13, 1855, to Anne S. Larson, then of Christiana township, Dane county, Wisconsin, but who came from Norway, her native State, to America, in 1843. They had six children, of whom five are now living: Lars, now a general merchant at Robbinsdale, Minnesota, of the firm of Nasett & Linde; Gustav, a farmer at Utica, Wisconsin; Adolph, a farmer; Hannah, now the wife of Neis Ellingson, a farmer at Utica, Wisconsin; and Josephine, who resides at home. The devoted wife and mother died September 8, 1875, leaving many to mourn her loss. August 2, 1879, Mr. Nasett married Maria Johnson, who left Norway for America May 6, 1878. They have six children: Abel, John, Otto, Ella, Anna (deceased) and Anna.

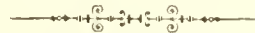


WILLIAM B. ATKINSON, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in the city of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, May 30, 1839, a son of John and Sarah Atkinson, the former a native of Leeds, and the latter of Yarmouth, England. The parents were married in their native country, and reared a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. They came to America when our subject was nine years of age, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the following year went to Rock county, and the next year came to Dane county.

William B. Atkinson attended school in England, also in Dunn township, Wisconsin, and was a student at the Stoughton Academy one year. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, under J. B. More, in the Seventeenth

Army Corps. He served in the Army of the West, was one and a half years under Sherman and Grant, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment. His brother, E. J., was killed near a spring between Jackson and Vicksburg, by a stroke of lightning. Mr. Atkinson was mustered out of service at Madison, in 1865, after which he remained at his father's home in Pleasant Springs township until thirty-three years of age. In 1873 his father gave him his farm, 160 acres on section 31, where he has since been engaged in general farming, making a specialty of the raising of tobacco. In 1887 Mr. Atkinson erected a fine two-story brick residence, one of the best in the county. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, has served as Supervisor of Pleasant Springs township, and a member of the Board several terms. Socially he has been a member of the Philo C. Buckman Post, No. 153, of Stoughton, for the past five years.

Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage, in 1875, with Lucretia E. Devoe, a native of Oakland, Jefferson county. They have had five children, namely: George E., Willie W., deceased, at the age of four years nine months and nine days; Forest A., Lorenzo D., and Clare J. H. Atkinson.



OLA A. SOLHEIM, the able superintendent of the Martin Luther Orphans' Home of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in the parish of Foerde in Soendfjord, Norway, October 19, 1858. His parents were Nels O. and Oleana J. Solheim. His father was a farmer who emigrated with his wife and children to America in 1870, and went to Grand Haven, Michigan. Here the father immediately secured employment on a rail-

road then under construction, but died within two months time, leaving his family destitute.

The subject of this sketch was about twelve years of age when his parents emigrated to this country, his previous life having been passed on his father's farm, during which time he was able to attend school only eight weeks annually, beginning with the ninth year.

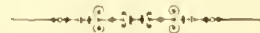
Arriving in Grand Haven he found employment in a shingle mill. After his father's death the support of the family, for some time, devolved on himself and a nineteen year old brother, who had come to this country four years previously. But it was not long before his strong and energetic mother, always anxious to give her children the best possible opportunities for advancement, by the hard and assiduous toil of her hands, was enabled to contribute considerable toward maintaining the family, until she, from the early spring of 1874, became the sole supporter of herself and the three youngest children. In 1875 the family removed to Lee county, Illinois.

Having by this time become imbued with an ambition for an education, young Ola was not long in finding a way to attain the desired object. Soon after going to Illinois he entered Luther College at Deeorah, Iowa, at which he graduated in 1881, with the degree of A. B. He continued there one year as instructor in music, and then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Madison, Wisconsin. This school then occupied the buildings now used by the Norwegian Synod, as an orphans' home. From here Mr. Solheim went to Willmar, Minnesota, where he for two years was connected with the Willmar Seminary, the first year as a teacher and the second year as a traveling agent. We

next find him in Norway as a student of theology at the University of Christiania, where he remained two years and a half. In 1888 he returned to America and, since the fall of 1889 has held his present position at the head of the Orphans' Home in Madison. He is eminently qualified for his work, both by experience and natural adaptability. He has taught different private schools and, at times, has filled the pulpit of his church. His interest is now solely centered in his charge, to which he lends every effort to make it a success. He has forty-two little homeless waifs, who are made happy and comfortable through the charitable and noble efforts of the Synod, and no one has done more to promote the welfare of the home than the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Solheim was married in October, 1889, to Guro L. Ullensvang, a native of Norway, who came to America when six year of age. Before her marriage, she was for nine years an efficient teacher in the public schools of Illinois. They have two children: Olea S. and Laura. Mr. Solheim's mother is living with him, cheered in her declining years by the thoughtful care of her noble son.

Mr. Solheim is engaged in a noble work and is justly entitled to the best wishes and esteem of his fellow-men.



HON. WILLETTS. MAIN. Deputy United States Marshal for the western district of Wisconsin, was born in Edmeston, Otsego county, New York, August 15, 1828. His father, Alfred Main, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, and his father, Labau Main, was born in the same place. The great-grandfather of our subject was also a native of the same place, but the

great, great-grandfather was a native of England and came to America in colonial times. The grandfather of our subject emigrated to Otsego county in 1814, and followed agricultural pursuits there for many years. He then removed to Allegany county, where he spent the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Brown. The father of our subject was nine years old when his parents removed to Otsego county. There he was married at the age of eighteen, his wife being in her fifteenth year. In 1833, with his wife and three children, Mr. Main emigrated to Allegany county. They made the removal with teams, taking all their earthly possessions with them. He purchased a tract of timber land and at once began to improve a farm. There was water power on the place and Mr. Main utilized it by building a saw-mill, which he operated in addition to his farming interests until 1846, when he sold and came to Wisconsin, making the removal by team to Buffalo, thence by lake to Milwaukee, thence with a team to Waukesha, where he remained until April, 1847, and then came to Madison. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Dane county, and served two years. During the war he was Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and after the war was over settled on his farm, four miles from the city, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Samantha Stillman, born in Otsego county, New York, daughter of Rev. Willett and Soviah (Noyes) Stillman. She died on the home farm, at the age of sixty-nine, after rearing five children as follows: Alexander H., Willett S., Amelia A., Fannie and Annie.

Our subject was seventeen years of age when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. In February, 1847, he came to Madison, mak-

ing his advent into the city on foot. At that time the capital city was a small village of about 500 people. He soon found employment of various kinds, most of the time clerking, until January 1, 1851, when he was appointed Under Sheriff and served in that capacity for two years. In 1852 he was elected Sheriff, and also served two years in that position. At the expiration of his term of office he and his brother engaged in mercantile pursuits and continued in the same until 1860, when he was again appointed Under Sheriff, and served two years, and in 1862 was elected Sheriff in which capacity he served two years. The next two years he served as Under Sheriff when again, in 1866, he was elected Sheriff for the third time. At the end of his term of office he was again made under Sheriff and on January 1, 1871, he was appointed Chief Deputy United States Marshal, in which position he served sixteen years. He then retired to his farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. But he was not permitted to remain in obscurity, for in 1890 he was again called into public life to fill the position he had held four years before, that of Deputy United States Marshal, which position he still holds. Mr. Main has been a Republican since the formation of the party. He has served as a delegate to the different county, district and State conventions, and was elected to the State Senate, in 1888, representing Dane county for a period of four years. He is now president of the Monona Lake Assembly.

Our subject was married in 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Jenison, a native of Indianapolis, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Melvina (Wingate) Jenison. Mrs. Main died January 15, 1866, and in June of the following year Mr. Main married Sophia L. Smith, born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, daughter of Sannel N. Smith and Lois Dickinson Will-

iams. Mr. Main has two sons by his first marriage: Hamilton W. and Frank J., who are engaged in business in Hastings, Nebraska. By the second marriage there are four children: Susie, Annie, John and Lois. Mr. Main has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was twenty-one and has been a Trustee since 1852.



MAJOR CHARLES GEORGE MAYERS, a popular citizen of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Manchester, England, August 31, 1826, and grew up there and received his education in his native place at both public and private schools. He served his articles of apprenticeship in an accountant's office, which was also the office of the secretary of the Royal Institution of Manchester. While there he attended all of the lectures of the Institution. He then decided to come to this country, and took passage early in the spring of 1848 from Liverpool on the sailing ship *Ivanho*, which landed him after some weeks' voyage in New York, and from there he came on up to Albany and then came across to the city of Buffalo and then around the lakes to Milwaukee. He came thence overland in prairie schooner style and settled on eighty acres of land near Wannakee, in Dane county, a tract which he had bought in England for twenty pounds without ever seeing it. He spent two years on this place and then came to what was then but a small village, but has now grown to the great metropolis. Soon after this he became the State Librarian and made the first catalogue of the library. Later he was made assistant superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, and afterward Assistant Secretary of State under Charles D. Robinson.

Later he became interested in buying and selling land and in 1857 he was elected City Clerk and held that office until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army. He became Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment Volunteer Infantry and did service for some time, being on the staff of General Canby. He was thus connected at the close of the war and was retained in that department until September 30, 1865, having been breveted Captain and Major March 24, 1865. His service was in the Army of the Tennessee.

Major Mayers witnessed many of the serious engagements of the war, as Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills and many others. He was neither hurt nor imprisoned and was one of the staff of General Canby, at the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely and Mobile. Our subject returned to his home in Madison, bought out a grocery house and was thus engaged for some time. During the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo, in 1874, he wrote in particular a forty-three verse poem that was heartily received by all who heard it, as it was filled with loyal enthusiasm. He has published many poems, in various Chicago, Madison and eastern newspapers, also a small volume, entitled, "The Songs of Tayehobera or, Romances of The Four Lakes," in which he tells the story of the origin of the names of the several lakes. He has written several dramas, the principal of which were, "Waves" and "The Three Crosses," the former, produced at Wallack's, was highly complimented by the Tribune and other papers of New York city. He is not only an art critic, but a Shakesperian critic and has won laurels as an amateur actor and in such characters as Richieu, Shylock, Werner, Sir Anthony Absolute and De Mauprat. He is director and one of

the promoters of the Shakespearian club of Madison. He has been Assessor of the city of Madison for seventeen years and has been in the insurance and real-estate business for the same length of time. Mr. Mayers is a member of a number of orders, was one of the organizers of the G. A. R. Post here, which was the first post organized in the United States, the date being June, 1866. He is Past Commander of the post, known now as C. C. Washburn, No. 11. He is a member of the Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion and is the oldest member and the oldest Past Master of the Madison Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. He has been for some years, and is at present Eminent Commander of the Commandery, Knights Templars, and is a sound Democrat in his politics.

Mr. Mayers was married, in Manchester, England, to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, a lady who has proven a true helpmate to him. The family residence is on Jenifer street, in view of Lake Monona. He attends the Unitarian Church. Six children have been added to the family, as follows: Maggie, who was educated in the University is the principal of the Sixth Ward school; Andrew A. is a grocery merchant at Madison; Emily A. was educated in the university, and is an artist, married; Julia F. is a well educated lady, married; Minnie, married and lives in Minneapolis; and Charles is in the Hartford Insurance business, with office in Chicago.

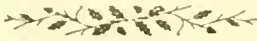
Major Mayers has been many years commodore of the Yacht Club. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Historical society and is one of the oldest members of the far-famed Madison Literary Club. He is a companionable gentleman and one whom his friends delight to honor.



JOSEPH C. CANNON, of Dunkirk township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Delaware township, Tompkins county, New York, December 12, 1828, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Huyek) Cannon, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter was born on the banks of the Susquehanna river. When our subject was seven years of age, the parents came West, first locating in Chicago, in July, 1836, but remained there only a short time. In February, 1837, they removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1843 Mr. Cannon and his brother came to Dane county, the remainder of the family coming the following year. They settled on section 24, Dunkirk township, while Wisconsin was yet a Territory. The father died September 28, 1850, and the mother July 23, 1846. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: Mrs. E. E. Roberts, E. D. Cannon, a farmer now living in Cherokee, Cherokee county, Iowa; and the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest child.

Joseph C. Cannon was reared to farm life, and received only a limited education. He came to this county in early life, took the first load of books to the capital when the State was organized, and only a few of the settlers still survive who were then in the county. He immediately began improving a farm, and in February, 1859, went overland to California. He returned to this State the following year, resuming agricultural pursuits, and now owns two farms, one of 238 acres, on sections 23 and 24, and ninety-eight acres, on sections 26 and 23. In his political views, Mr. Cannon affiliates with the Republican party, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln. He has held the office of Supervisor one year, was elected Postmaster of Hanerville, in 1876, and has held other offices.

Mr. Cannon was married March 9, 1856, to Hannah M. Dickson, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, February 25, 1832, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth M. (Hayward) Dickson. Mrs. Cannon came to Wisconsin in June, 1845. To this union has been born five children, viz.: Charles H., of Los Angeles, California; Joseph H., of Dunn township, Dane county, Wisconsin; Alice E. and Mary E., both married and reside in Chicago; and Eva M., at home. Mrs. Cannon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ANDREW S. BROWN, is Sheriff of Dane county, Wisconsin, where he is widely and favorably known, having been born in Verona township, that county, April 3, 1855. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Smith) Brown, both natives of Fifeshire, Scotland, where they were married. His father was a rope-maker by trade, and emigrated with his family to America, in 1842, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, which was eleven weeks on the way. Six months after their arrival in New York city, his father became superintendent of a rope-making establishment, which position he retained six years. In 1848 the family removed to Wisconsin, then the extreme frontier, and settled in Verona township, Dane county, where his father commenced farming. By industry and perseverance, he acquired a competence for his family, and enjoyed the esteem of his community, because of his thorough integrity and uniform good nature.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools of his locality. At the age of eighteen he came to Madison, where he was employed

for some time by Mr. John La Mont, in selling farming machinery. After this, he was head salesman ten years, for Mr. S. L. Sheldon. In January, 1892, he entered the employ of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, for whom he has continued to sell goods ever since. September 21, 1892, he was nominated Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a very large majority, emphasizing most thoroughly his popularity among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Brown was married November 13, 1877, to Katharine Mausbach, an intelligent lady and a native of Madison. They have three daughters: Iva, Agnes Edna and Margaret Alexandra. They reside in their attractive and comfortable home at the corner of east Johnson and Fen streets, where they are the center of a large circle of friends.

Possessing intelligence and enterprise, thoroughly upright and holding the welfare of the community at heart, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Brown will make an efficient sheriff, discharging his duties with exemplary fidelity and judgment.



BERMANN PFUND, a lawyer of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Hallau, canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, October 28, 1842. His parents were Conrad and Margaret (Berger) Pfund, also natives of Hallau, where the father was for several years principal of the public school, thereafter occupying the same position at Schleithem from 1843 to 1857. In March, 1857, this family left the latter place and emigrated to America. They came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, near which place the father bought a farm, which he sold several years afterward, and removed to La Crosse, where he took up his

former vocation again and continued teaching there until his death, November 11, 1891, the worthy wife and mother still living there. They had thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, of whom four sons and two daughters died in infancy, and adult son dying several years ago.

Hermann Pfund was the fourth child, and passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native land. He attended the elementary schools there, until he was eleven years of age, after which he entered the high school, where he remained three years longer, during which time he had private instructors in Latin and English, in addition to his other studies. He accompanied his parents to La Crosse, and worked on the home farm during his minority. Being sufficiently well versed in the English language he then secured a position as teacher in the county schools. He afterward conducted a school at Nauvoo, Illinois, where he went in 1866, remaining there three years, when, on account of ill health, he returned to his home in La Crosse. In 1869 he was called to take charge, as principal, of the schools at Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he continued teaching for five years, when his health again failed, and after a short rest, he commenced, in the spring of 1875, the study of law in Eau Claire, with Judge Ellis. In 1876 he entered the law department of the State University, at which he graduated the following year, 1877. Mr. Pfund shortly afterward, at Madison, Wisconsin, formed a partnership with F. E. Parkinson, in the practice of law. Sometime later this union was dissolved, and H. M. Lewis, then United States District Attorney, became Mr. Pfund's partner, both continuing as partners about five years, when, in the spring of 1891, this partnership was also dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Pfund

now practices alone. He enjoys a good law practice, and is the only attorney in Dane county who attends to the settlement of estates and collection of claims in German speaking countries, as he is equally well versed in English and German. His business is divided between this and local practice.

Mr. Pfund was married February 23, 1879, to Annie Scheibel, an intelligent lady, the only child of Fred Scheibel, of Madison, Wisconsin. The father died in the spring of 1892, while the mother died when Mrs. Pfund was still in her girlhood. To this union have been born five children: August Herman, Helen, Adolf, Carl and Annie.

Politically, Mr. Pfund has usually affiliated with the Republican party. In 1886 he was appointed Circuit Court Commissioner by Judge Alva Stewart, which office he still holds, having been reappointed by Judge Siebecker upon the death of Judge Stewart. Religiously he is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is one of the Trustees of the congregation at Madison.



JOHN A. ROSS, one of the pioneers of 1845, is one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Montrose township, residing on section 32. He was born in the town of Jerusalem, Yates county, New York, June 8, 1818, a son of John and Christie Ann Ross. The father was born in Edinboro, Scotland, and his parents were Hugh and Margaret (Allen) Ross. The family came to the United States in 1700 and settled in Hebron, Washington county, New York. Mr. Ross had been a merchant in Edinboro, there became wealthy and came to the United States in order to purchase farms for his sons.

With this idea in view he purchased considerable land in Washington county, New York, although he himself removed to Galway, Saratoga county, New York, where both he and his wife died at the age of sixty-six. The grandparents of our subject had six children, as follows: James, a farmer, who died at Covington, New York; John, father of our subject; William, a merchant of New York city, who died at that place; Charles, engaged in farming on the old homestead in Saratoga, until the last years of his life, when he went to Illinois and died near Spoon river; Euphemia, married Gilbert Mitchel and resided in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, until her death; and Margaret, who married John McMillan, a merchant of New York city, where she died. All of the above reared families of their own and were in comfortable circumstances. The father of our subject was born on New Year's day, 1769, a few months before the family came to the United States. He was reared on a farm and like his brothers was given a good education, and when he grew to manhood his father presented him with a good farm in Saratoga county, New York. He was married in 1806, to Christie Ann Mitchel, a daughter of James and Mary Mitchel, born in Albany, New York, although her parents were natives of Scotland and had come to the United States on the same ship as Mr. Ross. Mr. Mitchel was also a wealthy merchant of Scotland and came to the United States to invest in land. The father of our subject, ten years after marriage, sold his property in Saratoga county and purchased 356 acres of land in Yates county, where he cleared 100 acres of heavy timber. He was a hard working man, very economical, and as time went on had one of the best farms in the township. It is located five miles from Penn Yan, at the

foot of Crooked lake, and to-day is valued at \$300 an acre. He sold his farm in 1825, and improved a farm in Chautauqua county, but ten years later removed to Livingston county, New York, whence, in 1845, he came west and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. At this time he was seventy-six years of age. The mother of our subject died in Dane county, October 17, 1871, aged ninety-two. The whole family were taken sick with ship fever on the journey to Wisconsin from New York, and it was from this disease that the father died in Milwaukee. The family consisted of six children, as follows: Margaret, married John Webb and resided in Dane county, but died in Minnesota; Charles, was a farmer of Dane county until his death; Daniel, became quite a traveler and finally died in California; James, was a boot and shoe merchant in York, Livingston county, New York, and finally died there; our subject; William, died young; and Elizabeth, died in early life, soon after the family came West. The parents of our subject were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Our subject resided with his parents until he grew to manhood, and then engaged in the boot and shoe business with his brother James before coming West, and there made considerable money. After coming to Wisconsin he improved a good farm in Verona township. In 1858 he was married to Miss Catherine Martin, a daughter of Peter and Janette (Davidson) Martin. She was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 1, 1832. The family came to the United States in 1841 and settled on a farm in Dane county, where Mr. Martin purchased 240 acres of land and carried on farming as he had done in Scotland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin died in Dane county, aged seventy-six and sixty years, respectively. They had a family of

three children, namely: Catherine; Jessie A., who died in early life; and Patriek, who was a farmer of Verona township, where he died. In religion they were all Presbyterians. After marriage our subject continued to reside in Verona township until 1859, when he traded for the property where he now resides. He owns 500 acres of land and engages in stock-raising, also deals in live-stock, keeping up a superior grade. He erected a stone residence and several good barns, and his beautiful grounds are filled with ornamental trees. He has made of this place not only an excellent stock farm, but one of the most attractive homes in Dane county. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had seven children, as follows: John M., who died in childhood; William L., a traveling salesman; James, Henry, Emily and Cora, at home; and Edwin, who is working on a farm in Minnesota.

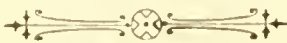
In religion, Mr. Ross still clings to the views of the Covenanter. He was reared in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and on account of these views he has not united with the General Assembly Church, but as some members of his family are Presbyterians he is a liberal supporter of the church at Belleville, and was the principal contributor toward the church edifice. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a lady of taste and refinement, most highly esteemed in the community. Probably on her account Mr. Ross has taken such a prominent part in assisting the church at Belleville, although, as above stated, he cannot consistently unite with it. He is an honest, upright man, but has never been willing to accept public office, as he felt that he could not bear blame when he knew that he was doing right. For this reason, although his party, the Republican, has elected him to local office, he has never consented to qualify.

TORGRIM OLSON, one of the leading merchants of Madison, is located at No. 23 South Pickney street, under the firm name of Olson & Veerhusen and carries on a large and flourishing business. This firm deals in gentlemen's furnishing goods, hats, caps and also do a general tailoring business. Mr. Olson has been a resident of the capital city since 1861 and has made his way up from a bench tailor to his present position. After his arrival in Madison Mr. Olson was engaged at his trade until 1865, when at that time he engaged in business for himself, under the firm name of Jones & Olson, which continued about a year when Mr. Jones sold his interest to a Mr. Santhoff, the firm being Sauthoff & Olson. This firm continued until about 1875 when Mr. Olson sold his interest to his partner and became the manager of the merchant tailor establishment of Mr. Friend, of Madison, remaining with him for eighteen months, when Messrs. Olson, Winden & Co. bought the business of Mr. Friend, and have since been interested together, the company being Veerhusen, and for seventeen years the firm has been one of the leading tailoring establishments of the entire city. They have established a reputation for good work and their trade is so large that a couple of clerks and two cutters are needed all the time.

Our subject was born near Christiania, Norway, January 9, 1838. He lost his mother when ten years of age and grew to manhood in his native place without her tender care. Mr. Olson was not the first of the family to cross the ocean, as a brother, Kuudt, crossed the water in the early '50s. He is now a successful farmer in Minnesota. Mr. Olson, our subject, early learned the trade that was to prove of so much benefit to him, and wished to have a broader field to exercise it in, so when his father, brother and sister decided to

join the brother in the new world, Torgrim came along and the family landed on the St. Lawrence, sixty-one miles from Quebec, from which place they made their way to Wisconsin. Knudt had settled in Vermont, Dane county, Wisconsin, and with this son the father made his home for many years and then came to Madison, where he remained with our subject until his death, which occurred November, 1892, when he was aged eighty-four. He bore the name of Ole Torgrimson and was a good and worthy pioneer of Wisconsin. He and his wife were life-long members of the Lutheran Church. The other two children, Ole and Mary, who came to the United States with the father, are yet living and both are farmers of Griggs county, North Dakota.

Our subject was married in Madison to Miss Karen Hendrickson, born in Norway. Her parents died when she was young and she was brought to this country with a sister and brother, the young people coming direct to Dane county, Wisconsin. The brother later died in Mitchell county, Iowa, where the sister still resides, being married and surrounded by a family. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are among the leading people of their county and city. For many years they have been firm members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Olson is a sound Republican in politics, but does not lower his political influence in seeking for office. He and his wife are the parents of two children, both now deceased, Henry dying when fifteen years of age, a bright, promising lad and Gijda was taken away by death when only four years of age.



PROF. JULIUS E. OLSON.—Julius Emil Olson was born in Cambridge, Dane county, Wisconsin, November 9, 1858. His parents are Norwegians, who

came to Cambridge, August 12, 1852. His father, Hans Olson, was born on a farm in the parish of Norby, a few miles south of Christiania, Norway, on the 20th of March, 1817. Both of the latter's parents were born in the same parish. During his youth the father worked on a farm and at intervals learned the shoemakers' trade, in which he perfected himself in Christiania. On the 3d of November, he married Karen Mikkelssdatter Fjeld, who was born February 2, 1816, in the East Linni annex of the parish land, near the head of the Rauds Fjord, about 100 miles northwest of Christiania. Her father was a country tailor. When about eighteen years of age she went to Christiania to serve, where she found a pleasant and comfortable home with the widow of a university professor, Madam Steenersen. This lady spent her summers on a large estate (Orager) near the city, which had once belonged to the famous Count Wedel Jarlsberg. This estate was worked by Professor Olson's grandfather, and it was here that his parents first met. On this estate they lived the first two and a half years of their married life. After this they lived on various farms in the vicinity of Christiania, until in the spring of 1852, when they sold their small stock of cattle and household goods and prepared to emigrate to America, the land of promise, whither thousands of their countrymen had gone before. They had six children and the undertaking was no small one. They left Christiania about May 10, on a sailing vessel, landing in Quebec after a voyage of fifty-three days. From Quebec they proceeded to Milwaukee, where they engaged a team and wagon to take them to Cambridge, at which place the father soon obtained work as a shoemaker. He was an excellent workman and in the course of a few months began business for

himself. He was very successful, but in 1874 he was forced to give up his work on account of ill health. At this time his ten children were all able to provide for themselves. In 1881 his health was completely restored and he is now (1892) enjoying the fruits of his days of toil. On the 5th of October Prof. Olson's parents celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion the ten children were present. Prof. Olson has eight sisters and one brother, whose names are as follows: Mina, the widow of John Hanson, still resides in Cambridge; Olina, the wife of Sever Rasmusson, of Stoughton, Wisconsin; Cecelia, the wife of Rev. M. F. Wiese, of Utica, Wisconsin; Bertha Karina, the wife of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, of Madison, Wisconsin; Herman V., of Rushford, Minnesota; Annette, the wife of Rev. E. P. Jensen, of Spring Grove, Minnesota; Mary, the wife of Rev. Abel Anderson, of Montevideo, Minnesota; Clara, the wife of Dr. Albert C. Amundson, of Cambridge, Wisconsin; and Tilla Josephine, who lives at home with her parents.

Before his fourteenth year Prof. Olson attended school regularly, working on a farm during the harvest season. During the summer of 1872 he worked in the drug store of Mr. Thomas C. Slagg, of Cambridge. The following fall and winter was spent at the village school, and in preparing for his confirmation in the Norwegian Lutheran Church, which took place May 22, 1873.

Prof. Olson's father had given him all the advantages that the public and private schools of Cambridge offered, but he could not afford to give him a college education, and so the young man started out to make his own way through college, having been encouraged to do so by his brother-in-law, Professor Anderson, who was at that time an instructor in

the University of Wisconsin. But some funds were necessary, and so he left home in August, 1873, having obtained a situation in the general store of Isham & Hale, of Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he spent ten months, saving about \$100 of his earnings. On September 7, 1874, he entered the Madison High School, where he continued until November 8, 1875, when he began teaching a district school near Madison. He spent the following spring term at the high school, and in the fall term of 1876 he was admitted to the second year of the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin. Five months of this school year were spent teaching in the country, during which time he also kept up his university studies. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Freshman class, modern classical course, of the same institution. After having completed his Freshman year he was principal of the school of his native village for three years, at the end of which time he returned to the University and graduated with honors in 1884. During his senior year, after the resignation of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, he taught a class in Old Norse. The same year he studied Old Norse with a native Icelandic scholar. While a student in the high school and in the university, Prof. Olson lived with Prof. Anderson, enjoying the advantages of his excellent Scandinavian library and the literary atmosphere of his home. Here he had learned to love Scandinavian literature, and while in college he lost no opportunity to speak to his fellow-students on Scandinavian subjects. In June, 1884, upon the recommendation of President John Bascom, he was appointed instructor in the Scandinavian languages and German. In 1887 he was made assistant professor, and in June, 1892, the Board of Regents elected him professor

of Scandinavian languages and literature. For his profession as a teacher Mr. Olson is peculiarly well equipped. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his subject and presents it to his students with enthusiasm and clearness. His zeal is inspiring and he also has the faculty of giving all necessary attention to details. His own devotion and industry begets a similar spirit among his students. From the very outset he took rank as one of the successful teachers in the university.

Prof. Olson has also done a great deal of valuable literary work, particularly in his chosen field of Scandinavian literature. Besides a number of valuable original essays, written for the press and for literary societies, he is known throughout the country for his excellent translation of Lauridsen's History of Vitus Bering and his great geographical expedition, a book which has already taken rank as the standard work on the discoverer of Bering strait.

As a speaker and lecturer Prof. Olson is clear, entertaining, instructive and forcible. In his university extension lectures he has discussed early Scandinavian subjects and given particular attention to the question of the original home of the Aryan race, showing by an array of scientific arguments that it must be looked for on the shores of the Baltic, rather than in Asia. His lectures in Milwaukee during the winter of 1891-'92 were especially successful. His orations on the 4th of July and 17th of May are brilliant and he speaks with equal fluency in English and in Norse. As a teacher, writer and speaker he has already achieved a reputation of which older men ought to be proud.

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**H**ENRY D. HANSON, editor of the Oregon Observer, at Oregon, Wisconsin, was born in Dunkirk township, Dane county, Wisconsin, April 18, 1862, son of Henry D. and Sarah (Fillingham) Hanson, residents of the town of Dunkirk. Our subject was reared on the farm and received his education in the district schools and Milton College. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and engaged in clerking in a store in Stoughton until March, 1884, when he came to Oregon and purchased an interest in the Oregon Observer, and learned the business from "devil" to editor. In July, 1885, he became sole proprietor of the paper, since conducting it as an independent paper devoted to the interests of Oregon and vicinity. It is an eight-column folio, and is now in the twelfth year of its existence. The office is well equipped with good presses and steam power. He is a member of the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F., being an active member of each. In politics he is a Republican, and is actively interested in the welfare of the party. He has served as clerk of the Village Board, and is now Treasurer of that same body.

Our subject comes of a good stock, his father being a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born, May 21, 1830. He was reared a farmer, and remained at home until he attained his majority, when he started for the United States, landing in New York upon the day he was twenty-one. From that city he proceeded to Buffalo, New York, where he was joined by his parents, Richard and Sophie Hanson, and the following brothers and sisters, eight in number: John, who died in Chicago; Phœbe, wife of John Barnum, died in New York; William, who resides in Wellington, Ohio; Joseph, who resides in Dane county; Eliza, wife of George

Spike, of Dane county; Richard, who resides at Fort Wayne, Indiana; Edward, who resides in Chicago, and Elizabeth, who resides in Chicago, having married a Mr. Sanners. The grandfather of our subject died in Buffalo, New York, of cholera. In 1852 the father of our subject came to Wisconsin, settling in Beloit, where he married Miss Sarah Fillingham, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 11, 1834. They resided near Beloit until about 1856, and then settled in the town of Dunkirk, Dane county, where he is still engaged in farming, being reckoned as one of the old settlers. The parents of our subject had eight children: Helen, wife of Jewett Sherman, of Lyle, Minnesota; Eliza, married Frank Walker, and died in Fulton, Rock county, Wisconsin; Belle, married L. D. Webb, and resides near Stoughton; Sarah, wife of Edward Stanley, of Lyle, Minnesota; Emma, Edward and William. The parents of our subject are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hanson is a live business man, fully alive to the interests of his town, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a good editorial writer and local reporter, and his little sheet is newsy and entertaining, and its circulation is steadily increasing.



**R**ALPH C. VERNON, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Middleton, Dane county, this State, January 30, 1859. His parents were Daniel and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Vernon, natives, respectively, of Lancashire and Derbyshire, England. The father died before the subject of this sketch was twenty years of age, but the devoted mother still resides in Madison where she is

an object of tender solicitude by her surviving children. This worthy couple were the parents of fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, two of the former being now deceased.

Ralph C. Vernon was the eighth child, and received a limited education, he and his brother Joseph attending school only during each alternate winter. This meager foundation was supplemented by a term in business college at Madison when he was seventeen years of age; and further augmented by two terms in the high school in 1877.

While yet under twenty years of age, he engaged in buying live stock, in which business he has been more or less extensively engaged ever since. He was for a long time alone, but in March, 1879, he formed a partnership with Richard Green, with whom he was successfully and largely engaged. In 1883 Mr. Vernon formed a partnership with M. F. Van Norman, of Middleton township, with whom he continued until December, 1886, during which time he probably bought and sold more live stock than any other person in his vicinity.

It was then that his public career commenced, being appointed Deputy Sheriff by Hon. John M. Estes, in 1887, which position he held one term. In 1888 he was elected Sheriff by the Republican party, at which time he received a majority of 917 votes, that being 500 ahead of his ticket. He discharged the duties of this position for one term, and since that time has been engaged in the real-estate business; at first alone, but in 1891 he formed a partnership with Hon. H. C. Adams, with whom he has since continued. Mr. Vernon was, and still is, a member of the Drainage Commission, having charge of the draining of the lakes around Madison. Socially he belongs to the An-

cient Order of United Workmen, of the Redmen, the Woodmen, and is actively identified with the Freemasons.

He was married February 5, 1880, to Emma E. Gordon, an estimable lady, born and reared in Middleton township, Dane county, this State, and daughter of James O. Gordon, a well-known citizen of Madison. They have one child, Jennie E., aged seven years. The devoted wife and mother departed this life November 16, 1890, leaving an aching void which time can never repair.



**HON. WILLARD H. CHANDLER.**—The subject of the present sketch is one of the most prominent men in this part of the State of Wisconsin. He is now a resident of Burke township, where he has repeatedly served his fellow-citizens in offices of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Chandler was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, November 1, 1830. His father, Raymond Chandler, was born in New England. (See genealogy of the Chandler family.)

The father of our subject learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that trade and also that of cabinet-maker in Brattleboro, where he resided until 1862. At that date he came to Wisconsin, and died at the home of our subject. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Harriet Wellman. She was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and spent her last years at the home of Mr. Chandler.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native city, where he attended the first graded school started in that State. In his fifteenth year he entered the office of the Vermont Phoenix, and learned the art preservative, where he served an apprenticeship

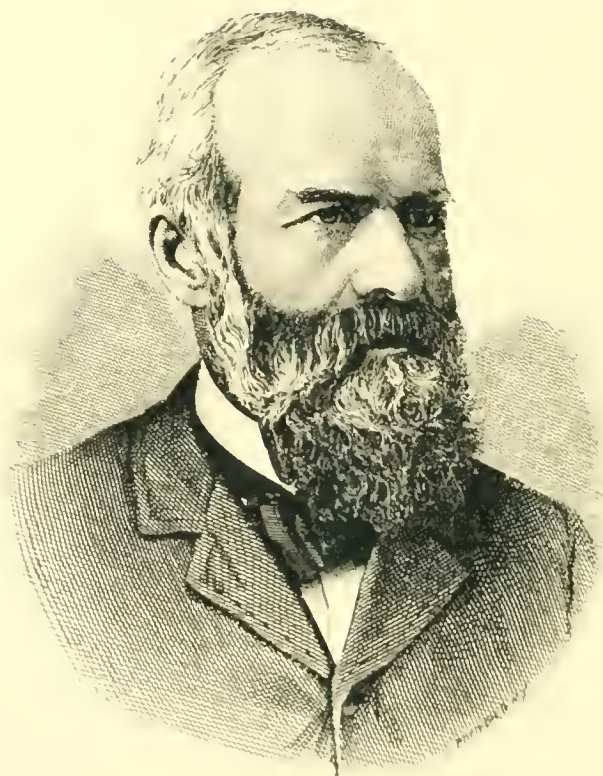
for four years. He filled every position in that office from printer's "devil" to editor, and remained there, with the exception of a short interval when he was in ill health, until 1854, when he came to Wisconsin. He stopped near Delavan for the space of one year, then came to Dane county, and purchased a tract of wild land in the town of Windsor, and at once began the task of improving the farm. At this place he resided until 1868, when he sold out and removed to Sun Prairie, and resided there until 1880, when he removed to the farm where he now resides, in Burke township.

The marriage of our subject took place February 14, 1854, to Miss Lucinda J. Wellman. She was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and was the daughter of Harry and Betsey Wellman, and they have one daughter, Frances A., who is the wife of George E. Thompson.

Mr. Chandler has filled with honor, many offices of trust; has served as Supervisor and Town Superintendent of Schools, and he served five years as County Superintendent of Schools. For twenty-two years he was a member of the Board of Regents of the normal school. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Assembly, re-elected in 1861, elected to the Senate in 1862-'64, re-elected to the Senate for 1865-'66, and was President pro tem of that body for the last two years mentioned; and to the Assembly again in 1870. As a member of the House he voted for two United States Senators, Howe and Doolittle. For nine years, 1882-'91, he held the office of Assistant State Superintendent, and in 1892 was the candidate of his party for State Superintendent, but was defeated with the general ticket.

He is a man of real force of character, and has the confidence of the entire people.





*Halle Stewart*

Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church, highly esteemed by the community.

Mr. Chandler has not yet finished his public career. The people of his section cannot afford to part with such a useful and able representative.



**H**ALLE STEENSLAND is one of the foremost representatives in this country of the Norse citizens who have played such a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of the noble commonwealth of Wisconsin. He has been for many years one of the leading business men of the capital city, and has contributed largely to its material prosperity by his energy and financial ability.

Mr. Steensland was born June 4, 1832, his birthplace being Sandeid, near Stavanger, Norway. His father, Halle H. Steensland, was a farmer, and served as a non-commissioned officer in the regular army of that country for more than a quarter of a century. He died in the land of his nativity, when past sixty years of age. His mother's name was Ingeborg Knudsdatter, who came of a long-lived family, one of her sisters is now (1892) living at the age of ninety-nine years. She came to this country after her husband's death, together with her two other and younger sons, Knud and Thor, and had her home most of the time with her son Halle, until her death some twenty years ago.

The means of his parents being quite limited, Mr. Steensland left the parental roof when about twelve years of age to shift for himself, and earned his living at first by farm work, but being averse to that kind of occupation and there being but little promise of betterment, he obtained a situation as clerk

for a merchant in Stavanger. Ambitious, however, to make something of his life, he wisely thought that the great Republic across the sea, whose waves beat against the shores of his native land, offered him a wider field of action than his own country, and he determined to brave the unknown trials and hardships of emigration that he might find for himself a home in the United States of America. Accordingly in 1854, when a little past his majority, he set sail for the land of promise, and arrived in Chicago with less than ten dollars in his pocket, the remainder of a gift from his last employer in Norway.

He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854 and has been a resident of Madison since the spring of 1855. After clerking in a store for some years he, with a partner, engaged in business for himself. After five years he became sole owner and continued in mercantile business until 1871, when he was induced to enter upon a new enterprise, the organization of the Hekla Fire Insurance Co. He was elected its first secretary and acted in that capacity for over ten years. He was also treasurer of the concern during the whole period of over eighteen years that he was connected with it, and was its president for the last few years. The company was started with a nominal paid-up capital of \$25,000, and its affairs were so well managed by Mr. Steensland, and his fellow-officers that in 1889 the company's assets amounted to nearly half a million dollars, but on account of some differences of opinion, as to its future management, it was transferred to other parties at a good premium.

Immediately after this transfer of the "Hekla," Mr. Steensland organized the Savings Loan and Trust Company of Madison, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and in less than three years the assets have increased

to over \$375,000. Mr. Steensland is president and treasurer, his son, E. B. Steensland, secretary, and N. B. Van Slyke, president of the First National Bank, is the company's vice-president.

Mr. Steensland brought to his new position a splendid equipment as a trained business man of clear brain and keen foresight, of wide experience in finances and of marked executive ability, and under his guiding hand the company is doing a large and constantly increasing business, and occupies a high place in monetary circles, its reputation for stability and sound conservative business methods making it a potent factor in developing the interests of the city and State.

Mr. Steensland was married in Madison to Miss Sophia Halvorsdatter in 1857, and theirs is one of the attractive homes of the city, wherein are found true comfort and a gracious, never-failing hospitality. Mrs. Steensland was born in the central part of Norway and came to this country when eight years old. With her housewifely qualities she has been a worthy helpmeet to her husband in acquiring a competence.

Mr. and Mrs. Steensland are the parents of six children, five sons and a daughter, Helen A. living at home. The sons are: Henry H., at home; Edward B., above mentioned, married to Sophia, daughter of Hon. L. K. Waker, of Minnesota; Morten M., a student at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, member of the class of '93; Halbert S., student at the State University, class '95; and Emil A., thirteen years old; Edward B. and Helen are graduates of the State University and Morten M. of the Lutheran College, Decorah, Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Steensland has always been identified with the Republican party, interested himself particularly in the campaign of

Fremont and Lincoln, and took an active part in the Blaine campaign of 1884. He has had some political aspirations, and has several times been mentioned in connection with the nomination for one of the higher state offices, but has apparently been more successful in business than in politics, due perhaps to the fact that he has never become affiliated with the political managers of his party and has considered it incompatible with good citizenship to engage in political manipulation.

In 1872 Mr. Steensland was appointed to the office of Vice-Consul in Wisconsin for Sweden and Norway, and he has filled the position with tact and to the entire satisfaction of the governments he represents. Mr. Steensland has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. He has twice revisited his native country, the last time in 1889. While in Norway at that time he had a long and pleasant interview with King Oscar, who gave him a very cordial reception, and whom he found to be very genial and agreeable. The king, as a special mark of esteem, presented him with his picture and autograph.

Mr. Steensland and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He takes an active prominent part in Church and school matters.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Steensland, notwithstanding the limited advantages he had in his early life as to education and opportunities for advancement, has succeeded, not only in acquiring a competency, but has built up for himself a reputation as a business man second to none. As a business man his brusqueness may sometimes be misunderstood, but those who know him best and gain his confidence find in him a true friend and valuable counselor.





**F**REDERIC KING CONOVER, son of O. M. Conover and Julia (Darst) Conover, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, February 17, 1857. The father was a professor in the university at that time, and as was then the custom, lived with his family in that one of the university buildings which is now known as South Hall, so that the son had the advantage of entering the world and university at the same time. After receiving his preliminary training in both the public and private schools of the city, he again entered the university and was graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of A. B. He won at that time the Lewis prize for the best commencement oration. He was offered the position of instructor in Latin in the university, but declined it because he wished to begin at once his professional studies. He entered the law office of Judge J. H. Carpenter, in Madison, and was employed upon the work of the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1878. In the autumn of that year he entered the law department of the university, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. He had previously, in November, 1879, been admitted to the bar, upon examination. From 1880 to 1884 Mr. Conover practiced law in Madison. During the absence of his father, in Europe, beginning in September, 1882, and until the death of the latter in London, in 1884, he performed the duties of Supreme Court Reporter, editing volumes 55 to 58, inclusive, of the Wisconsin Reports.

In April, 1884, he was appointed Supreme Court Reporter, and has held that office ever since. Since his appointment volumes 59 to 82, inclusive, have appeared, and it is said by competent judges, that in completeness, accuracy and promptness of issue, the Wisconsin Reports are unexcelled.

Since 1885 Mr. Conover has been one of the directors of the Madison free library, which contains 13,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of about 40,000. He is a life-member of the State Historical Society; was one of the incorporators, and afterward, at different times secretary and vice-president of the Madison Club, now called the Madison Business Club; has been treasurer of the Madison Civil Service Reform Association since its organization in 1882, and is a member of the Madison Literary Club, which has monthly meetings, and also of other local organizations. He is Counselor of the American Institute of Civics, and a member of the Holland Society of New York, which is composed of direct descendants in the male line of Dutchmen, who were natives or residents of the American colonies, prior to the year 1675.

Mr. Conover was married, in June 1891, to Miss Grace Clark, daughter of Darwin and Frances (Adams) Clark. Mrs. Conover graduated from the university in 1885, and from 1885 to 1888, and again from 1890 to 1891, after a year of study in the College de France, Paris, was Instructoress of French in the university. Mr. and Mrs. Conover have one son, Frederic Le Roy, born in July, 1892.



**J**OHAN LAPPLEY, one of the leading farmers of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Germany in 1825, a son of Lawrence and Heinreika (Shrade) Lapple, natives also of that country. The father followed the shoemakers' trade all his life in Germany, where he died April 22, 1888, at the age of eighty-eight years. The mother also died there in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of fourteen children,

four of whom grew to years of maturity, one son and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Melchior Lapple, was also a native of Germany, a baker by trade, was twice married and the father of seven sons and five daughters. He lived to the age of eighty years, and at his death left a fine estate.

John Lapple, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in his native country. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven years he was in the employ of the German service, receiving three cents per day, and three cents for rations. During this six years he was three years at home, without pay, and this was compulsory by the German law. In the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty-seven years, he sailed from Havre, France, on the *St. George*, landing in New York after a voyage of thirty-four days, and with eight French dollars. He soon found employment at his trade, for \$4 per month, but failed to receive his wages, and afterward began work at \$9 per month. After spending one year in New York, Mr. Lapple worked in the lumber regions of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, three months; was employed in the pines fourteen months, at \$16 per month, and then worked at his trade in New York city for \$12 per month. He was a fine workman, and could make one pair of boots a day, often working sixteen hours per day. In April, 1855, he came to Wisconsin, where he was employed in the construction of a railroad in Madison a short time, farmed on the Indian reservation in Roxbury township ten years, erected a log house, which was destroyed by fire one month afterward, with all their household effects, and no insurance. He then erected another dwelling, and purchased eighty acres of land, fifty acres of which was cultivated. Mr. Lapple then had \$200 in money

and his stock, and out of this he was obliged to pay \$100 court expenses, which was a robbing scheme. He next rented sixty acres of land in Berry township, one year, then purchased 100 acres, for which he paid \$1,500, a few years later added twenty acres more, paying \$190 for the latter, and still later bought forty acres more for \$450, making him 160 acres of land. In 1881 he sold that place and purchased his present home of 340 acres, paying \$3,500. In 1885 he erected his fine large barn, 40 x 62 feet, with twenty-four foot posts, and a basement of solid stone masonry, where he can stable forty head of cattle and fourteen horses. This building was erected at a cost of \$1,200, and in which can be stored more than 150 tons of hay. Mr. Lapple is engaged in general farming and stock-growing. He keeps from twenty to forty head of horned cattle, about twelve horses, and a small flock of sheep, and raises about forty hogs.

He was married in New York city, June 15, 1854, to Miss Anna M. S. Schmidt, who came from Germany, her native land, to America the same year. They have ten living children, as follows: Louisa, wife of George W. Hall, a miner of California; John, a mechanic of Middleton, Wisconsin; Henry, a jeweler and watchmaker of Mazomanie; Mary, wife of James H. Froggart, a farmer of this township, and they have one daughter; William, at home; Charles, a contractor and builder of South Milwaukee; Christian, aged twenty-five years, works on the home farm; Caroline, at home; Frederick at home; and Alice, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Froggart. One daughter, Annie, died May 26, 1873, at the age of eight months. Mr. Lapple is a Republican in his political views, and religiously the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

**R**C. LUTHER.—During the past twenty-six years our subject has been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and for twenty-two years of that time has filled that most responsible and too little appreciated position of engineer of passenger trains. In this period he has borne tens and tens of thousands of people in safety on their journeys to and fro; scarcely one thinking of him or knowing his name, yet upon him has been the burden of them all. Those who do know him feel secure when on his train, knowing how skilled, careful and conscientious he is. Yet he has had some narrow escapes since the beginning of his service as fireman, that being his first position with the company, two of which are memorable, namely: that of July 30, 1878, and the one of May 8, 1883, being a serious collision near Wales, and the former between Oregon, Wisconsin, and Brooklyn, Wisconsin. These were among the most serious accidents of the system; yet in neither of these was Mr. Luther censured, nor has he ever been reprimanded for any cause by the company. On the contrary, he enjoys their fullest confidence and is generally selected to draw prominent officials and distinguished men over the road, among those who have been under his care being ex-President Hayes, President Cleveland and many others, including the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who once presented him with a \$10 bill as a testimonial to his skill, accompanied with words of confidence. The esteem and confidence of the company is shown in the manner named. He is an honored member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, Division No. 176, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and has served upon a number of its important committees.

Mr. Luther was born in Franklin county, New York, June 30, 1843, grew up there,

where he received a common school education, and from which he enlisted in 1862, when but eighteen years old; but his father refused to assent, and he was compelled to wait until August 27, 1863, when he joined Company I, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Seaver commanding, the regiment forming part of the Army of the Potomac; remained with it until the expiration of the two years' term of enlistment of the regiment; then later, Mr. Luther with many others, was transferred to Company I, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, Captain Kidder in command of the company. Mr. Luther remained with this company and regiment until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, as a detached member of the regiment, and also participated in the terrible battle of the Wilderness and in the many conflicts around Petersburg, yet he was never taken prisoner and was wounded but once, and then but slightly. Our subject meets his old comrades frequently and revives those days of peril, in the Grand Army meetings, he being a member of Cadwallader C. Washburn Post, No. 11. He is a member of the lodge of Master Masons and of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, both at Madison.

Our subject was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Miss Jessie Nelson, a native of Philadelphia, who came to that place when quite young with her parents; was educated at Kenosha, and afterward was a teacher in its public schools for eight years. She is of Scotch parentage, being the daughter of Thomas and Rosaline (Cook) Nelson, who were married in Scotland, and after their emigration to this country, Mr. Nelson worked at his trade of designer and engraver for calico prints at Philadelphia. Mr. Nel-

son came West with his family in 1856, settling at the work of gold and silver engraving at Kenosha; also, being a skilled machinist, did clock and watch work. He was a just and upright man, being a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived at peace with the whole world, respected by all who knew him. Death came to him at Racine, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Ralyea, November 21, 1882, at the age of eighty-two, he having been born in 1800. His wife died at Kenosha, March 17, 1878, at the age of seventy-five. She was a most estimable Christian woman, descended from worthy Scottish stock. Her brother, George Cook was for many years a leading merchant of Glasgow, and her father, Captain Robert Cook, was the captain of a merchant vessel. During the war between France and Great Britain he was captured on the high seas and held a prisoner of war in France for many years; but was finally restored to his family, who supposed him dead. Mrs. Luther, the wife of our subject, is one of ten children, eight of whom are living and all of them married.

The parents of our subject were Charles S. and Betsy J. (Ellis) Luther, both born in 1811, natives of North Adams, Franklin county, New York; were married there, spent their days and finally died there, the father May 28, 1886, and the mother December 4, 1884. Charles S. Luther was a man of sterling character, well-read and well-informed, who had many warm friends, including a number of distinguished men, among whom was the late Vice-President William A. Wheeler, a close and intimate friend. He was a devoted Christian, liberal toward others, considerate and unselfish. The Baptist Church best reflected his views, and he lived and died in that faith. His wife, the

mother of our subject, was a member of the Methodist Church, whose gentle nature unselfishly and uncomplainingly took on the pain of lingering consumption; no words of complaint or repining fell from her lips in all the long days of her illness; and from her bed of sickness was the light of a redeemed saint, whose rays still point others to the loving Christ.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther have no children; but they have adopted Florence E. Welland, a bright, sweet miss of fourteen, now attending school. They are consistent members of the Congregational Church, and prominent in the social life of that church as well, as in Madison generally.



**W**ILLIAM WALLACE CROCKER of section 30, Montrose township is a member of one of the pioneer families who settled in Dane county, December 16, 1842, at which date the family settled on a claim of 320 acres of land in section 30. Josiah Crocker was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts and married Sarah Toby who was also born in Barnstable, of English ancestry.

The Crocker family originated in America from three brothers, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts and the descendants still live at Barnstable. The grandfather of our subject was a farmer and also a shoemaker by trade. He was an industrious man and he worked on the farm by day and at his trade at night. He cleared up a large farm. He removed to Pawlet, Vermont, in 1789 and while passing through New York city witnessed the inauguration of Washington. The family settled at Pawlet in Rutland county, Vermont, and there the grandfather passed his remaining years. Five of his

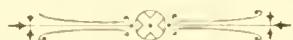
children grew to maturity: Benjamin, the father of our subject; James became a lawyer in Buffalo, New York, where he died, a trustee of the city; Ezra moved to Ohio at an early day and the family lost sight of him; Sarah married Robert Wilson and settled at New Ripon, in Wisconsin; and Thomas is a resident at the old home in Vermont.

The father of our subject, Benjamin Crocker, was born in Pawlet, Vermont, July 5, 1789, was reared on the farm and like his father learned the trade of shoemaker. He was first married in Rutland county and after the death of his first wife he removed to Salem, Washington county, New York, where May 12, 1819, he married Rebecca Estee, a daughter of Stephen and Abigail Estee. She was of English descent, her progenitor, Asa Estee, coming to America in the Mayflower. The parents of our subject resided at Salem, New York, until 1842, then started to find a home in the far West. The journey was made over the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by the great steamer, the Great Western, to Milwaukee, which steamer on its return trip was burned on Lake Erie. The family hired teams to bring them to Dane county, where they took up a claim. They lived in Green county, until a log cabin could be built on their claim, where they lived and the parents died, the father January 30, 1848, and the mother October 30, 1845. They had had a family of five children, three of whom grew to maturity: these were: Russell, born October 3, 1820, married Jane Lister and resided in Montrose township after 1842, his death taking place at Alexandria, Minnesota, June 28, 1892, while visiting a daughter; Hollis was the next and our subject the third.

The latter was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, June 6, 1831. He was

only eleven years of age when the family came to Wisconsin. On account of the accumulation of farm work at this time he had only fifteen days of schooling after coming to this State. After the death of his father he engaged to work as a farm hand, receiving from six to eleven dollars per month, excepting the two months of harvest in one year, when he received thirteen dollars. He was married, July 20, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Sharman, daughter of Richard and Ann (Limb) Sharman. She was born in Derbyshire, England, October 26, 1824. The family came to the United States in 1849, settling in the town of Albion, Dane county. The Sharman family lived on an estate in England, which had been in the family for 431 years. They settled on a farm in Dane county and there the parents of Mrs. Sharman passed their declining years, the father, who was born April 2, 1808, died December 13, 1867, his death resulting from an accident from a runaway team. The mother was born November 28, 1812, and died May 7, 1857. They had a family of five children, these being as follows: William, a farmer who died in Crawford county, near Seneca; Mary Ann, wife of subject; Amy, married James Jallings and resides in Fillmore county, Minnesota; Isaac, resides in Montrose township; and Eliza, married William W. Morse and resides in Gage county, Nebraska. After marriage our subject settled on the farm, where he now resides, having previously purchased eighty acres and built a home on the same. He has made many improvements on the farm, where he now owns 150 acres. In all these years the country has changed very much and it seems difficult to believe that at the time of the settlement of the family here our subject's brother, Hollis, had to drive 117 miles in order to obtain flour for family use. Mr. and

Mrs. Crocker have had nine children, as follows: Amy, born November 28, 1855, died January 26, 1856; Eliza, born December 6, 1856, married Andrew Elder and resides in Montrose township; Isaac, born September 19, 1858, died June 6, 1875; Abraham, born July 16, 1860, died July 3, 1863; Abraham, the second, born August 17, 1863, resides at home; Richard, born July 29, 1865, died May 28, 1875; Wallace, born May 5, 1868; Benjamin, born April 3, 1870, died July 5, 1872 and Minnie, born October 26, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and their children are prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist although formerly he was a Republican, but since 1884, he has been identified with the former party. He is a stockholder in the Montrose cheese factory No. 1, which was the first factory of its kind in the township. Mr. Crocker has interested himself in everything that has tended toward the improvement and growth of his section of country and is a man much esteemed by all.



**W**ILLIAM J. SMITH, one of the leading citizens of Westport township, was born in Canada in 1832. His father was Hugh Smith, of Onondaga county, New York, a mechanic, carpenter and joiner by trade, which he followed to the age of thirty-two years. He married Margaret Johnson, of the same county, and they moved to Smith Falls, Canada, on the Rideau canal, about thirty-two miles west from Ottawa. At this place he bought a farm, and lived and died there. He was the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters, Mary and Naney, and one son, James, are now dead. James,

the third child, died at the age of twenty-four years, and Mary, the second child, at the age of twelve. Naney, the fifth child, died at the age of twenty-seven. Our subject is the fourth child and third son of his parents. The mother died in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven, and the father survived her some eight years, and died in his eighty-seventh year, and he was strong, both mentally and physically, up to near his end.

Our subject was reared on a farm and to farm labor, and received a good common-school education for those times. He left his home at the age of twenty-one years, and went to Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, where he remained for three years. He worked on a farm for two years, by the month, at from \$14 to \$18 per month, and at the carpenters' trade for \$14 a month. In the spring of 1857 he came to Durand, Winnebago county, Illinois, and there worked at his trade, and at this place he met his fate in the person of Miss Louisa Huff, to whom he was joined in wedlock. She was the daughter of James R. Huff and his wife, Lydia Austin, both of whom were natives of Lyons, Wayne county, New York. They were early settlers of Pierpont, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where Mrs. Smith was born in 1840. She has two brothers and six sisters. The brothers were named Moses A. and Ly-sander G. Huff, and the former was a resident of Lyons, where he was Postmaster and a well-known and liberal man. The latter is a resident of Union county, Ohio, and served three years in the late Union army and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. The mother of this family of nine children died in Ohio, at the age of thirty-seven, but the father lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of seventy-four years, in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith came from Durango,

Illinois, in 1859, and in the spring to Wisconsin, to the hospital there, which was in course of construction, and he worked upon this grand structure some thirty-two years, until September, 1891. They lived in a house near the Mendota depot. They have a farm of 130 acres, four miles north of Madison, which they bought in 1880. They have never lived upon the place, but have rented it. Mr. Smith has been the Postmaster of Mendota for seventeen years, receiving his first commission from President Grant, July 20, 1875. He has been Notary Public for sixteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith buried one little son, John Moffatt Smith, at the age of sixteen months, and they have five children: Jerome W. Smith; Emma M., who became the wife of Oliver Hale, of Craig, Nebraska; James R.; Clara L., married Joseph Speckner, and now resides at Brooklyn, Wisconsin, who have one daughter, Muriel E.; and Isabel, a young lady, at home. Jerome W. married Amanda Gran, and they reside at St. Paul, Minnesota. He is the traveling auditor of the Great Northern Railroad, a position which he has held for the past three years on this road, and for three years prior on the Omaha Railroad. He has one son, Raymond R. The other son holds a like position with the same railroad. The latter married Basha Walters, of Eyota, Minnesota, and they live at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have given their children good educational advantages at Madison. Their daughter Emma, now Mrs. Hale, has been a teacher for the past twelve years, and is now principal of a graded school at Craig, Nebraska, at a salary of \$60 per month. Isabel is a young lady, who has developed musical taste and talent, and has a class in music. For twenty years Mr. Smith has been a

Knight Templar and a loyal Republican. They belong to no church, but their leaning is toward the Methodist Episcopal denomination.



**H**AIR G. LAMONT, a resident farmer of Vienna township for twenty-three years, is a resident of section 7. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1827, and his father was Benjamin Lamont, born in the same county in 1797, and in turn his father was William Lamont of the same section. He was a life-long farmer, who died in Chautauqua county, New York, an octogenarian, and has been the father of some ten children, two daughters and eight sons, all of whom came to mature years and became heads of families.

Benjamin Lamont married Sallie Howe, of New York, whose father had died before she was born, and she had one brother who died young. Our subject is the sixth child of eleven children, and the fourth son. The parents were farmers, and brought their children up to habits of industry and economy. The father died in Livingston county, New York, September, 1847, in the prime of life, leaving his widow and this large family with no property.

Our subject was married in Livingston county at the age of twenty-nine years to Miss Julia Ann Cook, of that county. They came west in September, 1865, coming to Dane county where they remained one year, and then went to Lodi for one year, at which time they settled upon their place of nearly 300 acres for which he paid \$40 per acre, paying one-half down, and had time on the balance. After fourteen years he sold this and bought 140 acres, his present farm for

\$30 per acre. This farm had been cleared and tilled, but was in very poor repair, having neither buildings nor fences. He soon built and settled upon it, and now has a fine well-tilled farm, being a neat agriculturalist, growing the ordinary crops of this section, except tobacco, although he has the best of land for this crop. Our subject has forty acres of timber, 100 acres of land under the plow.

Mr. Lamont has taken a prominent position in the township, having served as Supervisor for two terms. In his politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Lamont buried his first wife in March, 1866, at the age of twenty-five years. She left him two sons and one daughter as follows: Byron, a resident of Aberdeen, Dakota, where he is a lawyer, has a wife and son; William is a farmer upon a place adjoining his father; Luella, is the wife of George Ayer, of Verona, Wisconsin, and has one son and one daughter. Mr. Lamont was married a second time, his choice being Miss Susie, the daughter of Silas and Adeline (Boynton) Bunker, of the State of Maine, who settled in Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1850. By this marriage two children have been born: Hugh T. now in his twenty-second year, a school teacher, and Lillian, a young lady of nineteen years, bright and pleasing. All of the children of our subject have received good educations, and all have proven good teachers, and are highly esteemed.

Mr. Lamont has taken a great interest in school matters, having been a member of the School Board for twenty-two years, and to his duties on the Board, he has given much attention, so that the school of his district has the reputation of being one of the best in the State. The mother of Mr. Lamont is residing in Lodi with her son Alfred. She is

ninety-one years of age and is still active for one of her years, and has her mental faculties. She was married at the age of fourteen years, bore eleven children, toiled hard all of her life, and still lives to see her great, great-grandchildren beloved and cared for by all. Of her children there are six still living: Louisa is the wife of John Wilkins, of Lodi, Wisconsin; Albert, resides in Lodi, where he is a retired farmer; our subject; Benjamin, resides at Ogden, Utah, where he is a farmer; Harriet is Mrs. Linford Narregang, of South Dakota.

Mrs. Lamont lost her father when she was but three years old, in 1852, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving two children and a comfortable home. His wife married again and is still living at Lodi. Mrs. Adaline Dowden, the widow of T. J. Dowden, who died in the civil war.



**J**OHAN C. LOPER, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1846, a son of Fred Loper, a native of the same place, and a weaver by trade. He came with his wife and three sons to America in 1852, and, on account of a severe storm, was sixty days on the ocean, having been in great danger of being lost. They located in Rochester, New York, where the father found employment at \$13 per month during the summer months, and engaged in cutting cord wood for thirty-six cents per cord during the winters. In 1855 the family came to Dane county, Wisconsin, and their cash capital then consisted of \$10. Mr. Loper worked by the day for the first year, and then bought sixty-eight acres of wild land, for which he paid \$110, having borrowed the money. Their dug-out, covered

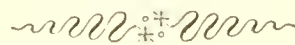



with king grass from the marsh, was burned one year later, with no insurance, and in which they lost good clothing brought from Germany. In the winter of 1857, with the assistance of his neighbors, Mr. Loper erected a log cabin, 14 x 18 feet. John C., our subject, was then eleven years of age, and was working at farm labor for \$3 per month, and his father was receiving fifty cents per day. The latter added to his original purchase until at the time of his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-five years, he owned 160 acres. He left four sons and four daughters, seven of whom still survive: Charles, our subject; Fred, a farmer of Lodi; William, a farmer of West Point; Carrie, wife of Frank Thompson, a farmer of Roxbury township, Dane county; Louise, wife of Fred Loreh, a cigar manufacturer of Madison; August, a farmer on the old homestead in Roxbury township, who is also running a large creamery; and Minnie, wife of Hamilton Padley, a farmer of West Point; Amelia, deceased, was formerly the wife of Hamilton Padley, and they had one son and a daughter.

John C. Loper received but few educational advantages, and at the age of fifteen years enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Infantry. He received a gunshot wound in the arm at Gainesville, in August, 1862, which cut the nerve passing through the arm, from which he was disabled about nine months. He was also again accidentally wounded in the left hand. After marriage Mr. Loper purchased eighty acres of land from his father in Roxbury township, where they remained ten years, and during this time he erected a good log house and cleared about fifty-six acres. He sold this land to his mother for \$1,200, then bought 106 acres of his present farm, and four years afterward 120 acres more, making his present farm of 226 acres,

and for which he paid \$6,000. He has 175 acres of his place under a fine state of cultivation, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty in the raising of hogs, of which he keeps from forty to sixty head. Mr. Loper has always taken an active interest in the growth of his county, and has served as school clerk.

He was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Catherine Loeffler, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Lumbartey) Loeffler, the former a native of Heilbronn, Germany, and the latter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The father was a weaver of laces in Germany, and came with his brother to this country when a young man, with no capital. Mr. and Mrs. Loeffler came to Wisconsin in a very early day, where they were afterward married. The father is still living in this State, in his eightieth year, and the mother died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, September 24, 1848, in the prime of life. She left seven children: Charles, a farmer of Montana; Henry, an engineer of Nevada; Harriet, deceased; Louisa, deceased; Catherine, wife of our subject; Mary, deceased; and Clara, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Loper have buried one son, Irvin H., aged five years. They have seven living children, namely: Orren E., aged twenty years; Abbey, who was educated at the State Normal, will soon teach the district school near her home; Ernest R., aged seventeen, is engaged in farming on the home place; Viola, aged fifteen years; Earl, twelve years; Walter, six years; and Amy, two years. Mr. Loper is a Republican in his political views; and religiously the family are members of the Methodist Church.

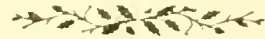



TTO C. H. AND CARL L. SCHELER of the firm of Scheler Brothers, dealers and packers of all kinds of fresh and salt meats, are located at No. 24 Jenisen street, the place in which they began business, January 1, 1891, and have developed a good trade. They both grew up to the business in their father's market, located at No. 621, University avenue, where he still carries on the business that was established by him more than twenty-five years ago.

The two brothers of this notice were born in Madison, and here reared and educated. Otto C. H. was born August 6, 1868, and Carl L. was born January 30, 1871. They are practical workmen, and after doing business with their father until January 1, 1891, they succeeded the business of J. L. Miller, now deceased. The parents of these brothers were old inhabitants of Madison, having lived here for many years. The father, Henry, was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States when a young man. After spending some years in different places he made his way to Madison, and established himself as a meat dealer in this city. He has been very successful in all his enterprises, and is yet carrying on an active business. He is now about fifty-seven years of age, and has always been an upright, enterprising citizen all his life. Mr. Scheler came of good old German stock, and all his life has adhered to the German Methodist Church. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Sofia Schmidt, born in Germany, and came to the United States, locating in Wisconsin when a young woman. She died at her home when in middle life, leaving four sons and a daughter, namely: Otto C. H., of this notice; Carl L., of this notice; George F., now attending the public school; Rose E., at home, after having

learned the trade of seamstress; and Ameid A., at home, attending private school. Mr. Scheler was married a second time, to Mrs. Roloff, *nee* Schmideman. She also was born in Germany, but her first marriage occurred in this country. Her first husband is now deceased. By this last marriage Mr. Scheler has no issue.

The two brothers of this notice are still single young men, and are among the enterprising merchants of the city. Their pleasant, genial manners have made them many friends. They are connected in a social way with the local orders of the German faith. Both the boys and their father are Democrats in their political opinions.



LARK B. WILLSEY, of Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Royalton township, Niagara county, New York, October 16, 1828, a son of Jacob Willsey, a native of Cattaraugus county, that State. He was there married to Martha Crandall, also a native of New York, and in 1833, with their eleven children, they moved to Dexter, Washtenaw county, Michigan, purchased 160 acres of Government land, and erected a log cabin as a temporary dwelling. They went by canal and the lakes to Detroit, Michigan, and then by teams to Dexter, a distance of fifty-five miles. The father added to his original purchase until at the time of death he owned 220 acres, with good frame buildings, and other improvements. There the parents spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying first, at about the age of sixty years, leaving nine children.

Clark B. Willsey was reared to farm life, and received but few educational advantages. At the age of seventeen years he left home

for Indiana, where he worked in a sawmill one year, for \$20 per month. In the fall of 1846, and in company with his employer, he came with teams to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and was engaged at work in a sawmill the first winter. After serving as an apprentice at the blacksmiths' trade in that city three years, he opened a shop of his own. In December, 1861, Mr. Willsey left the shop and anvil for the battle-field, joining the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, under Captain D. S. Vittum, was first sent to St. Louis, and then to Kansas, where he was under General Blount. In the spring of 1862, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of his company, and the following fall was promoted to First Lieutenant. After two years and nine months of service he was taken sick with camp dysentery, and returned home. On account of exposure in the army, Mr. Willsey has suffered with rheumatism for more than twenty years. After the close of the struggle in 1869, he again opened his shop in Baraboo, where he remained until the spring of 1869. In that year he opened a shop at Hudson, Dane county, Wisconsin, two years later opened the first blacksmith shop in Windsor, also purchased a lot on which he erected his comfortable home, and in 1884 rented his shop and retired from business, his health having become impaired. In 1884, by Grover Cleveland, he was appointed Postmaster of Windsor, which position he still fills. Mr. Willsey's first presidential vote was cast for S. A. Douglas, the next for Lincoln, and since that time has always voted the Republican ticket.

He was married in June, 1851, to H. J. Haines, a native of New York, and who had also lived in Michigan, but they met for the first time in Baraboo, Wisconsin, where they were married. They buried two sons in in-

fancy, and also William, who was killed in the pinery of Chippewa, by a falling tree. He left a widow and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Willsey have five living children: Daniel, John, Clara, Blanche, and Clark. All are at home except Blanche, the wife of Benton F. Woodford, a merchant of Morrisonville, and they have one son and a daughter. Clara is the widow of Verdine Dorman, and is engaged in teaching in this county. She was educated at the State Normal and high school of Madison, and has one son. Mr. Willsey is a member of no church or organization.

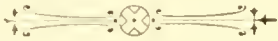


THOMAS G. TAYLOR, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, May 20, 1830, a son of Israel and Eliza M. (Webb) Taylor, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. They were the parents of three children, the eldest of whom is the subject of our sketch, and he has one brother in Kansas. In 1842 they removed to Porter, Rock county, Wisconsin, and in 1847 purchased 160 acres in section 32, Dunkirk township, Dane county, Wisconsin. Both the father and mother are now deceased.

Thomas G. Taylor attended school during the winter months, and after reaching a suitable age purchased the old homestead. In 1868 he sold that place and purchased 150 acres on section 20, which had been improved by C. Stoughton. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Taylor is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and religiously, is a member of the Universalist Church.

He was united in marriage, in Dunkirk

township, to Miss Luey D. Upton, who was born and educated in New Salem, Franklin county, Massachusetts. They have had seven children, five now living: J. Everett, William G., Edward A., Carrie L., and Nellie E. Taylor Hawley. The daughters are all married.



**J**OHAN M. HIBBARD, Postmaster of Stoughton, Dane county, was born in La Fayette, Walworth county, Wisconsin, January 19, 1849, a son of Richard M. and Mary (Mason) Hibbard, the former a native of Hadley, Massachusetts, and the latter of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. The paternal grandfather came to Wisconsin when it was remarkably new, and was in Milwaukee when that city had only two or three houses. His son, now deceased, the father of our subject, accompanied him, and was ever afterward identified with Walworth county. In early life he followed farming, but later was engaged as a merchant at Troy, Wisconsin. The maternal grandfather of our subject now resides in Waukesha county, this state, aged ninety-five years.

John M. Hibbard, the second of five children, one son and four daughters, received his education in the country schools, and at the age of sixteen years graduated at the Stoughton High School. He was then employed as a grocery clerk in Milwaukee three years, and later as a bookkeeper in the same establishment. In September, 1869, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, under A. C. Croft, of Stoughton, five and a half years later was appointed Postmaster, under Postmaster General, Marshall Jewell, and has held this position under Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison.

Mr. Hibbard was married November 16, 1870, to Jennie E. Warren, a native of New York, but who came to this State in childhood, where she was educated in the Stoughton High School. She is a daughter of E. E. Warren, a carpenter by occupation. Our subject and wife have four children: viz.; Fleta B., wife of W. C. Hegelmeyer, a stenographer at the Stoughton Wagon Works; Waldo W., clerk of the Stoughton post-office; Loretta D., and Walter E. Mr. Hibbard affiliates with the Republican party; socially, is a member of the Odd Fellows order; and religiously favors the Universalist Church.

Five generations are now living and the five recently held a reunion at the home of our subject, a most rare and remarkable occurrence.



**H**OLLIS CROCKER, a prominent farmer residing on section 30, in Montrose township, in Dane county, Wisconsin, dates his residence here from 1842. His paternal ancestors were from England, and settled in Massachusetts colony soon after the settlement at Plymouth, but no dates are at hand with which to authenticate the history.

Josiah Crocker, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1759, and married Sarah Tobey, who was also a native of Barnstable, born there in 1761. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Massachusetts colony during the Revolutionary war. About this date he decided to go west, accordingly he embarked on a coasting vessel for New York, and while there witnessed the inauguration of Washington as President. The date of this was April 30, 1789, and after this event our subject's grandfather proceeded up the Hudson

and settled in Rutland county, Vermont, near the New York line, where he reared a family of no less than six children, and passed his remaining years.

The oldest of the children of Josiah and Sarah (Tobey) Crocker was Benjamin, and he was born in the town of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, July 5, 1789, and passed his early life on a farm, later learning the trade of shoemaker. He married Rebecca Wilcox, who bore him two children, one dying in infancy, and a daughter at the age of nineteen years. His wife died in Vermont, and he then removed to Salem, Washington county, New York, where in 1819 he married Rebecca Estee. She was born in this place July 29, 1798, being a daughter of Stephen Estee, a native of Brookfield, Massachusetts, born about 1767, and Abigail (Thompson) Estee, born in Brookfield November 20, 1769.

In 1842 Benjamin Crocker emigrated to Wisconsin, making the journey via the Erie canal to Buffalo, New York, thence by steamer Great Western to Milwaukee, where he hired teams to take his family and household goods to Exeter, Green county, where his brother-in-law was living. He soon settled in Montrose township, Dane county, where his son, Russell Crocker, had a short time previously made a claim. The family built a log cabin and commenced pioneer life. Neighbors were few, only three or four families being within a radius of three or four miles. At that time pork was \$1.25 per cwt. Cows were \$9 per head, and a good yoke of four-year-old oxen were worth \$30. It was necessary to haul grain to Milwaukee market, a very long and tedious trip.

Mrs. Crocker died October 30, 1845, and January 30, 1848, Mr. Crocker passed away. They had been parents of five children, three

of whom grew to maturity, and these were: Russell, who died in Alexandria, Minnesota, June 28, 1892, having been born October 23, 1820. Our subject was the second; and William, born June 6, 1831, resides in Montrose township.

Our subject was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York, November 13, 1827. He attended school in the Empire State until 1842, when he accompanied the other members of the family to Wisconsin. He assisted in making the home in the frontier. In early manhood he worked eight months for a farmer in Green county, being compensated with \$75, and he used \$50 to pay for a forty acre tract of land which he entered. In 1849 he purchased a land warrant from a soldier of the Mexican war, and thus became the owner of 160 acres of land. For one year he worked as a farm hand in order to earn money with which to buy a team.

In 1850 our subject married Miss Caroline Easterday, born at Gratiot, Wisconsin, being the first white child born in La Fayette county, the date of her birth being July 16, 1828. Her parents came from Switzerland, and were Dr. Lewis and Barbara (Kinderbacker) Easterday. They came to America with the Manitoba colony, making their way to the Red river country by way of Hudson's Bay, and resided there until the great flood in 1827, when they went to Galena, Illinois, near the lead region, where they resided until 1832, when they removed to St. Louis, where Dr. Easterday died that year. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Crocker, married again, and died in Wisconsin.

Our subject and wife were very poor in this world's goods at the time of marriage. They lived in a log cabin, and for two years they had not even a chair, but their happiness

did not consist in these things. They worked with willing hands, determined to conquer circumstances, and they did. Mr. Crocker has now 200 acres of land, and is a man of means and in very comfortable circumstances. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Margaret, who resides at home; Charles, who resides in Modena county, Minnesota; Rebecca, deceased, who married James Fritz, and died in Holton, Jackson county, Kansas; Mary, married Samuel Sharman, and resides in Green county; Matilda, married William Sharman of Belleville; Sarah, married Charles Cronn of Green county; Emma, who is at home; Peter, born February 14, 1867, who resides at home; Thomas, who died young; Barbara, who is at home, and John Fremont Crocker, named after the great pathfinder, was born October 21, 1856, also at home.

At an early day Mr. Crocker was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church, but that organization did not flourish in this neighborhood, and he then joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of this he is still a member. Since 1864 he has been a Class Leader, and always a liberal supporter of the church, and also a worker in the Sabbath school. In politics his first vote was given to Winfield Scott, and voted the Republican ticket until 1881, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist, but has never desired an office. As may be inferred, he is a staunch temperance man, and much of his success in life may be attributed to his temperance principles.

The sketch of our subject has been necessarily brief, but the history of Green county, Wisconsin, as well as the history of Dane county, Wisconsin, will give much interesting matter concerning the Crocker family. In the history of the Manitoba colony there

are many facts concerning ancestors of the family. Our subject is a very intelligent gentleman, an able representative of the pioneer family of his name.



PETER SENDT, an old, well-known and prosperous passenger engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is the subject of this sketch. His location is on the western end and is known as the Madison & Prairie Du Chien division and he has been so connected for the past eleven years, having been an engineer on this road since 1864, and is now able to assert that he has never, in all that time, had an accident that proved either serious to himself or to the company. Mr. Sendt is a member of the Madison Division of the Brotherhood, No. 73, having been so connected since 1863, and is now treasurer of that order, and is a charter member of this division. The confidence of the order in our subject has been shown by his election as a delegate to two national conventions, one in Louisville, Kentucky, and the other in San Francisco. For four years he acted as engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, from Chicago to Champaign, Illinois, and it was on this railroad that he began work as a fireman when but nineteen years of age, becoming an engineer when but twenty-one.

Our subject was born in Lutzenburg, Germany, May 27, 1837. He was but ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, sailing from Antwerp to Boston in 1847, in a sailing ship, thence to Washington county, Wisconsin, where the father entered 160 acres of Government land near Hartford, where the family were among the first settlers of the place. Henry Sendt im-

proved a good farm and later sold the old home and retired to the village of Hartford, and died there in 1884. He had been born in 1800, was a hardworking and successful farmer and a substantial citizen. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and had always been a consistent Christian and a good neighbor. In his political life he had been a Democrat.

The mother of our subject had died on the old farm, in 1856. She had been born in 1797, was fifty-nine years of age when she died, a good wife, a kind mother, neighbor and friend, and was a member of the same religious denomination as her husband. Her maiden name was Susan Wilhelm, and she had been the mother of three children, who grew to maturity and are still living. A brother of our subject, Quiren, is a blacksmith foreman in the shops of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at Chicago. He is married and pleasantly located. The sister of Mr. Sendt is Mrs. Lena Schmidt, the widow of Mr. Rinewold, who was killed by the premature explosion of a cannon on July 4, 1854 or '55, and also of Jacob Schmidt, who died twenty years ago. She now lives in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The marriage of our subject took place in Chicago, Illinois, December 9, 1859, to Miss Mary Hoffman, born in Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1837, a daughter of William and Lena (Engel) Hoffman, natives of Bavaria, who came to America after the birth of all their children. Mrs. Sendt had come to Chicago all alone in 1859, and the parents joined her in Madison, in 1868. Until her marriage she had lived in Chicago, and her aged parents are now living in comfort in Middleton, the father aged eighty-seven and the mother eighty-five, the father being a member of the Congregational Church and the

mother of the Catholic. Mrs. Sendt is one of three sisters, the others being, Barbara, the widow of Peter Hedler, who died after his return from the war, from some army trouble. The younger sister, Catherine, is now the wife of William Hoffman, a miller of Middleton, Dane county, Wisconsin.

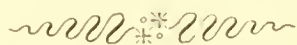
Mr. and Mrs. Sendt are the parents of two children: Lena, who is at home; and Anna, who is the wife of James Cavanaugh, a railroad passenger conductor on the St. Paul, who resides in Madison, and she has two children, Leslie P. and James.



**G**EORGE THEIN, Postmaster and general merchant of East Bristol, Dane county, was born in this township, June, 1848, a son of George Thein, a native of Bavaria, Germany. The latter was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Thein, who lived and died in that country. George Thein, Sr., came to this country in 1847, having been the first of his family to make the journey. He was then unmarried, but brought his intended bride with him. After a voyage of several weeks they landed in Quebec, Canada, but soon afterward went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence to Dane county, where they were married. The father took up Government land on section 13, Bristol township, where he remained until his death, in 1875, at the age of sixty-three years. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party, and religiously was a member of the Catholic Church. The mother is still living, and makes her home with her son, our subject, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, of whom George was the eldest child. The daughters died when young, and the son, John, is a farm-

er of section 36, Bristol township, Dane county.

George Thein, the subject of this sketch, was engaged in farming after reaching his majority until 1883. In that year he embarked in the general mercantile trade in this town with his brother, John, with whom he continued three years. Since November 1, 1886, he has conducted the business alone. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic Church.



**A**NDREW TUSCHEN, deceased, was born in Germany, in 1825, a son of John Tuschen, whose death occurred in this country. Andrew Tuschen received a fair education in Germany, where he also learned and worked at the masons' trade. At the age of sixteen years he came by sail vessel to America, landing in New York after a voyage of forty-two days, and was then a poor boy. He worked at his trade in that city for a time, and then settled in Bristol township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he was among the pioneer settlers. After renting land there four years he bought the farm of 123 acres his family still own of John Nelson, for which he paid \$3,000. The place then contained a log house, and forty acres under cultivation. Mr. Tuschen afterward improved the place, and his death occurred there March 5, 1882.

In 1862 he married Josephine Frisch, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to this country at the age of fifteen years, settling in Bristol township, Dane county, Wisconsin. Her mother died in 1870, and the father in 1877, both having been members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Tuschen had eleven children, viz.: John,

who died at the age of eight years and eight months, was buried in the Catholic cemetery in North Bristol; Annie, wife of John Kessler, of North Bristol; Joseph, deceased in infancy; Mary now Mrs. Michael Schroud; Andrew, and Frank; Henry and Barbara (twins); Carolina; Catherine and William at home. With the assistance of her sons Mrs. Tuschen has continued the management of the farm since her husband's death, has erected a good frame residence, fine barns, and many other necessary improvements. Mr. Tuschen was a man of strong convictions, but was kind of heart, and greatly beloved.



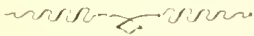
**J**A M E S B. S T O N E, one of Fitchburg township's most influential citizens, was born on the Isle of Wight, March 27, 1826. His father, Jonathan Stone, was a native of the same place, where he was reared, married and resided until 1851, when he emigrated to the States, remaining in New York for a short time, but finally emigrating to Wisconsin, where he located in Fitchburg township. Here the good man spent the remainder of his days in peace and comfort. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet Dore, also a native of the Isle of Wight. She died in Fitchburg township, after rearing a family of eight children, namely: Maria, Jacob, Charlotte, Eliza, James, Ann, John and George.

Our subject was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, when he resolved to leave the land of his birth and seek wider fields, accordingly in February, 1842, he set sail from Portsmouth on a sailing vessel and landed in New York after a voyage of six weeks and five days. It was a lonely time for the boy, alone



in a strange land. He made his way to Ontario county, and there hired out on a farm for \$20 for six months, but his employer cheated him out of the most of his wages. He remained in Ontario county, nearly a year, and then went to Seneca, where he was employed in a soap and candle factory in the village of Waterloo. He remained there until 1846 and then went to Wisconsin, going via railroad to Rochester, via lakes to Racine and then engaged on a farm for the summer and chopped wood in winter, remaining in Racine until 1852, when he removed to Dane county. He had made preparations for locating there by buying forty acres of land and remained there until February, 1853, when he went to Fitchburg township, where he bought sixty acres of land, which is included in his present farm. This was university land and he paid \$7 an acre for it. He immediately began improving it, built a house, has since bought other land, and now has 237 acres, twelve of which is in timber.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Emma Dore, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, a daughter of David Dore, a native of the Isle of Wight. To this union two children have been born, Homer A. and James D. Mr. Stone is independent in politics.



**E**DWARD FARRELL RILEY, a well-known and popular citizen of Madison, Wisconsin, was born at Livonia, Livingston county, New York, October 3, 1847. His father, Rev. B. G. Riley (Presbyterian), was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1810, and graduated at Williams College in 1834, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1837. He married Anna Farrell, born in Detroit, Michigan, and they had five children: Laura E., Mary F., Ellen G., Edward F. and

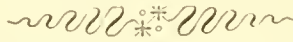
Charles P. In 1857 the parents removed to Wisconsin, then on the frontier of civilization, and settled in Lodi, Columbia county.

E. F. Riley passed his boyhood until the age of sixteen in Lodi, at which age he enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (Captain, George M. Humphrey, Colonel, Ezra T. Sprague), being a Corporal in that company. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out in the spring of 1865, at the age of about seventeen and a half years. He returned to Lodi, pursuing studies in the academy there for some time, after which he entered a store in the village as clerk. March 1, 1869, he removed to Sun Prairie, Dane county, where he acted as clerk and bookkeeper for Henry Gilman and Dexter Curtis.

Mr. Riley was married at Sun Prairie April 29, 1873, to Miss Eliza C. LaBore, born at Sun Prairie, July 4, 1850. Three sons have been born to them, viz.: George C., Charles G., and Frank M.

In 1874 Mr. Riley removed to Madison, Wisconsin, at which place he has resided since, being engaged in the mercantile business, for some years associated with E. F. Riley & Company, (L. P. Hinds), and Riley & Bowen (W. H. Bowen), and for some time proprietor of the Hickory Hill dairy farm. In 1881 Mr. Riley entered the employ of Mr. Wayne Ramsay, cashier First National Bank, as secretary in his private business and in the care of the estate of Dr. J. B. Bowen, deceased, and in looking after lands in which Mr. Ramsay had interests. Mr. Riley remained in the employ of these land associations until January 1, 1888, at which time he was elected secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which position he still holds, January 1, 1893.

Mr. Riley joined the Masonic fraternity soon after his majority and united with the First Presbyterian Church of Madison, upon profession of faith, May 3, 1875.



**H**ENRY SCHELER, of Madison, Wisconsin, the successful proprietor of the University Meat Market, located at 621 University avenue, established his business there in 1866. Ever since he started in this locality Mr. Scheler has been very successful and his market has become one of the best kept and arranged markets, as well as one of the best known in the entire city. Ever since coming to Madison, in 1858, Mr. Scheler has been engaged in his life work, that of butchering. He came to this city direct from New York, where he had settled upon coming to America from Germany, in 1852. While in New York he pursued farming in Montgomery county.

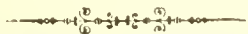
Our subject was born in Saxony, Germany, September 7, 1836. He comes of a good old German family, of healthy rugged ancestors, who were long-lived. His father, Paul Scheler, was a native of Saxony, where the father of subject grew to manhood and spent his active life engaged in following his trade of butcher, until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age, having lived all his life in the province that gave him birth. He married a Saxon woman, Elizabeth Meyer, who died at about the same age as her husband. In religion the family were old Protestants.

Mr. Scheler, our subject, was the youngest of thirteen children and grew to manhood under his father's instruction, where he learned his useful trade of butcher. He was the third one of the family to leave the old world

for the new. Another followed him and all four are yet living and all are married and are surrounded with families. While yet a boy, only seventeen, our subject set out to seek his fortune in America, sailing from Bremen on a sailing vessel and landed in New York after some seven or eight weeks' voyage on the briny sea. After landing he found employment as a farm laborer in Montgomery county, New York. He was still a single man when he came to Madison, but was married in that city to Miss Sophia Schmidt, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany. She came of German parents, who died in their native land. Prior to their death the daughter, Sophia, had come to America, about 1866 and some few years afterward was married to Mr. Scheler, in Madison. She died in this city, in 1882, when but a little past middle life. She was a good Christian woman and kind wife and mother. She bore her husband six children, namely: Ellen, died after her marriage to Lepold Rush and left no issue; Otto A., bookkeeper for his father; Carl, with his father; George, a student in the business college; Rose, at home; Emil, at home and in school. The second marriage of our subject occurred in this city to Mrs. Fredrica Roloff, *nee* Schmideman, born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to the United States with her parents when quite young. Her first marriage occurred in Pheasant Branch, Wisconsin, to August Roloff, who also came from Mecklenburg, Germany, to America, when a young man and settled in Pheasant Branch, Dane county, where he operated a public hotel until his death, which occurred when he was forty-two years of age. He left two children, namely: Albert, now assisting Mr. Scheler in his business, is married to Dora Zimmerschiet and resides in Madison; Ed-

ward L. is the other son, and he is also assisting his stepfather in his market. He married Amelia Zopher, of Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Scheler have no children by their marriage. They, with all their children, are members of the German Lutheran Church. Although our subject and his sons are now strong Democrats they were formerly strong Republicans. Mr. Scheler is a member of the C. C. Washburn Post, G. A. R., No. 11. When the war broke out our subject became interested in the cause of his adopted country and enlisted, August 14, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served in his company as a private until the close of the war, being discharged July 4, 1865. During his term of service he saw some hard fighting, without being in many engagements with his regiment. He participated in the battle of Arkansas Post, Greenville, Mississippi, at Vicksburg and Champion Hills and Black river. He also went through the Red River campaign, where he was captured, but succeeded in making his escape and joined his regiment, after which he participated in the battles of Fort Morgan, Fort Spanish and Fort Blakely. In all these engagements he passed without receiving a wound, although his comrades fell all around him. He was, also, detailed as regimental baker when in camp, and did much good service for his regiment in this department. He was a favorite with all his comrades and officers. His popularity then acquired has justly continued, and he now enjoys the favorable regard of all who know him.



**W**ILLIAM F. PIERSTORFF, engaged in the lumber business in Middleton, Dane county, was born in Penewitt township, Germany, June 30, 1848, a son of

Carl and Catherine (Bramer) Pierstorff. The father was born in Bridenbuck, Germany, August 26, 1810, was a blacksmith and farmer by trade, and came to the United States in 1857, on the sailing vessel Humboldt. He remained in New York about two weeks, where he lost a son, and then purchased forty acres of improved land in Dane county, Wisconsin. Five years later he sold that place, bought forty acres in Spring Dale, this county, five years after sold that land and purchased 150 acres in Verona township, but two years ago retired from active labor and settled where our subject now lives, and where he died October 6, 1889. He was a prominent politician, and voted the Republican ticket since Lincoln's nomination. His father, Carl Pierstorff, was engaged in blacksmithing all his life, and his death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother of our subject was born in the same place as her husband, in October, 1810, and died in Spring Dale, Dane county, February 3, 1857. Her parents were born in the same locality in Germany, and the father was a miller by occupation. The mother died at about the age of fifty-two years, and the father in the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Pierstorff reared a family of fourteen children, eight of whom still survive, three sons and five daughters, and the former are nearly all engaged in mercantile pursuits. One son, August, was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company B, Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment, for which he now draws a pension.

William F., the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and educated in the district schools, and also six weeks in a select school. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Montana, where, September 10, 1871, he engaged in a gristmill with his brother. One and a half years later he fol-

lowed mining one season; went to Salt Lake on horseback, a distance of 800 miles, in company with six others; from there went to Toelle city, engaged in mining; and in 1874 returned as far as Nebraska, where he clerked for his brother-in-law in Riverton, and also worked in the hay fields during the summer. In 1875 Mr. Pierstorff returned to Paoli, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he found employment in a gristmill, and the following year rented his father's farm. He next purchased a hotel and saloon in Verona, which he conducted five years, and while there served as Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, also conducted a general store. In the spring of 1884 he sold all his property; the following fall was elected to the position of Sheriff, in the spring of 1887 bought 200 acres of fine land in Middleton, and also bought the lumber business of Kuptke Brothers, which he has since conducted. Since his residence in this city Mr. Pierstorff has been chosen Chairman of the Township Board, Justice of the Peace, treasurer of the School Board, and as treasurer of the Middleton Fire & Lightning Insurance Company. In his social relations, he is Senior Warden of the Masonic order, No. 80, and Treasurer of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 158.

September 29, 1876, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Mary Prien, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Prien. To this union has been born the following children: William H., born in Verona, December 22, 1877; George B., March 30, 1880; and Frank L., June 20, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Pierstorff are active members of the Lutheran Church.



**WARREN GAMMONS**, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, October 27, 1822, a son of Jairus and Mary (Tillotson) Gammons, natives also of that county. The grandfather of our subject, Ebenezer Gammons, was an old Revolutionary soldier, and his death occurred in Middleborough, Massachusetts. The maternal grandfather was also an old Revolutionary soldier. Jairus Gammons was a forgerman and farmer by occupation, and he died at his old home March 13, 1846. His wife, the mother of our subject, died when the latter was an infant. The parents had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be over fifty years of age, and three still survive.

Warren Gammons, the subject of our sketch, remained at home until twenty-one years of age, engaged as a sailor and farmer, then followed the puddlers' trade five years. In 1849 he came with his wife and one child to Wisconsin, going by railroad to Fall River, Massachusetts, by boat to New York, up the river to Albany, by lakes to Milwaukee, and were then brought by a farmer to within one and one-half miles of where they now reside. Mr. Gammons purchased 160 acres of wild land, erected a frame house in the western part of Dane county, 18 x 20 feet, and twelve years later built their present fine dwelling. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, his first presidential vote having been cast for James K. Polk. He has served as Chairman of the Town Board eight years, Township Clerk a number of years, as Town Superintendent of Schools, and as Justice of the Peace several years. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic order, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Gammons was married September 15, 1846, to Miss Sarah Gurney, who was born

at Rochester, Massachusetts, June 5, 1824, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Shurtleff) Gurney, also natives of that State. The father followed the sea many years, and also owned a very large farm. His death occurred in his native State, February 23, 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Gammons had five children, namely: Emily, born May 20, 1848, is the wife of E. A. Mann, of Michigan; Lucinda, born October 23, 1850, married Dr. James Coolidge, of Charles City, Iowa; Leonard W., an attorney of Minneapolis, married Miss F. M. Barr, and has two children; Albert E., a farmer of Bridgewater, South Dakota, married Minnie Scott, and has one daughter; and Frank A. The wife and mother died in Middleton, Dane county, Wisconsin, May 23, 1877. September 15, 1878, Mr. Gammons married Mrs. Ellen S. (Keene) Allen, who was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, December 14, 1837, a daughter of George H. and Mahala (Cahoon) Keene. The father was also born in Massachusetts, March 15, 1812, a son of Abraham Keene, who was related to the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. George H., the father of Mrs. Gammons, followed the sea from early boyhood until his sixteenth year, and rose from the position of cabin boy to captain of merchant and passenger steamers. He died in Middleborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1874. His wife was born March 24, 1816, a daughter of Stephen A. and Phœbe (Kendrick) Cahoon, natives also of Massachusetts. The father was born October 17, 1779, and died December 26, 1842; and the mother, born August 8, 1775, died October 11, 1848. The great-grandparents of Mrs. Gammons were Moses and Cynthia (Swift) Keene. Mrs. Gammons was first married to Peleg P. Allen, who was born in the town of Marion,

then called Sepikan, Massachusetts, a son of Joseph and Polly (Briggs) Allen, also natives of that State. They spent their entire lives there, dying at a very old age. P. P. Allen was engaged as superintendent of the Atlantic Guano Company, and was drowned at Atwood's Key, Bahama Islands, at the age of thirty-two years. Mrs. Gammons' eldest brother, George M., was a member of that company, and he died in Cuba, at the age of twenty-five years and nine days. Mrs. Gammons is a member of the Congregational Church.



**P**ROF. RICHARD T. ELY, prominent in educational and literary circles, now director of the School of Economics, Political Science and History, in the Wisconsin University, was born in Ripley, New York, in 1854. His parents, Ezra S. and Harriet G. (Mason) Ely, were natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. They still reside in the Empire State, where the father has followed civil engineering for many years. Prof. Ely's ancestors on his father's side, settled in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1660, whence the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch removed to Buffalo, New York. The Professor's parents have three children, two sons and one daughter.

Prof. Ely of this biography was early made acquainted with the practical side of life. He resided on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, having at one time entire control of the place. He was also employed for a while as one of his father's engineering corps in laying out a railroad. In the meantime he completed the course of studies at the State Normal School at Fredonia. He then entered Dartmouth College, where

he passed his freshman year. Thence, he went to Columbia College, at which he graduated in 1876, and then, as holder of the Fellowship of Letters of that institution, he continued his studies in the German universities, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Heidelberg, in 1879. While a student in Berlin he prepared for United States Department of State a paper on German railroads, which was widely noticed in this country.

On his return to America he delivered courses of lectures at Cornell and other institutions, but was soon called to the Johns Hopkins University, where he occupied the chair of Political Economy until 1892, when he accepted a call to the University of Wisconsin. In June, 1892, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College.

His life has been that of the man of affairs, as well as that of the scholar, and in all things he is eminently practical. He was a member of the City Tax Commission of Baltimore for a year, and for two years served as a member of the Maryland State Tax Commission, in which manner he came into contact with practical politics. The experience gained in those capacities caused him to formulate ideas, which have crystallized into his present views. He enjoys, to an unusual degree, the confidence of the laboring classes. On the other hand, he has many relatives and intimate friends who are connected with great corporations, and the numerous invitations he has to address various organizations, is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by business men throughout the country. His address before the Boston Merchants' Association has especially been favorably commented on.

As secretary of the American Economic Association he had the management of its

affairs, from its foundation in 1885 until 1892, and although its business is not large, yet he has succeeded where many would have failed. He has lectured at Chautauqua for several years, and is the director of its School of Political Economy. He is also secretary of the Christian Social Union.

He has contributed largely to leading periodicals and written many books on social and economic science, nearly all of his works having gone through several large editions: "French and German Socialism," "Past and Present of Political Economy," "Labor Movement in America," "Taxation in American States and Cities," "Problems of Today," "Political Economy" (of which over 30,000 copies have been sold), and "Social Aspects of Christianity." There is a Japanese translation of "The Past and Present of Political Economy," and the "Political Economy."



**G**EOERGE SOELCH.—Among the successful business ventures of the city of Madison, and one which has been appreciated by the citizens, is that of the meat market conducted by the gentleman, whose well-known name opens this sketch. This place of business was opened in 1853, and it was for years known by the name of the Old City Meat Market. Mr. Soelch took possession of it in 1865, and is now the oldest dealer of the kind in the city who has been continually in the business.

The birth of our subject took place in Bavaria, Germany, March, 26, 1836, and there he grew up and was educated in the same place and was the first of his family to come to the United States. He took passage in the spring of 1853, from Bremer Havre, on

a sailer called the Ocean, and finally landed in New York city, after a passage of thirty-four days. He came thence to Chicago. The father of our subject was a most worthy merchant in the meat line in Bavaria, and there he died in 1889, at the age of eighty-six years. At the same time he conducted a hotel in his native place, and when he died he was mourned by all, as he had been a good and consistent member of the Lutheran Church. The mother of our subject is yet living in Bavaria. Her maiden name was Miss Barbara Keaste.

Our subject has a brother, Philip, and a sister, Mrs. Caroline Raithel, who are yet living in their native country of Germany, the former the owner and conductor of his father's business. Another brother, Charles, is living in Madison and is in the employ of his brother, our subject.

Mr. Soekeh was joined in matrimony, to Miss Henrietta Keastner, who was born near her husband's birthplace in Germany, and came to this country in 1871, and settled in Madison. She is the only one of the family living in this country. Three brothers who came are now deceased. Her parents lived and died in Germany, and were good and worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Soekeh of this notice are the parents of no children of their own, but that has not prevented their kind hearts from going out to a nephew, whom they have made their own. This is the son of a brother of the wife of our subject, and his name is John F., a bright and promising young man, who is engaged with Mr. Soekeh in the business. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, to which Mr. Soekeh has been a liberal supporter, and both he and his nephew are sound in Democratic principles.

Mr. Soekeh deals in live stock to some ex-

tent also. He came to this city in 1857, and has been a resident here ever since. He learned the trade in Chicago, where he spent the four years after coming to the United States. He is a man who has won many friends by his honest business methods.




**L**OUISA M. (BRAYTON) SAWIN, the first teacher in Madison, now residing with her son-in-law, G. W. Bird, of Madison, was born in the town of Wilna, Jefferson county, New York, May 3, 1816. Her father, Jeremiah Brayton, was born in Otsego county, New York, and his father was Thomas Brayton, who settled in Wilna, bought land, engaged in farming, kept a public house and filled various official positions. He spent his last years in Wilna. The maiden name of his wife was Ruby Johnson. The father of Mrs. Sawin was reared on a farm, in Wilna, remained there until 1835, then with his wife and four children, he removed to Ohio, traveling with a team to Sackett's Harbor and then, via lakes and Welland canal to Cleveland, and lived there until 1837, when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, via lakes to Milwaukee, and then with ox teams to Aztalan, Jefferson county. At that time Wisconsin was very sparsely settled, and the greater part of the land was owned by the Government. Mr. Brayton claimed one quarter section of the Government land, on Crawfish river and erected a log house on the banks. This was really a log house, as no sawed lumber entered into its construction. The boards to cover the roof were rived by hand and the boards for the doors and floor were hewn out. For years there was no road through that section, and Milwaukee was the principal market for grain and stock.

Mr. Brayton resided on this farm until his death, April 19, 1869, aged seventy-five years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Maria Manville, born in New York State, and died at the home of Mrs. Sawin, in Jefferson county, June 20, 1882, aged eighty-three years.

Mrs. Sawin received a good education in her eastern home, and her services were sought as a teacher, and in 1839 she was employed by Mr. A. A. Bird to come to Madison, and in the spring of 1839 she commenced the first school ever taught here. It was held in a log building, which had been erected for a dwelling, and the furniture was of the most primitive kind. The seats were made of slabs, with underpins for legs. Holes were bored in the logs and pins inserted and a slab laid in served as a desk for the larger pupils to write on. Mrs. Sawin did not become a millionaire from her salary, as it was only \$2 a week, and she paid \$1 of it for board. Later she taught at Jefferson. There her schoolhouse was one side and her boarding place on the other side of the river, and she journeyed back and forth in a canoe.

She was married January 25, 1843, to George Sawin, a native of New York State, a builder by trade, and at the time of his marriage he was engaged in business in Laporte, where he continued until 1847, when he moved to Watertown, and continued his business there until his death, in 1852. After his death Mrs. Sawin returned to her father's home and resumed teaching. This lady was engaged in the occupation of teaching until fifty years of age, but now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Bird. Mrs. Sawin has two children, namely: Albert and Maria. The former died in the late war in Company F, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Maria is the wife of George W. Bird.

ANLEY S. ROWLEY, prominent among the real-estate brokers and a man who has been closely associated with the interests of Madison is the subject of this biographical sketch. In March, 1890, he became interested in his present business. His early associations of Madison date back to 1870, at which date he established a gentlemen's furnishing house, including hats, caps and ready made clothing, and was thus engaged continuously for twelve years, when he sold out and engaged as a commercial traveler with the well-known hatters, Clark Brothers of New York city, continuing with them until 1890. Most of his life has been spent as an active business man. Just previous to his coming to Madison he spent five years as a clothing merchant in Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa. This was immediately after the close of the war, and he had come to Iowa from Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, that being the scene of his early life and boyhood days, although born in the State of Vermont in 1842. He came West with his parents at the early age of twelve. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted at the first call for three-year men, entering the Eleventh Michigan Infantry as Sergeant-Major of his regiment and was thus connected until 1863, when he was transferred to the Twelfth Michigan Cavalry regiment, being made Adjutant of his regiment. He continued in active service for a period of about thirty months from the date of his enlistment, participating in numerous engagements, including the battle of Shiloh and the attack on Morgan during the latter's raid through Kentucky, besides other less important ones. Although escaping without a scratch the hardships of army life told upon his physical strength, and after several attempts at recuperating his impaired health

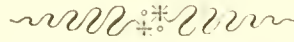


without leaving the field he was finally compelled to resign, and receiving his honorable discharge came back to Michigan.

After his return home he engaged in his old occupation in Niles for some time before he decided to try his fortune in the far West. Since he came to Madison he has been indented to some extent with the local politics of the city, having held the office of City Treasurer. He is a decided Republican and looks after the best interests of his party in the city. Mr. Rowley is a member of the C. C. Washburn Post, G. A. R., No. 17; is a Master Mason and affiliates with the Knights Templars in Iowa.

At the bride's home, in the capital city, he was married to Julia M. Brooks, one of the worthy daughters of this city, who was born, reared and educated within its borders, and the daughter of one of the well-respected and old citizens of this place, Abiel E. Brooks, who had lived here for over forty years, and whose death occurred July, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was prominently known here as the proprietor of the Brook's Addition to the city of Madison, a valuable piece of property. Mr. Brooks had been active in local matters, having held the office of City Alderman, being a staunch Republican in politics. He was born in the little State of Rhode Island in 1800, whence he removed to New York, when that State was in its early development, figuring conspicuously in the building of different Government works there, finally being the contractor in the construction of the canal in Canada. Later he removed to Michigan, being one of the early and prominent citizens of Niles, which he aided in developing. In 1847 he removed to Madison and two years later, in 1849, helped organize a company, of which he was made captain, to make an

overland trip to California. After searching for the glittering dust for about three years, with some success, he made the trip back to Madison, via the Isthmus of Panama, across the gulf, up the Mississippi river and thence to Madison. Here he invested the money he had gathered from Mother Earth in valuable real estate that in due time brought him rich returns.



**J**OHAN NADER, architect and civil engineer, is one of the oldest and most proficient of his profession in the city of Madison. He came to Wisconsin in 1869, locating in Milwaukee, while engaged on United States lighthouse duty on Lake Michigan and Green bay for one year; he was then employed by the city to take the charge of the sewerage department, which he conducted until, in 1871, he was appointed Assistant United States Engineer in charge of the Wisconsin river improvement, with headquarters at Portage, where he established a shipyard, built his outfit and conducted the improvement with success until 1876, when the funds gave out. In 1873 he moved headquarters to Madison in order to expedite his work. He then established an office in the city and was elected City Engineer by the Common Council, which office he held until 1883. During this time Mr. Nader pursued the calling of architect in addition to that of engineer. He now has a considerable practice in all kinds of architectural work in the city and about the State.

In 1885 he was again elected City Engineer and designed and superintended the building of the present system of sewerage of the city of Madison, which when completed according to his plans, will be equal to any in the country.

Prior to coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Nader occupied positions of prominence in the United States Corps of Engineers as superintendent of Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, Wadsworth and fort at Sandy Hook, under Generals Delafield and Newton, Colonels Prime and Roberts of the Engineer Corps. It was our subject who made the preliminary surveys of a portion of Hellgate, New York city, in 1866, from which the subsequent improvements were planned by General Newton. Later he built an actual section of sea coast battery at West Point for the instruction of the cadets. While engaged in New York harbor fortifications Mr. Nader made some submarine borings around Fort Lafayette and established the theory of subsidence of Mr. Lewis, geologist of the Long Island Historical Society, by finding an ancient meadow fifty-three feet below the bed of the bay. In all Mr. Nader spent over ten years in most useful work, and while young in years when he came to Wisconsin, he was old in experience of a useful nature. Owing to the failure of his health, Mr. Nader spent from 1887 to 1892 in the State of Virginia, there planning and laying out the towns of Big Stone Gap and Damascus, and a large addition to Bristol, Virginia, on the Tennessee line. While there he made many local improvements in streets, bridges and buildings. He designed and superintended a fine opera house and many fine stores and private residences.

While in Madison Mr. Nader designed the Dane county and Sauk county asylums, Bayfield courthouse, St. Patrick's Church, Madison, and churches at Oregon, Muscola and Roxbury and many other fine public and private buildings. The past season he designed a fine county house for St. Joseph's county, Michigan. Our subject was born December 31, 1838, in Westchester county, State of

New York. He received his education in the common schools of his native county and his academic course at Brooklyn, New York. He adopted his profession early in life, in fact, while he was yet a student and before he was eighteen years of age he occupied the position of master mechanic at Fort Delaware, and from that time on he became proficient in his profession until he held the highest civil assistant position under the United States Engineer Corps. He had special charge of erecting the first fifteen-inch gun at Fort Tompkins in 1862, and the first twenty-inch gun at Fort Hamilton in 1865, and on account of proficiency has reached a position almost at the head of his calling.

Mr. Nader is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and has been vice-president of the department of Arts for several terms. He has been an active contributor to this institution at their semi-annual meetings.

In 1876 he contributed a paper on the ocean tides, the work of several years, and with it produced a new eotidal chart, possessing some entirely new and interesting features. He has always been in favor of all measures tending to the development and improvement of both city and county and has always endeavored to contribute to the progress of the good and the useful.

In religion he is an active member of the Catholic Church and expects to preserve his standing for the remainder of his days. In politics he is a Democrat and loyally supports all reasonable measures of that organization. He has twice in his life held office; once as School Commissioner of Kings county, New York, and once as Supervisor of the Fourth Ward of Madison.

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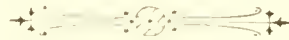
**J**OHN THOMAS KLUBERTANZ, deceased, was born in Hampden, Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 17, 1847, a son of John S. Klubertanz. The latter came by sailing vessel from Bayern to America, and after landing in New York, went immediately to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence on foot to Hampden, Columbia county, where he took up Government land, paying ten shillings per acre. John S. Klubertanz had eleven children.

John T. Klubertanz received a limited education, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He then worked at different places for a time, spent thirteen years on a farm at East Bristol, and then bought and improved the place of 160 acres, his widow still owns. His death occurred on this farm April 18, 1892, and he was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

John T. Klubertanz was married on October 12, 1875, to Catharina Wolfert, who was born in Kewaunee, Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, September 30, 1854. Her parents came from Wurtemberg, Germany, to America, in 1848, settling in Brown county, Wisconsin. Her father died December 2, 1885, aged seventy years, eleven months, and seventeen days. Her mother, born May 15, 1816, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfert were the parents of three children: Margareth, born June 13, 1851, wife of Joseph Metzler, of Brown county; Catharina, wife of our subject; and Andrew Wolfert, born November 23, 1858, married and living at Iron Mountain, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Klubertanz had nine children: Henry, born June 17, 1876, who died July 26, 1876, aged five weeks; John Albert, born June 29, 1877; Joseph Martin, born March 10, 1879; Anna Apollonia, born January 3, 1881, at home; Anna Margareth, born Feb-

ruary 8, 1883, deceased June 13, 1886; Frank Clemens, born April 1, 1885; Antoni Joseph, born March 18, 1887; Anna Catharina, born September 14, 1889; and Mary Florentina, born March 21, 1892.

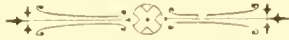
With the assistance of her sons Mrs. Klubertanz has continued the management of the farm since her husband's death. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and was respected by all who knew him.



**N**ICHOLAS ANDERSON, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born on section 4, Albion township, this county, October 22, 1856, a son of Ole O. and Julia (Peterson) Anderson, natives of Sogen, Norway. They came to America at the age of twenty-three and twelve years, respectively, and were married in Albion township, Dane county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1851. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living, and the sons and two daughters are still unmarried. The father, a farmer by occupation, died January 31, 1888, and the mother still resides on the old homestead, aged sixty years.

Nicholas Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of his township, and also in the Albion Academy. He was first employed as salesman in the Grange store, at Stoughton, and followed the same occupation with W. H. H. Coon, at Utica, nearly one year. He then engaged in general farming three years, after which he was employed by K. Mikelson, in the sale of groceries and clothing, and keeping books. He next formed a partnership with O. G. and C. H. Hansen, in the tobacco business. In 1887 Mr. Anderson purchased his partner's

interest, and conducted the business alone two years. After his father's death he and his brother Henry bought out the heirs of the old homestead, consisting of 160 acres, where he has since been engaged in farming. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has been twice elected Supervisor of Albion township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and during the litigation, which divided the congregation, he was one of the few to take a leading part. He succeeded in saving for his party the church property, and winning a victory in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.



**W**ILLIAM M. FORESMAN, general agent for the passenger and freight business of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, at Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, March 28, 1849, a son of C. M. and Susan M. (Nash) Foresman, the latter born in Rochester, New York, in June, 1828, and married in Granville, Ohio. The father was born in Circleville, and later moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained for a period of five years. When our subject was ten years of age the family removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then went on to Madison, reaching there in 1861. Notwithstanding these changes the education of the family of seven children had not been neglected, our subject attending school steadily, wherever the family happened to be.

At Madison William entered first the high school, later the university, but did not entirely finish the course at the latter institution. After leaving school he gratified his love of variety by traveling, visiting relatives

much scattered, making trips to Utah and Colorado, and also to the South. After his return he went into business with the Madison Fire Insurance Company, at Madison, and spent two years at that business. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, starting in the freight house, and since that time has been working his way steadily upward until he now is the general agent, an office of high responsibility. This position was given him March, 1882, and he has filled it to the satisfaction of his employers.

The marriage of Mr. Foresman took place December 21, 1880, to Miss Ella Crane, of Portland, Michigan. She was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The mother of our subject was removed by death at Madison, in 1874. Both himself and wife are members of Grace Episcopal Church of this city. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to other orders in the city. In his political feelings he is a Republican, voting always with that party. He is well and favorably known through this city and vicinity.



**F**RED W. DUFRENNE, of Dane county was born in Madison, Wisconsin, May 16, 1864, a son of Fred W. and Adelaide (Nelles) Dufrenne. The father was born in Sotommelen, Germany, February 28, 1835, a son of Remme and Anna Dufrenne. Remme was a native of France, a soldier of the French war, and his death occurred at a very old age. The father of our subject was employed as a mail carrier in Germany, when a young man, and at the age of eighteen years he began to learn the shoemakers' trade with John Bushman, with whom he remained

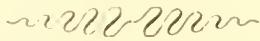
three years. In 1856 he came to the United States, on the steamer *Burussia*, and after landing in New York, went immediately to Chicago, where he followed his trade two months; followed the same occupation at La Crosse, Wisconsin, about seven months; was with F. A. Stoltz, of Madison, Wisconsin, for a time; was clerk and manager of a general store at Black Earth, from 1867 to 1869, and in the latter year opened a store in Middleton, with S. Shurringer. Four years later Mr. Dufrenne bought the entire store, later sold a half interest to D. Lyle, and they continued for many years under the firm name of Dufrenne & Lyle. During the late war he served in Company I, Battery D, for eleven months, and was a Democrat in his political views, although his first presidential vote was cast for A. Lincoln. Religiously, he was a member of the Catholic Church. The mother of our subject was born in the same place as her husband, April 8, 1835, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Pesch) Nelles, also natives of Germany. The mother died in her native place at the age of forty-two years. The father was born in 1807, was a market gardener and farmer by occupation, and came to the United States in 1857, in company with his seven children. After a voyage of sixteen days he landed in New York and then came to La Crosse, Wisconsin. A short time afterward he purchased 120 acres of partly improved land in Cross Plains township, Dane county, where he remained until about 1872, and in that year went to Chicago and retired from active labor. He died at the home of his son, Winnand, in that city, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dufrenne were married in Madison, Wisconsin, July 23, 1858, and reared a family of nine children, five now living, namely: Anna, born June 28, 1859,

married Philip Snyder, and they have one child, Willie; Fred W., our subject; Martin, born October 4, 1866; Lizzie, born January 2, 1869; and Lena, born February 14, 1876, is at home.

Fred W. Dufrenne, the subject of this sketch, is now at the head of his deceased father's store, with Mr. Lyle. He is a Democrat in his political views and his first vote was cast for Cleveland. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Emma Schroeder, who was born in Verona, Wisconsin, April 17, 1870, a daughter of Jacob and Salome (Minch) Schroeder. The father was born in Germany, September 29, 1841, and died October 31, 1875. He was a son of Casper and Margaret Schroeder. Casper was engaged in a paper mill until 1851, when he came to America, with a wife and five children, and first rented land in Verona, Dane county, Wisconsin. He then purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, erected a small house and other necessary improvements, and later bought and moved to another home of forty acres. There the father spent the remainder of his life, dying at about the age of sixty-two years. His widow then moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where she died at the home of her daughter, also at about sixty-five years of age. Jacob, the father of Mrs. Dufrenne, remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then enlisted in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company I, but after two years of service, on account of sickness, was discharged from the Marine Hospital, at New Orleans. He then remained on his father's farm until November 12, 1868, when he was united in marriage with Miss Salome Minch, who was born in Rhine province, Germany, December 7, 1842 a daughter of Bernard and Frances (Fisher) Minch, who were born in that pro-

vinee in 1815. The mother was a daughter of John and Lizzie Fisher, both of whom died in Germany. Bernard Minch was employed in a vineyard in his native country until in May, 1853, when he and his wife sailed from Havre, landing in New York after a voyage of fifty-four days. Then they came by canal and lakes to Milwaukee, purchased 200 acres of wild land in Montrose, Dane county, and erected a log house, 16 x 20 feet. Previous to this, four families lived in one log house covered with straw. Soon afterward Mr. Minch built a stone house, then considered a very fine dwelling, and in which the parents of Mrs. Dufrenne and also one married daughter still reside.

After marriage, Jacob Schroeder purchased a hotel in Verona, which he conducted three years, and then, in company with a brother-in-law, bought a general store and hotel in Paoli. After his death Mrs. Schroeder conducted the hotel and store about three years, then sold her interest in the store and moved to Madison for the purpose of educating her children. In 1884 she removed to Middleton, Wisconsin, where, in 1888, she was appointed Postmistress, also opened a confectionery store, and has been engaged in both occupations since that time. She had two children, only one now living, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Dufrenne had one son, Willie, born in this county, May 24, 1890, and died September 17, 1892.



**H**ARRY W. LOVEJOY.—Among the names of those old settlers who have been prominently connected with the early history of Madison occurs the name of the subject of this brief biographical sketch. For many years he was the efficient mes-

senger and waiting clerk of the State Executive officer, serving nearly twenty-six years in all, during which time he became well known as a good and capable servant of the people, as well as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He was born in Hudson, New York, February 18, 1827, but was chiefly reared and educated near Sandusky, Ohio.

When the trouble with Mexico arose our subject was one of the first to engage in service with the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, under Colonel Charles Brough, engaging at the battle of Atlixeo del Rio or Broken Bridge, where the United States troops crossed the river by wading after the Mexicans had blown up the bridge. In this way the American soldiers were enabled to surprise the Mexicans, capture many of them, besides sixteen pieces of artillery. Later he was in the battle of Pueblo, under General Hurlbert commanding. The Fourth Ohio Regiment did not do any more service, but was discharged after two years of service. During the entire time Mr. Lovejoy only suffered one slight wound, in the left leg. So brave a soldier could not remain quietly at home while so mighty a struggle was convulsing the nation, in 1861, so he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Captain John E. Grout, and Colonel James H. Howe commanding at the time of his entering the service. After a short time spent in the State the regiment went South, joining the Army of the Tennessee under General Sherman, and marched with him through Georgia, participating in the many engagements of that memorable campaign. While before Atlanta, after night had come on, it was found necessary to strengthen the fortifications. Mr. Lovejoy, with others volunteered to set up pickets of *chevaux de frise*, the command being given





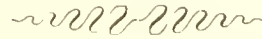
*W. W. Sargent.*



to our subject by General Howard. After conducting the work with skill and energy, during which time he never flinched, although it was a task which required a great amount of bravery to accomplish, Mr. Lovejoy was about to retire, when he was struck by a sharpshooter's ball, which entered his head a little back and below the eyes and passed entirely through! The great marvel was that he escaped with his life, as he was shot so many times, in the bright moonlight, by sharpshooters. So badly was he wounded, on this 19th of August, 1864, that he was thrown for dead in the dead house; but upon further examination it was found that life was not quite extinct; so he was taken to a hospital and carefully nursed back to health, in the city of Madison. After his recovery he was discharged from the hospital and the service May 27, 1865, with the rank of brevet Captain and was given a commission.

After the war was over, in 1866, he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he has since continued to reside. The Captain was married in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Helen M. Fox, born, reared and educated in that county and State, dying at her home in Madison, Wisconsin, August 9, 1871, at the age of forty. She was the mother of four children,—all dead but Frank II; Jennie, married Frank B. Salmon, and died in California, without issue. Frank II. is a yardmaster at Stevens Point for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and married Miss Mattie Martin, of Peoria, Illinois. Our subject was married a second time, in Madison, to Miss Lucy Miles, born, reared and partly educated in Chautanqua county, New York, but has resided in Madison and Dane county for forty years. She is the mother of no children. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy are members of the

Congregational Church, of which the former is janitor. During his sixty-five years of life our subject has passed through some stirring events, and engaged in some very severe battles, yet notwithstanding his age he is still very active and possesses more bodily strength than many a younger man. He is a staunch Republican and is a member of C. C. Washburn Post, G. A. R., No. 11. By his genial, pleasant manner he has made many friends wherever he has been, both in private and public capacity.



**R**OBERT McKEE BASHFORD, the son of Samuel Morris and Mary Ann Bashford, was born at Fayette, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, December 31, 1845. Samuel Morris Bashford was born in New York city, and at twelve years of age his father, who was there engaged in commercial pursuits, having died suddenly, leaving his affairs unsettled, went to live with Dr. Morris, a near relative, by whom he was educated and with whom he studied and practiced medicine for a time. The practice of medicine being distasteful to him, soon after reaching his majority he removed to the West and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, in July, 1835. Having there buried his first wife, he was on June 27, 1843, united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Ann Parkinson, whose first husband, William Carroll Parkinson, had died a few years before. After removing to the West he never practiced medicine as a profession, but in the new and sparsely settled country, when no other physician could be had, he was frequently called upon to attend the sick, which he did cheerfully and free of charge. He had also become identified with the Methodist Church as a regularly

ordained Deacon and Local Preacher, which, together with his pursuits as a farmer, made him a most useful citizen in the community. While holding religious services in Willow Springs, a few miles from his home, on June 16, 1850, he was stricken with apoplexy and died, aged thirty-six years.

The mother of our subject was a native of Kentucky, the daughter of Robert McKee, and in childhood removed with her parents to Edwardsville, Illinois. There she was first married, when but eighteen years old, and soon after with her husband, who was not much older, removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, traveling overland with teams, and settled in Fayette, then known as Parkinson's settlement, in the spring of 1839, upon the same tract of land where she has ever since continued to live. After the death of her second husband she married, in 1852, William P. Tronsdale, with whom she lived until his death in 1890. She bore nine children, seven of whom reached majority and six of whom still survive. She has done her part with other noble pioneer women toward the upbuilding of a great State in the wilderness of the Northwest.

Robert M. Bashford spent his boyhood on the farm, attending public and private schools portions of each year, until the fall of 1863, when he entered the preparatory department of the State University, and graduated in the course of ancient classics in June, 1870. During his college course he was obliged to teach to supply the means of his own education, as two other brothers were attending the university during parts of the same period. Before his graduation he had taught as principal of the schools at Linden, Poynette and Darlington in his native State, and had received flattering offers to continue in that work.

He had, however, decided to practice law, and in the fall of 1870 entered the law school of the State University, and at the same time the law office of Smith & Lamb, then one of the leading firms in the State, located at Madison. He graduated in the law course in 1871, and was then prevailed upon to enter into copartnership with Messrs. John B. and A. C. Parkinson and George Raymer, for the purchase of the Madison Daily and Weekly Democrat. He continued as one of the editors and proprietors of the paper from April, 1871, to April, 1876, during which time new presses and material were purchased; the paper was enlarged and the daily edition changed from an evening to a morning paper, and it was placed upon a solid foundation as the leading Democratic newspaper in the State. Mr. Bashford was always liberal and progressive in his views upon political subjects and courageous in the expression of his convictions. For this reason he frequently encountered the opposition of the Bourbon element of his party. In 1871 he favored the nomination of Hon. James R. Doolittle for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, although Mr. Doolittle had but recently separated from his Republican associations in the United States Senate. The nomination was made, though bitterly opposed by the old-line Democrats, and Mr. Bashford served as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. He here received his first lessons in practical politics, and from a leader of large experience, who was thoroughly skilled in all the honorable methods of party warfare. Mr. Doolittle had served twelve years in the United States Senate during the period of the war and reconstruction, and as the confidential friend of Abraham Lincoln during his presidency. He had a knowledge of public men and a fa-

miliarity with public affairs during this period that gave his words the weight of history. He was then in the full maturity of powers, a man of fine presence and great gifts as an orator, and he made the canvass of Wisconsin in 1871 with the expectation, if successful, of being the standard-bearer of the Democracy and liberal Republicans for President in 1872. He was defeated, and was content to preside over the National Convention at Baltimore, which indorsed Horace Greeley as such candidate.

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, in 1872, was a disappointment to the friends of the movement, but Mr. Bashford considered it to be the true course for the Democracy to indorse his candidacy. His associates on the paper were absent at the time, but he took the responsibility of hoisting the names of the candidates and committing the paper to their support. This was in advance of the Democratic National Convention which assembled in July, and many of the leading Democrats of the State were outspoken in their opposition to the indorsement of the Liberal candidates. The delegates chosen from Wisconsin, however, were unanimously in favor of indorsement, as were the delegates from most of the States, thus vindicating the wisdom of the political course of the Democrat.

Mr. Bashford was especially active in the campaign of 1873 in Wisconsin, and was influential in bringing about a union between the granger or reform element in politics and the Democratic party, which resulted in the nomination and election of the ticket headed by Hon. William R. Taylor, of Dane county, for Governor. The "granger" legislation followed, which was more radical than either party honestly desired, then a contest

in the courts to test the validity of these enactments, and the ultimate triumph of the State establishing the right of the Legislature to control railway corporations of its own creation, or carrying on business by its authority. The State campaign of 1875 was a memorable one for its bitterness and personalities, but the Democratic Reform State ticket was re-elected, with the exception of Governor Taylor, who was defeated by a few hundred votes through the special efforts of the railway corporations and the treachery of party associates in one part of the State. During the period of the supremacy of his party in the State, Mr. Bashford, as editor of its leading newspaper, exerted his influence to secure the fulfillment of every pledge made to the people and to enforce efficiency and economy in every department of the Government.

While connected with the Democrat, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Bashford reported one house of the legislature. He also compiled the Legislative Manual for 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, by appointment of Hon. Peter Doyle, Secretary of State, and made the Blue Book a standard for works of this character. In this manner he acquired great familiarity with legislative proceedings and with the details of public affairs in connection with the State departments and State institutions. Mr. Bashford was also connected with the publication of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1878.

In 1876 Mr. Bashford disposed of his interest in the Madison Democrat to engage in the practice of law, and became a member of the law firm of Gill, Bashford & Spilde. He has since applied himself diligently to the practice of his profession. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, which for the ensuing three years did an extensive business in commercial

law throughout Wisconsin and adjoining States. In 1855 Mr. Bashford opened an office with Mr. Tenney, under the same firm name, in the city of Chicago, where he was especially engaged in commercial law and corporation cases. This firm enjoyed a large practice, but Mr. Bashford did not feel physically able to endure the continual pressure and daily drudgery of the court room, and in 1889 severed his connection with the firm in Chicago and returned to Madison to resume the practice of his profession among his old friends and clients. He then formed a co-partnership with Hon. James L. O'Connor, the present Attorney-General, which still continues under the firm name of Bashford, O'Connor & Polleys, the latter having more recently become a member of the firm. Mr. Bashford's professional engagements have called him before the different courts of Wisconsin and Illinois, and occasionally before the courts of Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan and Minnesota, and he has thereby become widely known as a lawyer throughout the Northwest. He has the reputation of being a thorough, all-round lawyer, of understanding legal remedies and how to apply them promptly and efficiently in any given case. To him the law as a science, when applied to human affairs, commands right motives, proper methods and just ends. He has been connected with many leading cases in the courts of Illinois and Wisconsin during the last ten years, but has won his widest distinction as a lawyer in the prosecution of the suits against the former State Treasurers of Wisconsin to recover interest paid by the banks upon the deposit of public funds. He was employed as special counsel in those suits by Governor Peck, and, in connection with Attorney General O'Connor and Senator Vilas, prosecuted them to a successful conclusion in the Circuit

and Supreme Courts of the State. By reason of the large amounts involved and the prominence of the ex-treasurers and their bondsmen, and their party affiliations, these cases attracted great attention throughout the country. The ground to be covered by the suits to recover the interest money was, in a measure, untrodden, and the details of their management required accurate legal knowledge and great skill and diligence in the application of summary methods to accomplish the highest results; and it is much to the credit of the counsel for the State that they never lost a single point in any proceeding from the beginning to the end of the protracted and difficult litigation.

Mr. Bashford has always taken a lively interest in city affairs, and has rendered valuable services to the people in official station. In 1881 he was elected City Attorney of Madison, and was enabled by a carefully written opinion to defeat a proposition before the Common Council to give a franchise to a private corporation to construct water-works for the city. The Council, acting upon his advice, refused to grant the franchise, and adopted a resolution prepared by him, creating a committee to secure the necessary legislation to enable the city to build, own and control its own water-works. Mr. Bashford served on the committee and prepared the amendment to the charter that was adopted. In the ensuing year a committee was appointed by the Common Council to provide means and plans to proceed with the construction of a complete system of water-works and to carry such plans into execution. As city attorney he was a member of this committee, prepared all the contracts and aided in directing their enforcement. The construction of water-works necessitated the building of sewers, and Mr. Bashford, as City Attorney, served on

like committees to secure legislation and to award contracts and supervise the construction of the works. He served as City Attorney from 1881 to 1886, when he resigned, having seen, during the period for which he served, the water-works and sewers constructed and put into successful operation. He also served as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and as a member of the Board of Education for a period, until he resigned from each place.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Bashford was elected Mayor of the city, and was called upon to administer affairs under rather embarrassing conditions. The finances were not sufficient to defray current expenses for the ensuing year; and at the first meeting of the Common Council a resolution was adopted appointing a committee, of which the Mayor was named as chairman, to investigate charges of corruption upon the part of two of the aldermen and the chief of the fire department, in connection with the purchase of hose for the city, during the preceding term. The investigation resulted in the expulsion of the two aldermen and the removal of the chief of the fire department. This was a most unpleasant task for the new Mayor, as the delinquent officers had for a long time enjoyed the confidence of the people, and two of them had been his personal and political friends, and every influence was brought to bear to prevent rigorous punishment. But Mayor Bashford took the ground in his report that "in dealing with malfeasance in office there can be no compromise; no half-way measures can remove the evil and root out corruption entrenched in high places." The Common Council stood as a unit in his support, as did also the press and people of the city, regardless of party. The Wisconsin

State Journal of May 27, 1890, in referring to the subject, said: "It is unfortunate that the necessity arose for the expulsion from office of two Madison aldermen and the removal from his position of the chief of the fire department, but all good citizens will unite in commending the Mayor and Common Council for the vigor with which they have performed their work and for their unwavering labors along the line of public duty. While deep regret must be felt that those clothed with official trust have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by the public, no one can be justified for any reason in winking at corruption on the part of our public officials, no matter how well or how long they have served the municipality. Boodling has become far too common a crime. \* \* \* It cannot be dealt with too severely, and, as Mayor Bashford has said, 'there can be no compromise' with it. Boodling is a double crime, for, with the criminal act of taking money in payment for a corrupt deed, goes the gross abuse of trust confided to the faithless official by a public which only sought to honor him." The Madison Democrat of May 28, 1890, said: "The Mayor and Common Council had a most difficult, unpleasant and thankless duty thrust upon them in the investigation of the 'boodle cases.' They have performed that duty faithfully in excellent spirit and temper. Despite some exasperating incidents, they have fully, patiently and impartially heard the cases and come to their conclusion; and they have acted fearlessly and according to their honest judgment. They deserve the thanks of all our citizens. They have set an example which should encourage all friends of clean, honest, pure administration. They have made odious that sort of treachery to public duty that sells out the public interest for private gain. They

have given a bright example for other municipalities to follow."

Notwithstanding the condition of the finances of the city, Mayor Bashford was enabled, by disposing of certain city lots, to purchase a stone quarry for the city and a steam road roller, and thus provide the means for the successful prosecution of street work. The necessary legislation was secured to enable the city to issue bonds for building street crossings, when the remainder of the work was paid for by special assessments and a thorough system of street improvements was then inaugurated. Work for the ensuing year was laid out and ordered, and adequate funds were provided and left in the treasury for its successful prosecution. The fact that Mr. Bashford was, in a measure at least, instrumental in the building of the water-works and sewers, and in providing a stone quarry and steam road roller, and in inaugurating a proper system for street improvement, indicates the character and purpose of his service for the public. He has always aimed at permanent results, and has not sought to attain temporary advantages by the sacrifice of higher but more remote ends.

While devoting his attention assiduously to the practice of law, Mr. Bashford could not avoid participating more or less in public affairs of a political character. He has always had decided convictions and was ever ready to labor for the success of his party. He has served on the city, county and State central committees from time to time; has been a delegate to the city, county and State Conventions, and in 1884 was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. It was a singular fact that he and his colleagues and their alternates in that convention were all natives of the district which they represented.

Mr. Bashford, in 1892, was elected to the State Senate from the district embracing the city of Madison and the larger portion of Dane county, for a term of four years. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office January 11, 1893, and was immediately appointed upon important committees of that body. He has introduced and advocated measures for the advancement of the educational and material interests of the State. In his first message to the Common Council, Mr. Bashford stated the rule which he always aims to follow,—that "the public welfare is the only safe guide for official conduct."

Mr. Bashford was first married on November 27, 1873, to Miss Florence E. Taylor, the daughter of Hon. William R. Taylor, of Cottage Grove, Dane county, Wisconsin, then Governor-elect. She was born in that town and was then in her nineteenth year, and a member of the senior class of the State University, with which she graduated in June, 1874. She departed this life August 16, 1886, having been for some years prior to her death a confirmed invalid. A daughter, Florence, survives. On February 7, 1889, Mr. Bashford was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Amelia Fuller, of Madison, the youngest daughter of Morris E. Fuller, Esq., one of the leading business men and best known citizens of Wisconsin. Their home, celebrated for its hospitality, is the center of a large circle of friends who here always find a cordial welcome and congenial associations.



**M**ICHAEL O'DWYER, a merchant of Dane, Wisconsin, was born in Tomalane, county Limerick, Ireland, in 1838, a son of Thomas O'Dwyer, a native of

the same place, and a farmer and miller by occupation. The latter married Ellen Butler, also a native of county Limerick, and a daughter of George and Mary (Kilbride) Butler, of the same county. They were well-to-do farmers, and reared six sons and five daughters. One of the sons, George Butler, became a Bishop of Limerick, and a leading Nationalist. Four of the sons, Daniel, Dennis, Patrick and William, came to America in 1848, and three located in Vienna township, Dane county, Wisconsin. William remained in this country about five years, and then returned to Ireland. Of the remaining three, Dennis is the only one now living, and who is engaged as a miner in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Butler departed this life in 1880. Thomas O'Dwyer was twice married, and by the first union, with the mother of our subject, reared five children, viz.: Mary Ann, who resides with our subject; Michael, whose name heads this sketch; Catherine, employed in the store with her brother; John, a druggist of Omaha; and George, deceased in Ireland, at the age of twenty-five years. The father died at the age of forty-four years, and the mother at thirty-six years.

Michael O'Dwyer, in company with his two sisters, Mary Ann and Catherine, left Limerick, Ireland, August 22, 1853, for America, and arrived in Vienna township, Dane county, Wisconsin, November 10, of the same year. They sailed on the American craft *Indus*, and were sixty-three days on the ocean. After landing they came by rail to Dunkirk, by boat to Detroit, Michigan, thence to Chicago, by the lake to Milwaukee, and then by team to Hundred-Mile Grove, Dane county. Our subject was then fifteen years of age, and his cash capital consisted of \$300. He was engaged at farm

labor with his uncles, the Butler Bros., until 1861. In 1858 he purchased eighty acres of the capital land, paying \$2.25 per acre, and three years afterward sold the same for \$15 per acre. He next bought a quarter section of land of his uncle for \$20 per acre, going in debt for the entire tract, and he still owns this land, which is now worth about \$60 an acre. In 1874 Mr. O'Dwyer began the mercantile business with his brother John, who came to Wisconsin from Australia in 1870. The latter had been engaged in teaching in that country for eight years. This partnership continued one year, when John married and began the drug business in Elroy, this State. His wife soon afterward died, and he then sold out and began the same business in Omaha. Our subject has served as Town Clerk for five years, and as Postmaster since the administration of Hayes, with the exception of two years during Cleveland's reign. He is a Republican in his political views, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

May 18, 1865, by Rev. Etehmond, Mr. O'Dwyer was united in marriage with Ellen Dillon, a native of county Kildare, Ireland, but who came to America with her parents in 1848. She is a daughter of William and Maria (Lalor) Dillon. The father was a brewer in Athy, Ireland, came to America with ample means, and lived a retired life in Madison, Wisconsin, until his death, which occurred in 1863, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1862. Mrs. O'Dwyer has one brother, George Dillon, in California, and two, Joseph and Jerome, in Tennessee. Our subject and wife have had eight children, namely: Maria, who died at the age of eight years; Ellen, wife of M. J. Roland, of Milwaukee; George, in the pharmacy class at the State University; Thomas, telegraph

operator for the Chicago & Western Railroad; Joseph, studying telegraphy; Michael, William and Charles.

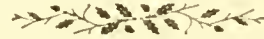


**J**AMES BONNER, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Leicestershire, England, September 11, 1831, a son of James and Catherine (Hastings) Bonner, natives of the same place. When a young man the father was engaged in the hosiery trade, and later was a tavern and toll-gate keeper for many years. His death occurred in his native country at the age of forty-five years, and the mother died in the same place at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom still survive.

James Bonner, our subject, remained at home until his father's death, after which he worked by the month for several years. In 1848 he came to America, on the *Tuscora*, having been seven weeks in the voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia. He remained in the latter city and Rhode Island for three or four years, engaged as a carriage driver during the summer months, after which he purchased 100 acres of land in Cross Plains township, Dane county, Wisconsin. Mr. Bonner has added to this purchase until he now owns 347 acres.

He was married in February 5, 1857, to Miss Sarah Tatlow, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her parents came to this country from England, and the father died in Philadelphia at the age of about seventy years. The mother still resides in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner have had twelve children, six of whom still survive: Robert, married, and has one child; Henry, married, and has three children; James, also married;

Emma, the mother of two children; and David and Anna, at home. Our subject votes with the Republican party, and served as Supervisor thirty-five years and Assessor fifteen years ago. Both he and his wife take an active interest in church work.



**M**ICHAEL F. VAN NORMAN, one of the representative business men of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1835, a son of Jacob and Mary (Parks) Van Norman. The father was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the Mohawk river, in 1802, a son of Samuel and Phoebe Van Norman, natives of Holland. They came to the United States with their parents when very small children, settling in Pennsylvania, and they died near Scranton, that State, the father aged ninety-five years, and the mother, ninety years. Samuel was a farmer and miner by occupation. The father of our subject, Jacob Van Norman, was engaged in the lumber business until forty-five years of age, and then purchased 220 acres of partly improved land in Chemung county, New York, where he remained until 1854. In that year he sold his land and bought 320 acres in Iowa county, Wisconsin, and there remained until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. In his political relations, he was a Democrat up to the late war, when he voted for Lincoln's second term. He was a prominent man, and held many local offices. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Parks, who came from Newfoundland to the United States. They located first in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where the father died at about the age of 100 years, and the mother twenty seven years



younger. The grandfather Parks was a soldier in the war of 1812, for which he afterward drew a pension. The family were noted for their longevity. The mother of our subject died near Sionx City, Iowa, at the home of her son, Jacob, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman were members of the Methodist Church for many years, of which the former served as Class Leader, and also took an active part in the Sunday-school. They were the parents of nine children, seven now living, of whom two are engaged in farming, one in the ministry, and the remainder in the stock business. Two of the sons, beside our subject, were soldiers in the late war. Peter served in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Company B, remained from the outbreak until its close, and came out without a scratch. G. B., a member of Company H, Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, also served until the close, and was slightly wounded.

Michael F., the subject of this sketch, remained at home until twenty-one years of age, attending the district school in the winter, and working on his father's farm during the summer, also studying at home to gratify his ambition for learning. He was then employed in teaching in the winters, and attended the Evansville College one term. In his twenty-third year he left home, on account of his health, went to Kansas, and engaged in teaming for Pike's Peak Express Company. While there he drove four mules that hauled a coach containing Horace Greeley, from Manhattan to Fort Riley, on that gentleman's overland trip to California. In 1860 Mr. Van Norman returned to Iowa county, Wisconsin, rented a farm, and was obliged to go in debt for everything he bought, on account of the failure of the State Banks with the money saved up for his occa-

sion more than being worth from 10 to 40 cents on the dollar.

He remained there until the outbreak of the late war, when, in July, 1862, he joined Company E, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. B. Mason, who died a short time afterward at Nashville, Tennessee. He served until the close of hostilities, was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. At Atlanta, July 24, 1864, he was wounded, and remained in the hospital four days, when he secured transportation home and returned to his regiment in thirty days. He was in the Division Commissary Department and on detached service at Smoky Swamp, South Carolina, and marched through to Washington by way of Richmond with the Twentieth Army Corps.

After the close of the war Mr. Van Norman returned home, rented a farm of 330 acres for six years, then bought 100 acres of land in Dane county, and five years later rented his place and moved to the village of Middleton, where he has since been engaged in shipping horses, cattle, etc. He is a breeder of fine horses, and has as fine a standard bred stallion as can be found in Wisconsin. Mr. Van Norman is doing much to improve the stock of this section, is breeding both draft and speed horses, and has offsprings from his stallion, which is exciting the comment and admiration of horsemen throughout the country. In addition to his stock and town property, he also owns 215 acres of land in Dane county, and property in Dakota. In his political relations he has been a Republican since Lincoln's second term, but usually votes for the best man. Socially he has been a member of the G. A. R., L. T. Park Post, at Black Earth, for three years, and has also

been a member of the I. O. O. F., of Middleton, for many years.

In 1860, in Iowa county, Wisconsin, Mr. Van Norman was united in marriage with Catherine Dean, who was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1837, a daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Ettleman) Dean, also natives of that State. The father died at the old home in Iowa county, Wisconsin, aged forty-four years, and the mother departed this life at Plano, Illinois, at the age of sixty. Both families were of German descent. Our subject and wife have four living children: Etta M., born in February, 1869, married Henry H. Whalen, engaged with his father-in-law in the stock business; and they have one daughter, May Bernice; William E., born October 20, 1874, is attending school at Madison, Wisconsin; George W., born December 19, 1878, and Paul, born June 1, 1881, are at home.



**F**RANK M. DORN, one of the most popular members of the County Board of Supervisors, was born in Ephratah, Fulton county, New York, October 16, 1837, and his father, Michael M. Dorn, was born in the same county, January 3, 1819, and his father, grandfather of the subject, was also a native of the same county, having been born there when it was a part of Montgomery county. His father, great-grandfather of subject, was one of eleven brothers, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, but his brothers were staunch Tories, and went to Canada, and only two of them, as far as is known, returned to the States. The great-grandfather and one of the brothers inherited their father's farm, and lived close together and drew water from the same well, but

never became reconciled, as the great-grandfather of our subject never forgave his brother for his disloyalty to his native country. He died at the age of ninety-seven years. The grandfather of our subject was a farmer, and spent his entire life in his native county. The maiden name of his wife was Maria Miller, also a native of the same county, who spent her entire life in the place of her birth.

The father of our subject was reared on the farm, and continued agricultural pursuits in Fulton county, when he sold his farm in 1850, and bought a hotel in Cedarville, Herkimer county, which he ran for five years, and then kept hotel in Utica for one year. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in the livery business in Madison, where he continued until his death, in 1887. The maiden name of his wife was Lucinda Sharer, born at Palatine, Montgomery county, New York. Mrs. Dorn died in Madison, June 25, 1889. Mr. Dorn, Sr., was a Democrat in politics.

Our subject was in his nineteenth year when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. In 1860 he became interested with his father in business, and has continued in the same calling ever since.

In 1859 he married Jane Dudley, born in La Porte, Lorain county, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Mary Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. Dorn have had one daughter, Clara L., who married Allen W. Peck, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have one child, Frank W.

Mr. Dorn is a Democrat in politics, and served three years as a member of the City Council, and one year as Chief of Police. He is now serving his tenth year as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He is a member of Monona Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., and is the Keeper of Records and Seals. For twenty-six years he was a mem-

ber of the Capital City Hook and Ladder Company, the first company ever organized in Madison.



**T**HOMAS REGAN, a citizen of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, February 15, 1840, son of Patrick and Catherine (Dyer) Regan, both born and reared in county Sligo, where the father was occupied as a farmer and civil engineer. Patrick Regan, the father, had been well educated at Limerick, Ireland. He has one living brother, John, a farmer, residing in Adams county, Nebraska. Both of the parents of our subject died in Ireland.

Thomas was reared in his native country, receiving a primary education at the parish schools, but at the age of eleven years he emigrated to America. Several years were passed at Boston, Massachusetts, but about 1855 he came to Madison, Wisconsin. At Madison he entered the business of plumbing and gasfitting, later went to Chicago, where he completed his education in that line. For the three following years he remained in Chicago, successfully engaged in his trade. He then returned to Madison, and went into business for himself, in 1864. Mr. Regan conducted his business alone, never having a partner. Later he sold out, but after two years he bought it back again, and continued in it until January 1, 1891, at which time he sold it again.

At present Mr. Regan is not engaged in his trade, as he is fully occupied in looking after his farming interests. He has been a successful business man, and is much respected throughout the city.

The marriage of our subject took place September 24, 1866, in Madison, Wisconsin,

to Miss Susie Pierce, a lady who was reared at Pierceville, Wisconsin, at which place her parents were early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Regan have five living children, as follows: Kate M., who married Albert G. Schmedeman, of Madison; Alice S., Susie P., Annie H. and Arthur T. Miss Susie is attending the university; Miss Annie the high school, and Arthur the ward school. The death of Mrs. Regan occurred November 7, 1888, at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Regan has never desired nor held office, being too absorbed with business cares.



**J**ENS J. NASET, a contractor and builder of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Bergen, Norway, April 13, 1828, a son of Johannes and Alan (Bardal) Naset, natives also of the same place. The father was a farmer and mechanic by occupation.

J. J. Naset, the subject of this sketch, came with his parents to America, at the age of seventeen years, in 1845, locating in Christiana township, Dane county, Wisconsin. For five years he worked on his father's farm, then, March 19, 1850, he married Gertrude Ingebrechtson, of Christiana township, and purchased his father's farm, which he thereafter kept for about twenty years. Besides farming, he was working at his trade. In 1868 he moved to Cambridge, Dane county, where he engaged in the hardware business, which he in 1872 moved to Stoughton, and for six years continued in company with H. Venos.

In Stoughton he built his brick building, and also erected for G. T. Mandt the wagon factory and other buildings. He remained employed by G. T. Mandt for seven years. Mandt then failed, financially, and Mr. Naset

had then, as he still has, an interest in the wagon factory. In 1882 a stock company was formed, Mr. Naset was elected vice-president and superintendent, which position he kept for two years.

Thereafter Mr. Naset engaged in contracting and building. Among the buildings erected by him are the Norwegian Lutheran Seminary, in Minneapolis; the East Church and parsonage, on Koshkonong; the Lutheran Seminary, in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and many other church buildings. He superintended the construction of the Norwegian Lutheran College building in Decorah, Iowa, which cost \$100,000.

Mr. Naset is a Democrat in his political views. He has served as Supervisor of Christiana township for six years. In Stoughton he has served on the School Board, and for six years has been City Treasurer.

Religiously, Mr. Naset is a Lutheran, and a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America, having for more than the last thirty years been a member of its general council, and for more than nine years one of its Trustees.

Mr. Naset, after having lived eighteen years in America, made a trip to Europe, where he visited his mother country, as well as Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and other parts of the old world.

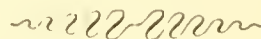
Mr. and Mrs. Naset have no children of their own, but they have adopted two daughters, one of whom, Ingebjorg, is the wife of Mr. O. O. Melaras, druggist in Stoughton; and the other, Karen, is married to Mr. Ole Frederikson, a farmer in Minnesota.



**C**HARLES M. FORESMAN, our subject, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, September 17, 1822, and was a son of William and Mary (Crull) Foresman. The father was born in 1770, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Little York, Pennsylvania. By occupation his father was a miller, and his father had been the same. He was the parent of five children, three of whom grew to maturity. The father emigrated from Ohio to Pennsylvania in 1812, and there erected a mill, where our subject learned the trade of a miller. He had very poor school advantages.

Charles Foresman worked at the trade of milling until 1854, when he removed to Indiana and located near Lafayette. At that place he purchased a mill, but in 1859 he sold it and came to Madison, Wisconsin, but one year later went to Milwaukee, again returning to the city of Madison, where he entered the land office, and remained there until March, 1891.

The marriage of our subject took place December 14, 1847, to Miss Susan M. Nash, of Newark, Ohio, and he has a family of five children, as follows: William M., Harry A., Addie B., Mary E. and George N. He was bereft of his wife in November, 1874. He is a well-known man in this city, and much respected.



**J**AMES CONKLIN, an enterprising business man of Madison, was born in Burlington, Vermont, June 12, 1831. His father, John Conklin, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and his father, Mathew Conklin, was also born there and spent his entire life in his native country, but two of his sons, John and Mathew, came to the United

States and both settled in Vermont. John Conklin was reared in his native country and learned the trade of blacksmith from his father and came to America in 1829, accompanied by his wife and one child. They settled in Burlington, Vermont, and very soon Mr. Conklin was appointed janitor of the Vermont State University. In 1849 he came to Madison and secured the position of janitor in the Wisconsin State University, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1867. The maiden name of his second wife, mother of our subject, was Catherine O'Donnell, of the same county as her husband. Her death occurred in 1880, after she reared four children, namely: James, Edward, Margaret and John.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native town, and removed to Wisconsin with his parents in 1849. There were no railroads in Wisconsin at that time, and they came via Lake Champlain to White Hall, on Champlain canal to Troy, from there on the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Detroit, where he took the train for New Buffalo. From there he went by lake to Milwaukee, whence he proceeded by team to Madison. For two years he carried the mail from Madison to Prairie du Sac, and from Madison to Monroe. He was then employed in teaming for one year. In 1854, as he had been very industrious and saved his earnings, he was able to purchase a team and begin active business for himself. In that same year he began to buy wheat and sell coal. In 1864 Neeley Gray took him as a partner and they continued the business until the death of Mr. Gray, in 1867, when Mr. Gray's sons succeeded to their father's interest in the business, which was continued until 1881, when Mr. Conklin and his son

assumed charge, and have continued to run the establishment ever since.

In addition to his above mentioned business Mr. Conklin is interested in other enterprises. In 1873 he bought and retained for two years an interest in the ice business. In 1882 he purchased the plant. The ice-houses on Lake Mendota have a capacity of 5,000 tons, and another house on Monona lake has a capacity of 1,000 tons.

Mr. Conklin married in 1854, Miss Mary Egan, born in Canada, daughter of John Eagan, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have five children, namely: James E., Mathew H., Margaret E., Mary B. and John W. The family are all members of St. Raphael's Church.

In politics our subject is a prominent Democrat, and has served six years as a member of the City Council, representing the First Ward. He also served several years as a member of the Board of Education, four terms as Mayor, and in 1884 was elected to the State Senate, where he served on several important committees, one of which was the Committee on Claims. During his term of service as Mayor the present fine system of water-works was introduced, and much credit is due him for his able manner in which he superintended the enterprise.



**D**ANIEL W. TOMPKINS, one of the early settlers of the county, residing in Blooming Grove township, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 14, 1832. His father, Joseph Tompkins, was born on the line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and his father, Gideon Tompkins was, as far as is known, a native of the same locality, where he owned

a farm on both sides of the State line and here it was that he spent his last years. The father of our subject learned the trade of painter and in 1834 he removed to New York State, where he followed his trade some years. He then removed to Newport, Rhode Island, and there spent his last years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Ann F. Brown, born in Massachusetts, died in New York.

Our subject attended the public school of his section, remaining with his parents until 1848, when he started for Wisconsin, via railroad to Buffalo, lakes to Milwaukee, from which city Madison was reached by stage. The "capital city" was but a small place at that time and the surrounding country was but little improved and deer and other kinds of wild game roamed unrestrained. Mr. Tompkins soon found employment as a farm laborer and after a few years of working for others, he settled on the farm he still owns and occupies. This is a fine tract of land, 170 acres in extent, well improved.

Mr. Tompkins married, November 17, 1854, Pauline Regina Kohn, born in Wittenburg, Germany. Her father, John Kohn, was born in the same locality and by profession was a physician, having early turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduating as a physician and surgeon. He practiced his calling in Wittenburg until 1851, when he set sail from Havre, May 18, 1851, on the "William Tell," for America. This vessel held 730 passengers and landed them in New York, June 13, 1851. Dr. Kohn located in Sauk City, Wisconsin, where he bought six lots. Here he practiced until his death. The maiden name of his wife, mother of Mrs. Tompkins was Christina C. Baumaan, born in the same locality as her husband. After his death Mrs. Kohn

went to Kansas and spent the remainder of her life in that State with a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have eight children, namely: Joseph B., Emily B., Charlotte C. C., Ann F., Julius E., Robert F., Marian O. and Lucy E. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Tompkins is a Republican in politics. Our subject and his good wife are leading members of the local society and are highly respected by all who know them.



**W**ILLIAM MINCH, a prominent merchant of Paoli, dates his residence in Dane county, Wisconsin, from 1854. He was born in Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria, June 22, 1845, being a son of Bernard and Francisca Minch, who were born respectively, January 23, and October 24, 1815. The father of our subject was a farmer and carried on an agricultural life in his native land until 1854, when he came to the United States. The family landed in New York city in April, and at once started for Wisconsin. They were able to come as far as Stoughton, Wisconsin by rail, and then took wagons to Madison. At once Mr. Minch purchased eighty acres of land in Montrose township. At this time the land here was all a wilderness, the land entirely unimproved and covered with timber. As quickly as possible a log cabin was erected for the protection of the family and Mr. Minch began the improvement of his farm. He had about \$800 in money and his family did not endure as many hardships as did those who came entirely without means. He continued tilling the soil until 1876, when he retired from active labor, but still resides on the

farm, which now consists of 180 acres of well improved land. He is an adherent of the Democratic party, but only takes enough interest in it to vote. Both parents were members of the Roman Catholic Church. They reared a family of five girls and one boy, as follows: Catherine, married to Frank Meng, and resides in Mazomanie, Wisconsin; Salome, married Jacob Schroeder and resides in Middleton, where she is Postmistress; Barbara married Jacob Stricker and resides in Middleton; Elizabeth married Fred Sauer and resides on the old homestead, and Gertrude married Anthony Schillinger and resides in Mazomanie.

Our subject was the only son of the family and third in order of birth. He was only nine years of age when the family came to the United States, was reared on the farm and was taught in the district school. At the age of twenty-three years he married Barbara Fischer, a daughter of John and Catherine Fischer. She was also born in Bavaria, in the same town as her husband and came with her parents to America on the same vessel with the Minch family. They also settled in Montrose township, where they have passed their remaining years. After marriage resided nearly two years on the farm with his parents, and then established a general mercantile business. In this he was associated with Jacob Schroeder, as partner, and the firm name was Minch & Schroeder. The business was carried on until the death of Mr. Schroeder in 1875, but Mrs. Schroeder retained an interest in the business until 1879, at which time our subject became sole proprietor and is now one of the successful merchants of the county, carrying a general and excellent stock of goods. Mr. and Mrs. Minch have three sons and two daughters living, one daughter, Lena, having died at

the age of thirteen years. The names of the living children are: Carl, Jacob, Salome, Lizzie and William. In politics Mr. Minch is a Democrat, but would not willingly accept public office. All his life he has been actively occupied in business, for five years conducting a hotel at Paoli. He received from his father \$1,000, and by good judgment increased this by successful investment. Being upright and industrious he has succeeded in whatever he has undertaken.

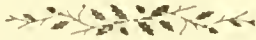


**F**REDERICK STICKNEY, Postmaster of Mazomanie, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, January 8, 1836, a son of Jacob E. and Martha (Goss) Stickney. The Stickney family trace their ancestry by direct descent from the family of Normans who crossed the British channel with William the Conqueror, when he subjugated the British Isles. The Normans spelled the name De Stickney, but of late generations the prefix has been dropped. The city of Stickney in England is named in honor of the early members of this family. They first came to the United States in 1620, locating in Rowley, Massachusetts. The family have always been patriotic, and one member, John Stickney, was with General Warren in the famous battle of Bunker Hill. They have also taken part in all other wars of our country. The father of our subject, the late Dr. Stickney, was born in Brownfield, Massachusetts, April 5, 1797, was one of twelve children, and was educated at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine.

Frederick Stickney, the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin in 1853, and engaged with his brother in the mercantile business at Fall River. One year later he

found employment with Hoton's Express Company, afterward merged into the American Express Company, in Milwaukee, and the following year began work in the railroad office in Mazomanie, under his brother, J. B., also engaged in buying wheat. In August, 1862, Mr. Stickney enlisted in the late war, in Company F, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the struggle, and took part in all the engagements and marches in which that great army figured. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865. In 1868 he was appointed postal clerk on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, serving in this capacity for eighteen consecutive years. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster of Mazomanie, under Harrison, and still holds this position. Mr. Stickney also owns a small farm in the vicinity of Mazomanie, which is cultivated by his eldest son.

December 25, 1866, our subject was united in marriage with Sarah Campbell, a native of Bellevue, Ohio, and who came to Wisconsin when young. They have five children, namely: Percy, born in 1870; Mabel W., in 1871; Martha G., in 1872; and Lucile, in 1885. Mr. Stickney affiliates with the Republican party, has taken an active part in many campaigns, but has never sought public office.



**G**EORGE BUNKER, one of the oldest settlers of the Territory of Wisconsin, secretary of the Kreuz Curtis Shoe Company, was born in the town of De Ruyter, Madison county, New York. His father, Gorham Bunker, was, it is thought, born in Columbia county, New York. The grand-

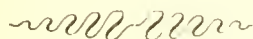
father of our subject was a sea captain, in the whaling business, and served many years. He and his wife were Quakers, and reared their children in the same faith. The father of our subject learned the trade of blacksmith and molder. In the spring of 1837 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin to search out a location. He claimed a tract of Government land, in what is now the town of East Troy, Walworth county, and there erected a log building. Then he went to Chicago and followed his trade until the fall, at which time he went back to New York for his family, returning to Chicago that same fall, making the removal by the most convenient and expeditious way, which was via the canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Toledo, and by team to Chicago. The latter was then but a small place and here the family remained until the spring of 1838, and then started by team to their future home, following an Indian trail up Fox river. The family moved into the log cabin that the father had built and this served as their first home in Wisconsin. It was from necessity that the father followed his trade of blacksmith, and the people came from many miles away to get work done. In later years he devoted his entire time to his farm and resided there until his death. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Rachel Russell, born in New York of Quaker parents. She spent her last years in Walworth county, on the old home place, where she reared seven children, as follows: Mary, George, Henry, Harriet, Jane, William and Clarissa.

Our subject was thirteen years old when he came West with his parents. At that time the Territory of Wisconsin was practically unsettled, save by the Indians, and the land was all owned by the Government. Deer and other kinds of wild animals were



plentiful, and roved at will. Our subject attended the pioneer school, and the first of these were taught in the log schoolhouse. He assisted on the farm and resided with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Milwaukee and was engaged in a lumber yard for about one year. The following three years he was engaged in farming in Walworth county, except in the winter seasons, which he spent in the lumber regions of Michigan. Following that he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale lumber trade one year, then to White Water, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1863; then came to Madison and conducted a business here for about twenty-five years, when he sold out and has since lived practically retired.

October 11, 1849, he married Miss Fannie Hulbert, a native of New York, and a daughter of Levi Hulbert. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker have three children, namely: Charles H., Mary and Laura. Mr. Bunker is a prominent Democrat of the county and several terms has served as a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward.



**O**M. TURNER, president of the Dane County Bank, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, January 4, 1838, a son of George H. and Mary (Watson) Turner, both born and reared in Massachusetts. The father was a physician by profession, and he and his wife had only one son, our subject. When the latter was only eighteen months old the mother died, after which the father remarried, and by the last union there were three children.

O. M. Turner came to Wisconsin at the age of nine years, where he remained on a

farm in Dunkirk township until sixteen years old. He was given a good common-school education, also attending the Albion and Milton Academies about three years. In April, 1861, he enlisted for the late war, in Company K, First Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain L. Fairechild, of Madison, and served with Patterson. After the battle of Falling Water Mr. Turner was mustered out of service, and returned to Wisconsin. For twenty-nine years he was employed as agent for the St. Paul company at McGregor, Milwaukee and Stoughton, and was also engaged in the tobacco and lumber trade in Stoughton. In 1874 he embarked in the real-estate business in this city, later in Minnesota and California; in 1877 organized the Stoughton State Bank, where he remained until 1884, and in that year organized the Dane County Bank. He was elected its first president, and the bank now has a capital of \$60,000. Mr. Turner is also president of the Stoughton Milling Company. He votes with the Prohibition party.

Our subject was married May 16, 1865, to Sarah E. Stoughton, a daughter of Luke S. and Eliza (Paige) Stoughton. The father was the founder of the city of Stoughton. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have had five children: Mary Ada; Luke Lynn, deceased at the age of nine years; Giles McClure, Roy S. and Paul Boynton. Giles is a student in the University of Wisconsin.



**J**UDSON FRANCIS, a well-known resident of Blooming Grove, was born in Royalton, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, June 8, 1855. His father, Daniel, was born in the same place, and his grandfather, Thomas Francis, was a native of Massachusetts, mar-

ried Betsey Davis and removed to Ohio with an ox team, becoming one of the first settlers of Royalton. Their daughter Rhoda was the first white child born there. He bought a tract of Government land, all timber, built a log house in the wilderness, and commenced at once to improve his farm. There were neither railroads nor canals for many years, and Cleveland, then a small place, was the market for supplies. Deer and other kinds of game were plentiful. He cleared a farm and resided there until his death. The father of our subject was reared on a farm, which he cultivated, and also raised stock. He used to buy in Michigan, and market in Ohio. His home for his entire life was in his native county, where he died in 1889, in his sixty-ninth year. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Maria Burrington, born in the same town as her husband, daughter of Jonathan Burrington, and died in 1863. Nine of her children grew to maturity.

Our subject was reared in his native town, residing on the home farm until his twenty-third year, when he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company. In 1882 he came to Dane county, where he has been a resident ever since, locating in 1889 on his father-in-law's farm, where he now resides.

He was married in 1885, to Miss Helen Van Hoesen, born in Fitchburg, Dane county, Wisconsin. Her father, Daniel L., was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, July 11, 1818, and his father and grandfather were born in Kinderhook, New York, of early Holland ancestry. The maiden name of the grandmother of Mrs. Francis was Mary Wessells, of New York. The father of Mrs. Francis resided in New York until 1854, then came to Wisconsin, buying a farm in the town of Fitchburg, resided there

many years, later bought the farm where the subject now resides, in Blooming Grove. This is one of the best improved farms in the county, and here Mr. Van Hoesen resided until his death, in 1891. The maiden name of his wife, mother of Mrs. Francis, was Frances Darling, born in New York, daughter of Chester and Luey (Root) Darling. She died in May, 1892. Mr. Van Hoesen was prominent in public affairs, and served as Assessor and Supervisor; was successful as a farmer, and acquired a handsome competency. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have two children, Harley B. and Ray G. In his political views he is a Republican.

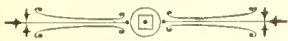


**D**AVID D. LOGAN, a merchant of Black Earth, Wisconsin, was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 29, 1832, a son of John and Ann (Emmerson) Logan. The mother was born in Bristol, England, and came to America in 1817. The father first saw the light of day in Ireland, where his father, an officer in the British army, was temporarily located on duty. His ancestors were from England and Scotland. He began life for himself as a tailor, but followed this occupation only a short time. The parents came to Wisconsin in 1840, locating in Racine county, where the father engaged in the hotel business. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, and those now living are: Thomas E., a merchant of Boise City, Idaho; David D., our subject; and Emma, now Mrs. Carpenter.

David D. Logan received only a limited education, and at the age of seventeen years he engaged in general merchandising in Walworth county, Wisconsin. He next followed the hotel business at Little Prairie, same

county; a short time afterward began the sale of groceries at Stevens' Point; two years later followed agricultural pursuits in Walworth county, and in 1856 came to Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he has ever since remained. Mr. Logan was engaged in the sale of grain and live stock until 1878, and in that year opened a general mercantile store with J. E. Stanford, under the firm name of Stanford & Logan. In 1869 the firm purchased the flouring mills of this city, of which Samuel Goodlad owns one-third interest, the firm name being Stanford, Logan & Company, and he has charge of the mill.

Mr. Logan was married in August, 1871, to Anna Miller, then of Vermont township, Dane county, Wisconsin, but a native of Germany. She came to America when young. To this union has been born five children, three now living: Etta C., Eva and Carrie. Mr. Logan affiliates with the Republican party, has served as Supervisor and Treasurer of his township, and as President of the Village Board. Socially, he is a Freemason.



**W**ILLIAM SEAMONSON, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born near Skien, Norway, February 9, 1840, a son of Seamon A. and Gunild Seamonson. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to America in 1842, and was followed by his wife and children the next year. They first settled in Muskego, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in the same year located near Beloit, Rock county, and in August, 1844, came to section 9, Pleasant Spring township, Dane county. The father died here March 20, 1847, and the mother

December 2, 1869. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the youngest child. The father had been married previous to this union, and they also had five children. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a professor in the parish schools, a Deacon in the church, and a soldier in the war against Denmark in 1812.

William Seamonson, the subject of this sketch, was obliged in early life to assist his mother to maintain the family, as his elder brother was a cripple. He was given a district school education, and when yet a boy he drove an ox team for plowing, receiving five cents per day. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served in the Army of Tennessee, the Gulf and Mississippi, was appointed Corporal, and in April, 1863, rose to the rank of Sergeant. Mr. Seamonson took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Greenville, Mississippi, Cypress Bend, Arkansas, Grand Gulf, Champion Hill, assault on and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Mississippi, Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and Mobile, Alabama. He was slightly wounded at Sabine Cross Roads, and had many narrow escapes from death and capture. He was mustered out of service July 4, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama, and immediately returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Seamonson subsequently bought 100 acres of land on sections 16 and 17, Pleasant Springs, which he sold in 1889, and then bought his present farm of ninety acres, on section 15. He is engaged principally in the raising of tobacco and live stock. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, was first Supervisor of Pleasant Springs township, also Treasurer; served as Chairman of the

town Board of Supervisors, and member of County Board, three terms as Assessor, represented his district in the Centennial Legislature in 1876; was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in 1878, a member of the State Convention eight different times, and attended the last one at Milwaukee, which nominated John C. Spooner as Governor of Wisconsin. He is now serving his seventh term as Justice of the Peace, and is also Chairman of the Township and County Board.

Mr. Seamonson was married November 1, 1865, to Randy Christopher, who was born in Norway, December 4, 1839. She came to America in 1850, locating on section 16, this township. They have one child living, Charles S., assisting his father on the farm. They lost two children by death, Cornelia Christine, deceased in 1874, at the age of eight years; and one who died in infancy. The mother departed this life in December, 1873, and October 22, 1876, Mr. Seamonson married Isabelle T. Gullikson, of Pleasant Spring township, and a daughter of Toston Gullikson, born April 28, 1854. To this union has been born six children, viz.: Randy C., born January 17, 1878; Thomas A., August 1, 1879; William A., September 6, 1881; Matilda G., August 22, 1883; Simon O., born December 22, 1885, died the following day; Belle Ida, born September 30, 1887; and Nellie J., August 14, 1890. Socially, Mr. Seamonson is a member of the G. A. R., Stoughton Post, and religiously, affiliates with the Lutheran Church.



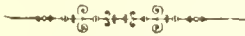
ALEXANDER McCAUGHN, a farmer of Dane township, Dane county, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, July 12, 1822, a son of Charles and Sarah (Christy)

McCaughn, natives also of that country. The father followed the blacksmiths' trade during his entire life, and his death occurred in Ireland in 1837, at the age of sixty years. The mother survived her husband many years, dying in Delaware county, New York, at the age of about eighty years. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is the youngest child.

The latter came to America in the spring of 1841, at the age of nineteen years. He came on the sail vessel Francis D. Paul, an American three-master in the cotton trade, and they were six weeks from Liverpool to New York city, having been driven out of their course by a heavy storm of three weeks. Mr. McCaughn immediately joined his brother William in Delaware county, who had come to this country two years previous, and soon found work in the hay fields. He spent fourteen years in that county, and thirteen years of that time was employed by one man, formerly a sailor. He succeeded in saving \$1,000 from his monthly earnings, but afterward lost \$200. In the fall of 1855 he purchased 120 acres of land in West Point township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, for which he paid \$800. Two years afterward he sold that place for \$1,700, to be paid for in wheat at seventy-five cents per bushel, and at the rate of \$200 a year. This was considered a wild bargain, but he sold his wheat at \$2 to \$2.75 per bushel. After selling his land Mr. McCaughn immediately came to this place and bought 120 acres of his sister-in-law, for which he paid \$2,000. He bought the place for timber land, but the timber had been mostly stolen. He was obliged to go in debt for this place, paying seven per cent interest, and the first year he borrowed the money to pay the interest, paying ten per cent on the latter. Our subject now owns 200 acres

of fine land, but for the past year he has rented his entire place. When he came to this State there were no regular laid roads, and his dwelling was a small frame cabin. He erected his present frame house in 1861, at the beginning of the late war. Although Mr. McCaughn took no part in that struggle, he aided materially with his means. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

In 1856 our subject was united in marriage with Margaret Steele, a native of Delaware county, New York, and a daughter of Robert Steele, a farmer by occupation. She departed this life in 1874, at the age of fifty years, and three years afterward Mr. McCaughn married Miss Mahala Steele, a native of Baraboo, and a daughter of Samuel Steele, who was born in Delaware county, New York. The latter was a brother of Mr. McCaughn's first wife. To this union has been born five sons: Charles, deceased in infancy; William A., aged fourteen years; Rolla, twelve years; Emery, nine years; and Howard, five years.



**J**OSEPH FINGER, deceased, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1816. He was reared to farm life, received a good common school education, and remained at home with his parents until 1854. In that year he came on a sailing vessel to America, landing in New York after a voyage of two months, with comparatively little means. A short time afterward he bought eighty acres of land in Bristol township, Dane county, Wisconsin, for which he paid \$900. Thirty acres of the land was cleared, and on which was a small log house, where they began their pioneer life. Mr. Finger added to his original purchase until he owned 100 acres,

erected a good residence, barns, etc., and remained there until his death, August 2, 1885. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery at East Bristol.

In 1884 he was united in marriage with Agatha Dreps. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: Mary, of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Catherine, wife of Fred Krich, of Appleton, this State; Ferdinand, of Camp Douglas; Henry, of North Leeds; Joseph, of Madison; Agatha, of Albany, Minnesota; Anton, of Hampden, Columbia county, Wisconsin; and Theresia, at home. For a short time after the father's death the farm was conducted by a son, but since that time, in company with her daughter, Mrs. Finger has managed the entire place. The children have all received a good education, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.



**C**OLONEL AUGUSTUS A. BIRD, one of the first and most noted settlers of Madison, paid the debt of Nature, February 25, 1870. He was born April 1, 1802, in Thetford, Vermont, and was a son of Samuel H. and Tabitha Bird, and a grandson of Ira Bird, whose father emigrated from England before 1730, and settled in Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Burgoyne, a nephew of General Burgoyne, and a Major in the British army. When our subject was only three years of age the father moved with his family to Madison county, New York.

In April, 1824, he was married in the town of Westmoreland, New York, to Miss Charity Le Clair, a daughter of Louis Le Clair, a Frenchman. In 1826, Mr. Bird moved with his family to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained a little over two

years, and then moved back to Madison county, New York. In 1836, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there engaged energetically in the business of building, as he had early acquired the profession of builder and architect, and long and successfully followed it at Utica, New York. In Milwaukee he was appointed one of the three commissioners for the erection of the Territorial capitol, at Madison, and was the active and efficient man on the board. On June 1, 1837, Colonel Bird, at the head of about forty workmen and a train of four wagons, loaded with provisions, tools and other articles, started for the Four Lakes, the present site of Madison. There was then no road and the party was obliged to make one for themselves. They had an old map and a compass, and by perseverance and energy Colonel Bird and his party were enabled to pursue their route, chopping their way through the forest, building long corduroy roads over swamps, and fording or bridging streams. They forded Rock river at Johnson rapids, near where Watertown now stands and forded the Crawfish, at Milford. For many uncomfortable days and nights they pushed onward, cheered by the luxuriance of nature by day, the music of the wolves by night, and sustained by an unconquerable spirit. There has since sprung up along this route the flourishing villages of Summit, Watertown, Milford, Hanchettville and Sun Prairie, and all along farms in a high state of cultivation, the homes of prosperity and happiness. The incident which gave the name Sun Prairie to the place that bears that name may not be uninteresting. The day Colonel Bird left Milwaukee, rain began to fall and continued every day until he reached the middle of that prairie, just northeast of Madison, when the sun, for the first time

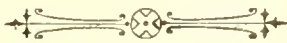
shone out clear and bright, and he tore the bark from the first tree he reached and wrote on it, "Let this prairie forever hereafter be called Sun Prairie," and this name it still retains. What with rain, the breaking of roads and the fording of streams, the party did not arrive at their destination until the 10th of June. Among the party that accompanied Colonel Bird, were Darwin Clark, Charles Bird, David Hyer and John Pierce and his family. Simeon Mills arrived the same day from Chicago.

Arriving at Madison, the company camped under the trees until a log house could be built for their accommodation upon the banks of Third Lake. This was the first house built in Madison, although at the same time and during the building of this house a Mr. Peck commenced building a house in the same vicinity, as a boarding house for the commissioners and laborers. As soon as Colonel Bird had his men fairly at work he went to Detroit, Michigan, to get a steam engine and machinery for a sawmill to saw the lumber for the capitol and built a steam sawmill on the banks of Fourth lake. The most of the men were married, and as fast as possible they put up buildings of their own and brought on their families, and Colonel Bird laid out the city of the Four Lakes with this small nucleus. He was always an enthusiastic admirer of Wisconsin, and was very instrumental in building up Madison and Milwaukee. He was an architect and builder, and among the monuments of his skill were the old capitol building, the old Madison House, the American Hotel, the first courthouse, the south building of the university, and the first depot.

Colonel Bird was frequently honored with positions of trust, and in 1837-'38 he was a partner in a mercantile firm in Madison, with

Governor Doty, James Morrison and John F. O'Neil, the settlement of the affairs of which involved a litigation of about twenty years. In 1851, and in 1856, he was chosen to represent the Madison district in the Legislature, served the city as one of the earliest Mayors, was the first Sheriff of Dane county, and became well known to the prominent men of the Territory and State. In the prime of life he was a man of much energy of character, and was well fitted by his hardihood of character for a pioneer. He passed through many hardships and privations.

Colonel Bird left a wife, and several children, who have reached maturity and are engaged in different walks of life. Three of his sons are connected with newspapers in this State and elsewhere, and are now in positions of usefulness and prominence. Colonel Bird was possessed of a warm nature, generous to a fault, kind to the poor, and honest and upright in his dealings. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. His death occurred very suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. Starkweather, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he had been making a visit. He is supposed to have died from the effect of cancers of which he had several near his heart. In his death Wisconsin lost one of her noted and influential pioneers.



**E**STES WILSON, interested in gold and silver mining in Colorado for many years, our subject passed a busy life, but is now retired from active business. In 1882 Mr. Wilson was made the first president of the Badger State Mining and Milling Company. The mines which this company operated had been known as the Badger State

mines, and are located near Red Cliff's, Eagle county, Colorado, and are considered very valuable, having been worked for considerable time. The climate of Colorado did not agree with Mr. Wilson, and he was obliged to return to his home at Madison. He had first located in Madison, March 16, 1854, since which time he has engaged occasionally in farming.

Mr. Wilson was born in Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, January 30, 1820. He grew up as a farmer boy, and later took charge of a large brick manufactory at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was engaged some ten years. This business proved very profitable, and with the money which he realized from it he came to Madison, Wisconsin, and invested in land. December 6, 1850, he left New York city on a vessel for San Francisco, via Isthmus of Panama, and, after landing in California, engaged in placer and river mining at Mud and Diamond Spring, California. After one year he was forced to return on account of the fever, taking passage on the Vanderbilt line. On his return trip he passed through all the interesting incidents of such a passage, and obtained a very good idea of the country at that time.

Mr. Wilson came of an old English family. Three brothers, John, Jacob and Joseph came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Massachusetts, from which state their descendants have scattered over the Union. The family has been prominent wherever it is found. The father, Estes Wilson, Sr., was the son of Nathan Wilson, who lived and died in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. The death of the latter occurred from an accident. He fell from his wagon and ran a splinter into his foot, which caused gangrene, and death resulted. His

son, the father of our subject, was born, reared and lived in Hampshire county until 1870, when he came to Illinois and located at Farmer City, dying at the house of a daughter, Mrs. Baggs, aged seventy-six years. In his religious belief he was a Methodist; in politics he was formerly a Whig, and then became a Republican. The mother of our subject was named Sarah Currier, who was born, reared and married in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, of which state her parents were natives. She died at the home of her daughter in De Witt county, Illinois, in 1878, when over seventy-two years of age. She had been a woman of noble character, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is one of a large family, of whom six children are yet living. He is the oldest son, but a sister is still older, and is yet living. While living in Springfield, Massachusetts, he was married to Jane M. Ingalls, a native of New Hampshire, who was reared in Vermont until young womanhood, and then came to Massachusetts, where she met and married Mr. Wilson. She was a talented young lady, and after graduating from an institution of learning in Boston, Massachusetts, she became a medical student, and graduated from a medical college in Boston, and began to practice in the old school. She came West in 1854, with her husband, and began to practice in the Homeopathic school. She has had much success and a very large practice, both in the city and vicinity. She has become quite well known and although now well along in life, she has not ceased her labors for the benefit of those about her. She has made a success of the profession in which she had few companions at the time she entered it.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have many friends in this county, and Mrs. Wilson is a member of

of the Congregational Church of Madison. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary J., who is the wife of Mr. Earl De Moe, and lives in Chicago. He is now in the United States mail service, with which he has been connected for nearly twenty years. He and his wife have one son, Earl Wilson, a young man of twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Wilson has been a member of the City Council for some years. He is a Republican in politics, and is a Master Mason, belonging to Hiram Lodge, No. 50. Mr. Wilson has an interest as a stockholder in a valuable gold mine in Colorado. This mine is one of the largest and deepest in the State of Colorado, being over a third of a mile in depth, and is worked night and day the year round by a large force of men.

Mr. Wilson has recently retired to Chicago, and makes his home at No. 23 Best avenue.

There is a family Bible possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and is valued as a relic, being fully 150 years old. It was brought from England by the brothers who first came to this country, one of whom, Joseph, in 1775, returned to England.



**A**LLEXANDER FINDLAY, one of the leading grocery men of the city of Madison is the subject of this sketch. His business amounts to many thousands of dollars and the value of his stock, including groceries, baker supplies and illuminating oils would surprise those who do not look into those matters. His sales aggregate from \$85,000 to \$100,000 annually.

The subject was born in Scotland in 1838 and his parents, most respectable and intelligent people, resided in Kincairdineshire Scotland, and lived and died there. For



years Louis Findlay, the father, was a fish curer and dealer and was prominent in the business in his home town. The business which he established is still conducted by his son William.

The first one of the Findlay family to break away from home ties was a brother of our subject, Robert Findlay. He came to America in 1856 and a few years later he moved to Montana and died there in 1868 in the prime of life. He had met with success in his undertakings and one of his descendants now lives in Kansas. When our subject chose an occupation he decided to be an apothecary and served his time in that in Glasgow, Scotland. Later he became engaged in managing an American produce business in Scotland, and for seven years before coming here he conducted it.

In 1863 our subject came to this country and located in Madison, where he has since shown himself one of her best and most reliable citizens. One of the causes which brought Mr. Findlay to America was the loss sustained on a cargo of Grain from New York to Glasgow, Scotland. This was during the civil war. The vessel which contained this grain was the Crenshaw, a ship that had made itself famous as a blockade runner past Charleston, South Carolina. Although it had a clearance paper from the British consul, the Alabama sunk it, cargo and all, Captain Semmes claiming that the "Yankees were getting too smart!" After Mr. Findlay reached Madison, in 1863, he joined his brother Robert as a drug and grocery merchant and has increased his business facilities from time to time until in 1881 he found it necessary to erect the large Findlay block on King street. This large and convenient building is occupied almost entirely by Mr. Findlay himself, as

he is the largest dealer in his line in the city.

Our subject was married in Scotland to Miss Catherine Flint, of Glasgow, Scotland who was a young lady of excellent family. Mr. and Mrs. Findlay are the parents of the following four children: Paul, who conducts his father's business since Mr. Findlay has somewhat withdrawn from active life, married Miss Bodenstein; Margaret D. is at home; Esther is married, and Mary is still at home.



**C**HARLES STUART SHELDON, A. M., M. D., Madison, Wisconsin.—The subject of this sketch was born at New York Mills, Oneida county, New York, January 14, 1842, the son of Stephen Smith and Lemira (Harris) Sheldon. His parents were married at Rupert, Vermont, and removed first to eastern Massachusetts and subsequently to New York Mills, where his father was secretary of the New York Mills Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sheldon's health failing he purchased a farm near Brockport, New York, where he removed with his family when the subject of this sketch was three years old.

After reaching a suitable age, Charles assisted in the work on the farm during the summer months and attended school during the winters, so continuing until he graduated from the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1858. In the fall of the same year he began his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, then under the care of that eminent scholar, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor and graduated in the following summer. In the fall of 1859, with a majority of his Andover classmates, he entered the classical department of Yale College, at which he graduated

in 1863. This class was the largest that had ever graduated from Yale and contained many who are now widely known for their usefulness and ability. Among them may be mentioned, Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Professor William G. Sumner of Yale College. Our subject received the degree of A. M. in 1866.

After graduation, our subject removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where his parents had previously gone, and in the fall of 1863 accepted the position of principal of the First Ward Grammar School, where he taught until the following June. At that time he became the principal of the State Reform School at Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he remained until January, 1865. He then began the study of medicine at Buffalo, New York, in the medical department of the Buffalo University. He attended three courses of lectures and graduated in February, 1867, with the degree of M. D. During the period of his studies at Buffalo he acted in the capacity of resident physician to the Buffalo General Hospital, remaining until the fall of 1867, when he went to New York city for the purpose of attending a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the spring of 1868 he graduated from that institution, receiving an *ad-eundem* degree of M. D.

Our subject's first choice of location for the practice of his profession was at Winona, Minnesota, where he removed soon after graduating at New York. He here spent three years, gaining many warm friends and succeeding admirably in his practice. In January, 1872, he left Winona and removed with his family to Greenville, Michigan, and here formed a partnership for the practice of medicine with Dr. John Avery, for many years past president of the Michigan State

Board of Health and at present a member of Congress from the Greenville district. He remained in Greenville for thirteen years, building up a large practice and actively engaging in the affairs of the place. During twelve years of his residence in this place he was Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school.

In March, 1885, Dr. Sheldon removed to Madison where he has since practiced his profession most successfully. He has been secretary of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society for the past six years, and secretary of the State Medical Society for the past three years. He is the medical nominator of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for Southern Wisconsin and is a member of the Council of the American Academy of Medicine. He also served on the Board of Examiners for pensions at Madison from January 1, 1889 until June 14 of the same year. He finds time among the engrossing cares of a successful practice to be an occasional contributor to the medical journals.

Politically the doctor is a Republican, but he has never sought political prominence and has never held office. Dr. Sheldon was married at Buffalo, New York, October 30, 1868, to Miss Emma L. Hodge, of that place, niece of William Hodge of that place, one of the early settlers of Buffalo. Mrs. Sheldon graduated at the Buffalo Female Academy in 1867. To this union have been born four sons and one daughter, as follows: William Hodge, born October 8, 1869, who died April 22, 1874; Sidney Roby, born April 11, 1873, now a member of the Junior class in the electrical engineering course of the Wisconsin State University; Walter Hodge, born December 3, 1874, now a freshman in the ancient classical course of the same institution; Stuart, born August 23, 1876,

and Helen Miriam, born December 3, 1884.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Congregational Church and are both actively engaged in the work. The Doctor is one of the Deacons of the church and was for five years Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is known for his public spirit and is deeply interested and actively engaged in temperance and all other movements, which have for their object the benefit of the community at large.



**C**HARLES KENDALL ADAMS, president of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont, a direct descendant in the seventh generation from William Adams, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636. His father moved to Vermont in 1845, from New Ipswich, New Hampshire. His early education was in the common country school, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching and taught four successive winters in his native town. Two terms he went to Derby Academy, having acquired, before he was nineteen, such an education in mathematics as was necessary to become a surveyor.

In the summer of 1855 it was decided by his parents to move to Iowa. In the autumn the subject of this sketch, after visiting some relatives in Boston, New Jersey and Ohio, reached Denmark, Iowa, where some relatives had been for several years established. His father and mother and his only sister followed in the spring. For several years it had been his great desire to acquire a collegiate education, but owing to the financial condition of the family it had not been practicable. Though his father and mother very

earnestly sympathized with his desire, it was impossible for them to render him any assistance. In the summer of 1856, when a little more than twenty-one years of age, he decided to prepare for college. The principal of the Denmark Academy, Mr. H. K. Edson, encouraged him to believe that this could be done in two years. At the holidays it was decided to make the attempt to complete the work in one. He began the study of Latin and Greek in September, and in the following May had completed all the required work. His devotion to his studies, however, during this period had been so arduous that he was attacked with brain fever, which made it for a time doubtful whether he would ever be able to resume his studies. The rest from June to September, however, insured complete restoration, and at the opening of the university year, in September, 1857, he was admitted, under heavy conditions, to the freshman class in the University of Michigan. When he started out for college he had \$140 with which to go through his college course. The financial disasters of 1857 made it impossible for his father to render him any assistance. The first two years he supported himself partly by teaching. During the vacation between the freshman and sophomore years he taught a private school, which yielded him about \$70. With this sum and his private endeavors he completed the sophomore year. At the beginning of the third year he was appointed an assistant in the university library, a position which yielded him that year \$100. This position he held until his graduation, in 1861. He was induced to remain for post-graduate studies, partly by the fact that the post of assistant librarian was made more desirable by an increase of salary to \$200, and partly by the encouragement received from Prof. An-

drew D. White, in whose work he had become specially interested. Near the close of the year he took one of President White's classes, and at the end of the year was appointed instructor in Latin and history.

In 1863 he was advanced to the rank of assistant professor, a position which he held until 1867, when, on the resignation of President White to go to Cornell University as president, Mr. Adams was appointed professor of history and given leave of absence for somewhat more than a year for study and travel in Europe. During his period of absence his object was to so increase his knowledge of German, French and Italian as to enable him to use them readily to make the acquaintances of the educational methods of Germany and France particularly, and to visit as many places of historical interest as practicable. Instead of settling for continuous study at any one university, he spent about three months at Bonn, a month at Heidelberg, two months at Leipzig, a month at Berlin and a month at Munich. About two months in Italy, and from two to three months in Lausanne, Geneva and Paris. Soon after his return, in 1868, he established a historical seminary in the University of Michigan, modeled after the methods pursued in Germany. On the establishment of a school of political science in Michigan, Mr. Adams was appointed its dean, at the same time he was also appointed non-resident lecturer on history at Cornell University. This position took him for three weeks to Cornell at about the middle of each year.

In 1885 he was elected to the presidency of Cornell University, and during the seven years of his incumbency of that position the number of students was increased from 560 to more than 1,500. The endowment of the university was increased by \$2,000,000. In

1879 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Chicago, and in 1886 the same degree was conferred by Harvard University. In 1892 President Adams resigned the presidency of Cornell University with the purpose of devoting his life henceforth to the writing of history; but in the course of the summer he received several invitations to resume educational work, and finally accepted the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

In 1872 Mr. Adams published his volume entitled "Democracy and Monarchy in France," a book which attracted the attention and favorable criticism of scholars. In 1882 he published a memoir of historical literature, a work which is designed for the use of students, librarians and general readers. This work was the result of ten years of arduous application, and is very generally used by historical students in Europe as well as in America. A third edition of the work, much enlarged and improved, appeared in 1889. In 1882 he published three volumes entitled "British Orations, with Historical and Critical Notes," designed to be of assistance to those who are studying the representative orations of British orators. In 1892 he issued a small volume on "Christopher Columbus, His Life and Works," the result of careful and critical study of the original authorities. He has been a frequent contributor to European and American reviews, including the Contemporary Review, The Forum and the North American. He has also published numerous monographs, and is a member and fellow of a large number of learned societies. In 1890 he was elected president of the American Historical Association.

**A**LFRID MERRILL, now living retired in Madison, was born in Binghamton, New York, January 17, 1824. His father, Myron Merrill, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, where he learned the trade of hatter. After his marriage he removed to Sherburne, Chenango county, and from there to Binghamton, where he established a hat factory and was very successful in the business. He was one of the organizers of the Broome County Bank, of which he was the vice-president for many years. He dealt largely in real estate and at one time owned several thousand acres of timber and coal lands in Pennsylvania. He died in Binghamton, in 1873, aged eighty-three years.

The maiden name of his wife was Rhoda B. Robinson, born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, and died in Binghamton, in 1887, aged eighty-seven. She reared two children: Amelia, who married Louis S. Abbott and is still living in Binghamton.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Binghamton and under private tutorage at Troy, New York, after which he engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business in Binghamton, until 1853, when he came to Madison. After his arrival he bought a farm, four miles out of Madison, on the west bank of Lake Mendota, on which he resided for twenty-five years. Since that time he has resided in Madison. On his farm is located Merrill's Rock Spring. It is a spring of mineral water, an analysis of which shows it to be superior to any other mineral water yet discovered. He has platted a portion of his farm, which is known as Merrill's park, and it occupies one of the most beautiful locations in this most picturesque region.

Mr. Merrill married, in 1854, Miss Olive A. Collier, born in Binghamton, New York, and died October, 1889. In politics he is a Demo-

crat and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce, and has not voted since 1876, because a Democratic Congress agreed to arbitrate, and hence the reason that Samuel J. Tilden was not inaugurated.

*william*

**F**GROVE, one of the leading German citizens of Madison, a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, also vinegar and a manufacturer of cigars, is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch.

Our subject was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, October 13, 1822, and grew up and was educated in his native country. All youths receive a good education in the land of the German Emperor, but our subject was so thoroughly taught that he was made clerk in a Government Collector's office. Later he engaged in farming, and then bought a restaurant in Hanover for \$5,000, and conducted this for five years. At the end of that time he sold this business for \$7,200, and in May, 1857, he left Germany for the United States, taking passage on a steamer, The Indiana, out from Bremer-Haven, and in twenty-one days landed in New York city, then came to Chicago and then to Freeport and there, with a Mr. Fred Bues, established a vinegar factory and were wholesale liquor dealers. In this venture our subject put the most of his money, but in two years the firm was overtaken with misfortune and Mr. Grove lost his capital and had but \$190 and six vinegar generators when he came to Madison, Wisconsin, to take a new start.

The date of the coming of Mr. Grove to Madison was 1859, in the month of March, and with but small capital he opened up first as a manufacturer of vinegar and after some years so enlarged his business as to include

trade in wines and liquors. In 1875 our subject bought out the cigar manufactory of Lantz & Keyser and increased the business from the employment of eight men to that of thirty, which he needs a part of the time now. The firm now does business under the name of H. Grove & Sons, and the cigar factory has a capacity of about 100,000 cigars per month. The goods are represented upon the road by one of the sons generally. The firm occupies Nos. 109 to 113 South Webster street.

Few Germans who came here poor have done as well as Mr. Grove. He is now feeling the advance of years and is not very actively engaged any more in the business and has given the care over to his sons, who are capable and energetic young men, and are able to carry on the business as their father began it. Mr. Grove has been interested in everything which has served to build up the city and has been recognized as one of the reliable German citizens. He has gone through the many experiences of those men who have crossed the ocean to make a home in this country. He came of German parents, who died when he was in childhood, and was educated by an uncle with whom he lived for some years, his uncle being a successful teacher. Mr. Grove was the only son of the family to come to the United States, and he had two sisters who died in Germany, who were married to prominent men there.

Mr. Grove was the first married in his native province, to a lady of his own town, and she died in the prime of life after the birth of two children, William and Louis, the former a liquor dealer in Madison and the latter a harness dealer in Sacramento, California. Mr. Grove was a second time married, at his old home, to Miss Augusta Soehle, who was reared at the same place and has since been a

true wife and mother. She has become the mother of seven children, one of whom, Dora, died in childhood, and Theodore, who was connected with his father in business, died in 1886, aged twenty-eight. Theodore married Miss Emma Rullman, and they have two children, William and Helen. Mathilda, who was married to Mr. John W. Veerhusen, who has died. She now lives with her parents and has a family of one son and two daughters. Henry is also connected with his father in business. He married Miss Sarah McStay, and they live in this city. Fred is also with his father and married Miss Laura Menhardt, and they are residents of Madison. Walter is connected with the clerical work in the State bank and is at home. Edward, as all of the family, possesses business qualifications and is connected with his father. Theodore was a very prominent man in the city and a member of the Council. The family attends the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Grove and his sons are independent in politics.



**D**R. WILLIAM WESLEY GILL, a physician and surgeon of Madison, was born in this city, February 16, 1860, a son of William John and Hannah (Lantry) Gill, the former a native of Ferris Point, on the St. Lawrence river, Canada, and the latter of eastern New York. The father, a railroad contractor by occupation, assisted in the building of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from Madison to Sun Prairie, also a section of the Ogdensburg railroad, New York. He died about twenty-six years ago, and the mother now resides in Madison. They had three sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is fourth in order of birth. The sons are connected with railroads in the West and

Northwest, and the mother's brothers were also railroad contractors.

William W. Gill attended the public schools of this city until seventeen years of age, and then began the stock business and freighting over the west and northwest of Texas. Three years later he returned to this State, and in 1881 entered the University of Wisconsin, where he remained one and a half years. He was then in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, until his graduation in 1883, and the following year began practice in Madison, being first on the police force and fire department. During that year he also began the general practice of medicine. Mr. Gill graduated at the law school of Wisconsin, in the class of 1887. In 1890, and in company with Dr. J. M. Boyd, he erected the Madison Hospital, at the cost of \$17,000, which is one of the great enterprises of the city. Since that time he has confined his practice to surgery. Our subject is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of Health Officer of the city and Pension Examiner of the Government. He is still unmarried, and resides at home with his mother.



**P**ROF. GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, widely and favorably known in educational and scientific circles, who has been for several years the efficient director of Washburn observatory, Madison, Wisconsin, was born in this city February 12, 1855. His parents, Charles H. and Mercy (Bronson) Comstock, were born on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where his father was reared. The Professor's mother removed with her parents to Michigan when she was a child, where she attained her growth, and was educated. His father, a merchant by occupation, was married in Ra-

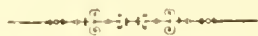
ine, Wisconsin, whence he afterward removed to Adrian.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of four children, and was eleven years of age when his parents removed to Adrian, Michigan, and in the public schools of that city he received his preliminary education. In 1873 he entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, taking what was then denominated the Latin scientific course. He graduated at that notable institution in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and was then made private assistant of the director of the observatory. After this, he was employed with a corps of civil engineers on the coast of the great lakes for the next four years. In the fall of 1879 he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he became assistant director of Washburn Observatory, under Messrs. Watson and Holden. He later attended lectures in the law class of the university two years, and was admitted to the bar of Madison in 1883. He passed the following year in Washington, District of Columbia, where he was engaged on the Nautical Almanac. In 1885 he was called to the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he spent two years. He then accepted a call to the Wisconsin University as assistant director of Washburn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy. In 1889 he was made full director of the Washburn Observatory, which position he has since filled.

Besides his educational and scientific labors, Prof. Comstock has contributed many valuable articles to the scientific and astronomical journals. He has also written a work on the "Method of Least Squares," published in 1890.

As a conscientious and able worker, no one stands higher in educational and scientific

circles than the subject of this sketch, who brings to his position the ripe knowledge of years of experience and study.



**D**ON. ROMANZO BUNN, United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin, and at present lecturer on Federal Jurisprudence in the Evanston (Illinois) College, is the subject of this sketch. Searching the streets of Athens with a lantern, Diogenes illumined a truth of his own discovering, namely, that honest men are the rarest as well as most precious of jewels, and we have discovered that those who shine in the Republic, none have a higher worth than the executors of the law. Prominent upon the roll of prominent and good men we find the name of Judge Romanzo Bunn, whose honorable career as a jurist, barrister and lecturer has extended over many years, and has been closely and laudably connected with the courts of Wisconsin. Judge Bunn is literally a self-made man, and chiefly educated by his own efforts. The path of his early life was not strewn with roses, and he has won his way on the upward course of an honorable career of a most worthy citizen through many hardships, but is now enjoying himself and reaping the benefits of a well-rounded life, surrounded by a host of friends, and honored and respected by all. His palatial home is situated on the magnificent residence street, the Langdon, in the city of Madison, and overlooks the silvery lake of Mendota.

Judge Bunn was born in Otsego county, New York, on September 24, 1829. He was only three years of age when his parents moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, where his early years were spent upon a farm, and he grew up with only ordinary educa-

tional advantages, and as he expresses it himself,—“Just about as poor as one can be.” However, he was not lacking in energy and ambition, and through his own efforts received a practical education, first in the public schools and then at Springville Academy, New York, working his way through school by teaching, but always regretting that he had not the opportunity to take a regular college course. While in school and teaching school, young Bunn was giving some attention to Blackstone, and after the style of most young men of his day; seeking to become lawyers, he first entered the office of McAckerson & Myers, at Elyria, Ohio, in the spring of 1849, at the age of nineteen. In the spring of 1850, he entered the law office of William H. Wood, at Ellicottville, New York, a very excellent lawyer, and now, and for many years past, the trustee of the Couch estate in Chicago. Here he pursued his studies, practicing the law, some in the courts of justice of the peace and teaching during the winters, until the fall of 1853, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately found a partnership with Mr. Wood, which continued until they both removed West in the autumn of 1854.

In 1854 Mr. Bunn wedded one of the fair daughters of his native county, named Sarah Purdy. She had been born, reared and educated in the same county, and had come of stock in which flowed some of the best blood of New England and of New York, in which latter place both parents died. The Judge and his young bride were of ambitious nature, and decided to join those who were making history and taking part in the development of the great West. Consequently they started for Wisconsin, and before snow had fallen in the winter of 1854-'55 they had established themselves in a small house







*J. S. Conner.*

in the then comparatively new town of Galesville, Wisconsin, and where young Bunn signified his willingness to conduct the legal affairs of the people of the town. Here began his career. At first his prospects were not very inviting, but honest integrity won him friends and brought him business. Always prompt and universally polite, he possessed those qualities which help any man to success. After six years of industrious labor in Galesville, he was induced to locate at Sparta, which was the seat of justice of Monroe county, where he soon became a prominent member of the bar, and his career as a jurist began. In 1860, before he had left Trempealeau county, Mr. Bunn represented the people of his district in the Assembly of that year. From 1861 he was in active practice as an attorney at Sparta, with good success. In 1868 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1874, and held the office until October, 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes to the office of United States Judge for the western district of Wisconsin, and has to his own credit, and with great distinction for his wise and honorable decisions served this district continuously. The law reviews and the work called "Bench and Bar," make honorable and complimentary mention of him as an able and honest jurist. He has not been greatly interested in local or State politics, but affiliates with the Republican party. Judge and Mrs. Bunn attend the Congregational Church, although they are not members of it.

Nothing shows the good qualities of the Judge better than his honest, open and happy countenance, and his pleasant and approachable manner, treating rich and poor, acquaintances and strangers with a like courtesy. The Judge's family history dates back some gen-

erations and seems to have been an admixture of New England, New York and Holland stock. His father, Peter Bunn, born in the Empire State, grew up a farmer, followed his calling diligently, held some of the local offices, and died of a fever in Cattaraugus county, at the age of fifty-four years. Although he came of long-lived, hearty stock, he was thus cut down in the prime of life. The mother of our subject was named Polly A. Jackson, and after the death of her husband she came to Wisconsin, spent her last years among her children, and died at the age of seventy-one years. She had been a kind, good wife, an affectionate mother, and both she and her husband had been members of the Methodist Church.

Judge Bunn and his estimable wife are the happy parents of five children, of whom Charles W. and George L. are prominent and prospering young attorneys in St. Paul; John M. is employed in a bank in Tacoma, and Mary and Fannie remain at home. For seven years Judge Bunn was a lecturer in the law class of the Wisconsin State University, and the Evanston College is to be congratulated that it has secured for the important subject of Federal Jurisprudence so good a lawyer as the subject of this sketch.



**J**AMES L. O'CONNOR is a native of the State of Wisconsin, being born at Hartford, Washington county, June 3, 1859. His parents are natives of Ireland, and are farmers by occupation. They still reside on the old homestead, where they have reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

He began his education in the common school; afterward spent a term at the Hart-

ford high school; was then engaged in teaching, laboring on the farm, and at such other occupation as he could find. He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1876, and remained in the university proper for a period of three years. He then entered the law school of the State University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1880. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Charles N. Brown, and began the practice of law at the city of Madison under the firm name of Brown & O'Connor. This partnership lasted several years. In 1884 he was elected District Attorney for Dane county. His success as Prosecuting Attorney is well attested by the fact that he was again re-elected in 1886, being the only man elected on the Democratic ticket that year. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Robert M. Bashford. This partnership still continues. He was elected Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin in 1890, his opponent being James O'Neill, of Clark county. His administration of the affairs of the office has been a noted one in Wisconsin. In pursuance of a pledge of his party, he brought suits against the ex-State Treasurers for the recovery of interest received by them on public funds, and recovered judgment against them in the Circuit and Supreme Courts, in the sum of \$700,000. Mr. O'Connor was renominated for the office of Attorney General, and was again re-elected over his old opponent, James O'Neill. He has always been identified with, and interested in the success of the Democratic party.

Mr. O'Connor was married December 25, 1889, to Miss Anna L. Wood, of Madison, Wisconsin. They have one son, Arthur James.

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**W**ILLIAM T. FISH, our subject, is one of the substantial men who have made the city of Madison what it is. He was born in Kent, England, January 10, 1833, a son of Charles William Henry Fish and Sarah (Hancock) Fish, natives of Kent, where, for four generations, his ancestors have lived. By occupation his father was a sailor, following the sea for many years, and when the war of 1812 broke out he responded to his country's call and was with Captain Harris in the frigate *Hussa*, until hostilities ceased, and on his return was given a comfortable berth by the Trinity House in London, where the lightships and lighthouses are managed, and after a service of twenty years, lost his life at the locating of Bullock Safety Beacon on the Goodwin Sands,—a dangerous part of the British channel. Six children were born to this family, but only our subject and one sister have ever come to America. His brother, Charles Edward, however, has made a record that should be as dear to America as to his native England. He belonged to the life-saving service, and during the years of hard and faithful toil built up a record second to none in the world, having saved 846 lives in twenty-six years. He was retired January 1, 1892, with a most honorable presentation of medals and the usual pension accorded brave officers by the English Government.

In one of the charity schools of England our subject received his education, and when twelve years of age he lost his father, and was thus thrown upon his own resources. At first he entered an office as page, but he sensibly changed this life for that of an apprentice to a stonecutter, at which business he continued for nearly seven years. In 1852 he came to the United States, locating in the vicinity of New York city, where he re-

mained a couple of years. He then made a visit to England, but returned to the United States, this time locating in Illinois, where he engaged in work as a mason and stonecutter. He was one of the builders of the courthouse at Woodstock, Illinois.

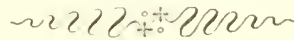
In 1856 our subject came to Madison and found work immediately at his trade. In 1859 he was selected as foreman for the work on the eastern wing of the capitol at Madison and managed this part of the work until 1861. His skill soon became known, and the work he has done testifies to his ability to perform. He has built many of the finest buildings in and about the city and was the builder and contractor selected by Governor Rusk to complete "Science Hall" of the university. Also he was the main contractor of the insane asylum located at Elgin, Illinois, a building which cost a quarter of a million of dollars, and was the contractor of the asylum at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. For many years he was engaged on public buildings in the capital of the State, one large commission being the building of the rotunda of the State capitol. He also erected the Congregational church, an elegant structure. Wingra Park is one of the most beautiful of the suburbs of the city of Madison, and our subject was the originator of the plan for laying it out, and has erected beautiful residences out there. He owns property there and the residences are commanding high prices.

The marriage of our subject took place in this city, by Rev. Mr. Britain, January 1, 1854, to Miss Harriet J. Wharmby, a native of England, who came to this country when she was four years of age. Ten children have been born into the family of Mr. Fish, but four of them have passed away, the living ones being, Isabelle, William, Harriet, Jane, Victoria and Paul Wellington. Mrs. Fish still

remains to direct the home of our subject, William is a merchant in Monroe, Wisconsin; Victoria is in the high school and several of the family are married. Mr. Fish is no politician. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in Madison, also the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Fish is president of the Madison Land and Improvement Company, and vice-president of the Northwestern Building and Loan Association and also holds other offices of honor and trust. For eleven years he was connected with the fire department of this city; for two years he was chief engineer and two years more assistant chief. For four years he served in the City Council, and during four months, when the late Mayor Smith was ill and absent, he served in the place of his Honor.

Financially, our subject is classed with the solid men of Madison, and socially he is esteemed by the whole community.



**G**ENERAL HENRY HARNDEN, the prosperous proprietor of the Hickory farm, where he has become noted for his success in breeding fine Jersey cattle, is the subject of this notice. He is the son of Jonathan and Rhoda Harnden, and was born March 4, 1823, at Wilmington, Massachusetts. His ancestors were of Puritan stock, who came to America about 1860, with the early pilgrims, and settled at Andover, Massachusetts. They were prominent in the early history of the colonies, especially that of Massachusetts bay colony. Young Harnden had grown up, as many another Massachusetts boy, among the hills of his native State. Many of his ancestors on his mother's side were seafaring men, and from often

hearing his uncles relate their wild adventures and hairbreadth escapes by sea he early inherited a passion for a sailor's life. After leaving school at the age of eighteen he was given an opportunity to make a voyage, on which he visited the coast of Africa, doubled cape Horn, stopped at many of the islands of the Pacific ocean, and coasted along the west shores of South America, from cape Horn to Mexico, returning after an absence of five years to his father's home at Wilmington. Afterward he made several voyages to the West Indies and the southern ports, was in Mexico in the first summer of the Mexican war and witnessed the debarking of a part of General Taylor's army at Brazos, Santiago, and also assisted in bringing back the wounded of Palo Alto to New Orleans. Losing his health that summer he decided to make a change in this life, believing that he needed less exposure, and therefore engaged in clerking in a store in Lowell, Massachusetts.

In the spring of 1850 he went overland to California and engaged in gold mining. While crossing the plains the party had several encounters with the Indians, who were at that time quite troublesome on the frontier. Not meeting with expected success in mining he came back to Boston, via cape Horn, his former experience being of great use in obtaining a position for him on the vessel at high wages. In 1852 he removed to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Sullivan, Jefferson county, when the country was very new, and for a time engaged in farming and lumbering. Here he owned and operated a sawmill until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Our subject had come of fighting stock and those who were opposed to human slavery. In politics, he was first an Abolition-

ist, later a Free-soiler, and finally a Republican.

At the breaking out of the war he called his mill hands, quite a large number, and told them that the mill must stop, as he was going to enlist, and he advised them to do the same, which they did to a man. At the first assembling of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, at Ripley, he enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted to be Sergeant, and then Captain of Company L, which rank he held when the regiment left the State. Colonel Edward Daniels was in command. The regiment was first sent to Benton barracks, Missouri. In 1862 the regiment was sent to cape Girardeau, Missouri, and later they pushed into the interior to Bloomfield and to St. Frances river, and then to Arkansas, bringing up at Helena so decimated by sickness and death, that at one time but three officers and sixty men were able to ride on a scouting expedition, Captain Haruden being one, and in command. While in the Department of Missouri and Arkansas the Captain participated in quite a number of engagements with the enemy. At one time, when on a scouting expedition with 100 men, he suddenly came upon a party of about 130 of the enemy. In the charge which resulted the enemy fled with great loss, but not a man was lost of the Wisconsin squad. In April, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, with General Rosecranz, and from that time until the close of the war they were identified with the army and participated in all the battles and marches. In May, 1864, Captain Haruden was promoted to be Major, and then Lieutenant Colonel, but all further promotion was prevented by the Colonel being confined in a rebel prison; the Lieutenant-Colonel commanded until the close of the war. March

15, 1865, he was commissioned brevet Colonel and Brigadier-General. He participated in some thirty actions, was twice wounded in battle, and was once severely injured by his horse falling upon him. His first wound was received while leading a cavalry charge near Dallas, Georgia, while he was serving under General Sherman. This was a very severe wound, as by it his shoulder was shattered, the ball being fired at him when only three feet away. This was in May, 1864, and after several weeks in the hospital at Chattanooga, he was able to be moved to his northern home. After recovery he rejoined his regiment and was placed under Major-General Wilson, in pursuit of Hood, and was with General Wilson at Nashville, Selma and Montgomery, Georgia. The First Wisconsin Cavalry helped capture F. Tyler, at West Point, and here General Harnden was wounded in the thigh by a rifle ball. While at Macon, Georgia, in 1865, he was selected by General Wilson to take a detachment and cross the country toward Savannah and head off Jeff Davis, who was reported to be making his way south through South Carolina into Georgia. The duty was so well performed that it resulted in the capture of the rebel chief, at Irvingville, south Georgia. At the capture of Davis an unfortunate affair happened, which was afterward the cause of some controversy between the General and Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard of a Michigan cavalry regiment, but this was finally settled by Congress dividing the reward for Davis equally between the two parties. Congress exonerated General Harnden from all blame in the collision in the two regiments, in which two men in the Michigan regiment were killed and several wounded, and also several of the Wisconsin men were wounded. The close of the war found General Harnden in command

of a regiment at Edgefield, Tennessee, where the regiment was mustered out.

Immediately following his discharge and return to Wisconsin, he was elected in the fall of 1865 to the Assembly from the third district of Jefferson county. In the Legislature he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and did good service. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Fairchild as one of the trustees of the Orphan's home, and was made financial agent of the institution by the Board of Trustees, and as such he did himself credit. Later he resigned to take the office of Assessor and Collector of the Second Collection District of Wisconsin, and held this office for years, when the law changed the office, and in May, 1873, he was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and this office he held until a few years ago.

Our subject has been an active member of C. C. Washburn Post, G. A. R. No. 11, and is a member of the Loyal Legion of the Department at Milwaukee, and is a Master Mason. General Harnden is justly proud of his military record. His forefathers were Revolutionary soldiers; his grandfather was a Lieutenant and his brother was a Captain in the Continental army, and one of his uncles was wounded in the great sea fight between the man-of-war Hornet and the British ship Peacock, and two of the General's brothers and thirteen of his nephews were in the United States service, military and naval, in the war of the Rebellion.

In December, 1848, General Harnden was married to Miss Mary A. Lightner, the daughter of John Lightner, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, and four daughters have been born of this union.

For three years our subject has been in the grocery business on West State street in

Madison, and between that and his farming and breeding interests, the General forgets the horrors of war, remembering only the honors that have come to him and the peace which his country enjoys through the valor of such as he.



**H**IRAM N. MOULTON, a well-known citizen of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, holds the position of State Carpenter, having been appointed to this office by Governor Peek for the past two years. He has held several important positions in the city prior to this, having been its Mayor for one term in 1885, and Alderman of the Third and Fourth Wards for several years. He also has been a leader in a local way, and is now one of the prominent residents of the place; has hosts of friends, being the kind of person who knows, not only how to make, but also to keep them. He has always taken an active interest in school, being a member of the Board several years, and performs his part in all that concerns the advancement of the place.

Mr. Moulton came to this city in 1854, and since that time has been closely connected with the building interests here, having been the contractor for very many of the public and also the private buildings of Madison. He had the carpenter contract for the north wing of the State capitol, and has built many of the stately and beautiful homes of this city. In his business enterprises he has shown much good judgment, has been eminently successful, and has made money. At one time he owned a good farm in Burke township, residing there nine years, at least his family did, as he did business in the city, but now his residence is a beautiful one at

the corner of Jenifer and Spaight streets, overlooking lake Monona, where he has been located for the past nine years.

The birth of Mr. Moulton took place in East Hartford, Connecticut, August 14, 1818, and was reared and educated there, learning his trade in East Hartford, doing business on his own account before coming to Madison. His ancestry was good, of New England parentage. His father, Spencer Moulton, was born in New Jersey, and spent the most of his active life in Hartford as a paper-maker, but died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The mother of our subject survived him two years, dying at the same place and at about the same age. Her maiden name was Chloa Williston, and her birth occurred near the same place where she died in West Springfield. Formerly she had been an Episcopal Methodist, but in later years embraced the Wesleyan Methodist faith, as did her husband.

Our subject is one of twelve children, being the eldest, and two sons and two daughters are deceased, and three sons and five daughters are yet living, averaging over sixty years of age. One brother, Abertus, is a resident of Oakdale, California; another lives in Faulkton, South Dakota, a farmer there. The five sisters are all married and scattered over the country, in Iowa, New Jersey, and three in Massachusetts.

The marriage of our subject took place in Madison, Wisconsin, with Mrs. Ellen Cook, a native of Lyndon, Vermont. She was born and educated there, came West a young woman with her parents in the early fifties, and has since her marriage been a true and trusty helpmate to her husband. She is a woman of many charms of character, and has a host of friends in the city. Her kindness



and generosity are well known. She is the cheerful, happy mother of two children: Nellie, the wife of Charles Robbins, now living in the city of Madison, a bookkeeper for the Western agency for steel plows; and Fred N. a mechanic. Mrs. Moulton was the daughter of Daniel and Mehetible (Cass) Bowman, who now are both deceased, having passed away some dozen years since in advanced age. They were natives of Vermont, spending some of their latter years in Massachusetts, before their removal to Madison.



**J**OHAN M. OLIN, of Madison, Wisconsin, one of the most prominent and successful members of the Dane county bar, was born in Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, July 10, 1851. His parents were Nathaniel G. and Phœbe R. (Roberts) Olin, the father being a native of Shaftsbury, and the mother of Manchester, Vermont. Reared on a farm in Ohio, his primary education was secured by attending the neighborhood schools three months of the year, and working on the farm the remainder of the time. After reaching his fourteenth year he attended the Belleville high school two years, and following that, attended the private academy of the Rev. Dailey, at Lexington, Ohio, for six months. He next spent two years at Oberlin College, Ohio, and in 1878 graduated at Williamson College, with honors, having assigned him on commencement one of the philosophical orations, and was chosen by the faculty of the college as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

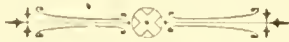
Following his graduation he held the position of principal of the Belleville high school, which was followed by a term as principal of the Mansfield schools. In the

Fall of 1874 Mr. Olin came to Madison, and took a position as instructor in the department of Rhetoric and Oratory, in the schools of the city. In the fall of 1878 he took a course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated in 1879, with the degree of A. M., in a class of seventy-six students. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Madison, and began the practice with a partner. His partnership continued during two years, since which time he has practiced alone, until January 1, 1892, when he associated with him, Harry L. But-ter.

On June 14, 1880, Mr. Olin was married to Miss Helen Remington, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, the daughter of Cyrus C. Remington, a well-known attorney of that place. Mrs. Olin graduated at the University of Wisconsin, class of 1876, taking first honors. The success of Mr. Olin at the bar has been in many points remarkable. In a comparatively brief time he has risen from the point of a beginner to the position of one of the leading members of an able bar; and that, too, unaided. Coming into the field as a young and inexperienced practitioner, at a time when the Madison bar was considered an exceptionally strong and brilliant one, he encountered contemporaries, who were not only his seniors in years and experience, but were gentlemen who had for years enjoyed strong reputations, and were resting secure in the laurels already won, while he had neither name nor position. But he diligently applied himself to his work, and step by step has won his way up to a professional reputation for ability, integrity, and learning of the highest order, and has secured a conspicuous place in the front ranks of the leading members of the bar, of not only Madison, but of Wisconsin. During his brief professional

career Mr. Olin has achieved an elevated position as a learned and profound lawyer, and most successful advocate, and in legal arguments few lawyers among his contemporaries have proved themselves his equal in clearness of statement, logical reasoning, and impressive diction, and few surpass him in his ability as an orator. With the eminent success already achieved while still young, it is easy to understand the hopes of his friends and admirers in foreshadowing and predicting a brilliant future for Mr. Olin in the legal profession.

Personally, Mr. Olin is a most congenial and agreeable character. Of a manner rather quiet and retiring, he yet possesses a power back of this that is comprehensive, clean-cut and vigorous. His time is given to his profession, to the exclusion of political ambition, though in 1886 he was the candidate of the Wisconsin Prohibition party for Governor.



**S**AMUEL HIGHAM, vice-president of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, a very prominent citizen, is the subject of the following sketch.

Mr. Higham was born in Geneva, Ontario county, New York, September 23, 1847, a son of Henry and Sarah (Roberts) Higham. These parents were both born and brought up in Stockport, England, and his father was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in his native country. About 1842 Mr. Higham, Sr., came to the United States, first settling in Geneva, New York, and following the occupation of farmer, moving to Madison, Wisconsin in 1850. He is now living with his wife, after a married life of fifty-three years, at the age of seventy-eight years.

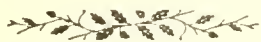
Seven children were born to them, five sons and two daughter, as follows: Mary Ann, who married Mr. Joshua Smith; Elijah, a resident of Oakland, California; Sarah E., who married Mr. Tillotson and resides at Baraboo, Wisconsin; John, who resides in Oakland, California; William Henry, who resides in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and George C., who is a resident of the same place.

Mr. Higham was a resident of New York when our subject was born and the latter was two and one-half years of age when the family removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1850 and located in Madison township, in Dane county, on a new farm, but later removed to section 6 in Fitchburg township, in 1854. Our subject was given a public school education in the district schools of Madison and Fitchburg townships, working on the farm in the summer and attending school in winter, and was prepared to enter the University of Wisconsin in 1865, passing some three years in that institution. In 1868, he left school and went to Hudson, Wisconsin, and there engaged in milling and manufacturing lumber, and at this place he remained in business some five years.

Following this life in northern Wisconsin, our subject went to Cannon Falls, Minnesota, and then to Red Wing, Minnesota, and there engaged in the sale of lumber and agricultural implements. In some of these enterprises his brother, William H., was a partner. Until 1883 he remained there and then sold out as he saw greater opportunities in Madison for his abilities to become known. He purchased an interest in the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plows, cultivators, corn-planters, mowing machinery, hay rakes, harrows, etc. His experience and training so

well fitting him for the management of this line of business, he was at once chosen vice-president of the company, which office he has held ever since. This company is one of the largest and best known in the Northwest. To this prosperous and growing business Mr. Higham devotes all his time, but he is also largely interested in other enterprises, among them the Higham Brothers' Hardware Company of Grand Forks, North Dakota, being the president of the company, but the business being carried on by his brothers, who reside there. These large corporations require their officers to be shrewd, farseeing business men. Such is our subject.

In Minnesota Mr. Higham was called upon to serve his fellow-citizens in many official position, but since his residence in Wisconsin his personal business has claimed the greater part of his time. His marriage took place in September, 1873, with Miss Clara James, of Wellsville, New York, who was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, and was there educated. She is still living, but the one daughter, Gertrude O., born in 1880, was taken away by death April 2, 1891. The family have been active members of the Congregational Church and to this denomination Mr. Higham has been liberal and attentive, doing his whole duty as a Christian and good citizen.



**P**ROF. STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK, who occupies the chair of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, is a native of Bridgewater township, Oneida county, New York, born October 22, 1843. His parents, Peleg B. and Cornelia (Scott) Babcock, were both born and reared in Oneida county, and his father

was by occupation a farmer. His grandfather Babcock was born in Connecticut and early in life moved to Oneida county, New York. Peleg B. Babcock and his wife had two children: Stephen M. and Linn B., the latter being now engaged in the mercantile business in St. Louis, Missouri. Their father died in New York in 1857, and their venerable mother is a resident of Madison, Wisconsin.

Professor Babcock's education was begun in the common schools of his native county. He spent two years at Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, New York, and then entered Tufts College, College Hill, Massachusetts, four miles from Boston, where he took a classical course and graduated in 1866 with the degree of B. A. After working three years upon his farm in Bridgewater he removed to Ithaca, New York, and took a post-graduate course of four or five years in Cornell University. At the end of that time he was made instructor in chemistry, and occupied that position in the university during 1876-'77, after which he resigned, went to Germany and for two years devoted himself to the study of his chosen science—chemistry—in the University of Gottingen, returning to America in 1879. Again he was an instructor in Cornell University one year. In 1882 he was appointed chemist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, which position he occupied five consecutive years.

He was called by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, in 1888, to the chair of Agricultural Chemistry, and is now in his fifth year in the work. He has written a number of papers which have appeared in the reports of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of New York and Wisconsin, and, in connection with Dr. Caldwell, of Cornell,

he published a work on Chemical Qualitative Analysis. Dr. Babcock is best known as the inventor of the milk test, which bears his name; this test being at the present time extensively used in this country by milk inspectors and by factory men to determine the quality of milk. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

Professor Babcock is unmarried.



**J**UDGE HARLO S. ORTON, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and one of the most highly honored citizens of the capital city, is a native of the old Empire State, having been born in Niagara county, New York, on November 23, 1817. His parents, Harlo N. and Grace (Marsh) Orton, were natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, and both were of that good old New England stock whose worthy characteristics are so indelibly stamped upon their descendants. The grandfathers of our subject, as well as his paternal great-grandfather, were ministers of the Baptist Church, and both great-grandfathers fought in the American army in the Revolutionary war. Three sons and two daughters were born to our subject's parents, but of the entire family only himself and one sister, Mrs. H. Mason, of Iowa, survive, all having passed away at different periods. The maternal grandmother lived to an extreme old age, dying as late as 1884.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm in helping with the work in season and attending the neighboring common school in winter. At the age of thirteen years he went to Madison, New York, where

he attended Hamilton Academy and the Madison University, taking a complete course in each institution and graduating from the latter in 1837, when twenty years of age. The young graduate next came West to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where for one year he had charge of the Paris Academy. Here he continued his law studies begun in Hamilton Academy. In search of a location he went to La Porte county, Indiana, in the fall of 1838, making the entire journey on horseback through the primeval woods. Locating in that county he continued his preparations for the legal profession and in the following spring he was admitted to the bar. That summer the young and ambitious law fledgling decided to locate in Porter county, Indiana, and before the autumn leaves were falling he was practicing law in Valparaiso, and enjoying the distinction of being the only lawyer in the county at that time. In 1843 he was appointed Probate Judge of Porter county by Governor Samuel Bigger, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1847 conducting quite an extensive law practice at the same time.

In 1847 Judge Orton removed to Milwaukee, while Wisconsin was yet a Territory, and in that city he practiced law until the election of the second Governor of the State (Governor Farewell), when he came to Madison as the private secretary of the Governor. He remained on the Governor's staff for two years efficiently discharging the many important duties of his position. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, since which time he has been present at every term of that court, first as a lawyer and for the past fourteen years as an honored judge of the court.

In 1854 Judge Orton was elected to the State Legislature and was re-elected in 1859

and 1871, serving three terms in all in that body with distinction and much usefulness to his constituents and the entire State. In 1859 he was unanimously elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and was re-elected to the same office without a dissenting voice, serving in that capacity until 1866, when he resigned.

From that time on Judge Orton devoted himself to his practice, which was in all the different courts, and met with success in a high degree his name becoming one of the best known in the legal profession in the State, and thus was established a reputation which led to his election in 1878 to the Supreme Bench, which election was unanimous and was followed in 1888 by re-election. Judge Orton was one of the organizers of the State Historical Society, and introduced the bill authorizing the formation of the same while a member of the Legislature. Since 1884 he has been the society's vice-president.

Judge Orton was married in July, 1839, to Elizabeth C. Cheney, who was born in Maryland, and is the daughter of William Cheney, a prosperous planter of that State, now deceased. Six children have been born to their union, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. They are: O. B. Orton, an able lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana; O. H. Orton, a prominent citizen of Beloit, Wisconsin; Harlo N., a practicing physician of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and O. C., now the wife of Henry Coe, of Indianapolis.

In years Judge Orton is the oldest Associate Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and in length of service is the junior of Chief Justice Lyon by only a short time. His career on the bench has been marked by a display of ability second to none and he has made a name which will always live in the judicial annals of his State. He has all his life been

a close student, and being possessed of a discriminating mind his decisions have always been clear and pointed, and seldom, if ever, reversed by a higher court. Quick to see the points of a case he is always ready to give prompt decisions with superior judgment. As an attorney, Judge Orton was able and forcible and successful and during his long experience as a member of the bar held a position in the first rank of the able lawyers of the State.

Socially Judge Orton is one of the most pleasant and congenial of men. Easy of approach, always courteous and kind, well versed in general literature, and a good conversationalist, he is a most pleasant companion as well as a learned judge.

Originally a Whig in politics, the Judge joined the Republican party on its organization, but now affiliates with the Democracy.



**M**RANSOM DOYON, the generous donor of this memorial volume, was born at Franklin, Franklin county, Vermont, December 18, 1845. His parents were John and Arvilla Doyon. He lived on a farm and was brought up to steady and hard labor, attending the district school winters. In 1865 he left the farm and attended the New Hampton Institute for three years. Again he worked on the farm or was superintendent of a cheese factory summers, and taught school winters. In 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business at Milton, Vermont. He was married to Miss Amelia Herrick, at Milton, October 19, 1869. His children were born at Milton. In 1878 he came to Irton, Wisconsin, where he had the general supervision of a furnace, store, mill and large farm. He came to Madison

in 1881, and since November, 1883, has been vice-president and acting president of the Capital City Bank. In December, 1887, he was elected by the Common Council a member of the Board of Education, taking his place in January, 1888. He was re-elected a member of the Board in December, 1890.

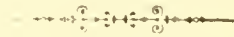
He was elected Mayor of the city in April 1888, receiving a majority of more than 600. In 1889 he was the candidate of all parties and was re-elected without opposition.

At an open meeting of C. C. Washburn Post, Monday evening October 6, 1890, Mr. Doyon presented this memorial volume to the post.

John Doyon, the father of M. Ransom Doyon, was born in Montreal, in 1817. He removed to Franklin, Vermont, in 1833. He was a carpenter and farmer. Enlisted as a private in Company F, Tenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, August 18, 1862, and was mustered out September 1, following. This regiment was assigned to the Third Army Corps and sent from Washington to re-enforce McClellan's army at Antietam. Later the Third corps became a part of the Sixth corps. For a time it lay at the mouth of Monocacy, where a fort was built. It was ordered to join Burnside at Fredericksburg. In the battle that followed Mr. Doyon was wounded in a finger. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg his command was stationed on Little Round Top, where he looked on the advance of Pickett's division. In 1864 he was engaged in the movements of the Army of the Potomac, from the wilderness to the James river. The Sixth corps was afterward transferred to the Shenandoah valley, and Mr. Doyon was engaged in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, September 19, and 22, and in the expedition to Staunton.

The Army of Sheridan returned to the lower valley. The Sixth corps was afterward transferred to the James River and took part in the capture of Richmond and of Lee's army. It was stationed for a time in the vicinity of Danville, Virginia, but marched to Washington and took part in the grand review. The Tenth Vermont Regiment remained in the vicinity of Washington until June 24, when it was mustered out of service.

Mr. Doyon was with his command at the railroad depot for transportation to his home, but was too ill to go, and was taken to the hospital, where he died before midnight, June 24, 1865. He was buried at Arlington. The number of his grave is 12,224.



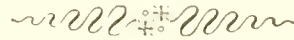
**J**EREMIAH RICHARDS, a prominent and influential lumber dealer of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Exeter township, Penobscot county, Maine, July 4, 1826, son of Jeremiah and Bloomy F. (Wing) Richards. His parents were born, reared and married in Kennebec county, Maine, their ancestors being of English descent, and among the early settlers of New England. The Richards family were identified with the agricultural interests of Maine, while the Wings were lumbermen. When a boy, the subject of our sketch decided to be a lumberman. He spent his summers working in mills, and during the winter months attended the district schools, until he reached his majority. His whole life has been devoted to his chosen occupation. He has lived in various States of the Union, has met and overcome misfortune, and now, as age advances, is still actively identified with business interests, and is one of the wealthy men of the city in which he lives.

In the spring of 1848, Mr. Richards went to Georgia, where he was for three years engaged in the milling business, and from there, in 1851, went to Florida, remaining in that State until 1861. He spent eight years near Tallahassee, and was afterward at Jacksonville. On account of the war and the loss of property by fire, he returned to his native State, landing there with only \$10. This money was used for doctor bill and medicine for his sick wife, and he soon found himself in debt. There he obtained employment in a sawmill at \$16 per month, running the same saw he began at when a boy. He remained in Maine and Massachusetts two years. In 1863 he came West; lived at Lyons, Iowa, one year; in Dixon, Illinois, one year, having charge of a lumber yard; and in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, one year, where he bought a mill and was in business for himself. In 1866 he again went to Florida, and at Cedar Keys built a mill for another party, remaining there one year. Next we find him at Galveston, Texas, where he established a lumber yard, and while there had an attack of yellow fever. Again coming North, he spent one year in Maine, one year in Lyons, Iowa, and from there came to Dane county, Wisconsin. He purchased a lumber yard in Oregon, Wisconsin, in 1870, resided there until November, 1881, and then came to Madison, where he has since made his home. Now in partnership with A. P. Lovejoy, of Janesville, Wisconsin, under the firm name of Lovejoy & Richards, he has lumber yards in nine different towns, and at another place has an interest in a yard, the firm being Lovejoy, Richards & Ringham. Mr. Richards has the personal supervision of these ten yards, which are situated at the following named places: Argyle, Blanchardville, Jonesdale, Dodgeville, Barneveld, Blue

Mounds, Mount Horeb, Stoughton, New Glarus and Brooklyn. He sold his yard at Oregon in May, 1891, after having operated it for twenty-one years.

Mr. Richards was married August 20, 1849, to Mary E. Hartt, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Richards was born in New York city, but was reared in Georgia from her sixth year. They have had three children. One daughter died in infancy, and another, Florence, at the age of eight years. Their only son, Walter C., is a resident of San Diego county, California, engaged in raising lemons.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have a pleasant home on Jenefer street, where they are surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of life. They are attendants at the Unitarian Church, and he is a Freemason.



**HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 7, 1830. About three years after his birth his father died, and he with his mother moved with her parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He began life as poor as the poorest of boys, but the same industry, good judgment and well-directed ambition, which made him one of the foremost lawyers of Wisconsin, carried him through his early struggles. Besides occasionally attending district schools for a few months and working for his board he attended one term of the village school at Tioga, and one term at Wellsborough Academy, before he was seventeen years old. For the next four years he was engaged in various kinds of manual labor in order to gain a livelihood, occasionally teaching school in winter. Afterward

he attended two terms at the Knoxville, Pennsylvania, Academy, and then two years at the Alfred Academy, New York, from which he graduated. He then went to the Michigan University, where he took a select course, which was supplemented by a short term at the Albany Law School and reading in a law office at Wellsborough, Pennsylvania. Desiring to find a wider field, he went West in 1857, and settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he entered the law office of Judge Conger, who was a prominent local legal light, and pursued his law studies there until 1858, when he became a member of the firm of Bennett, Cassoday & Gibbs, which continued for over seven years, during which time he served as circuit judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. From 1865 to 1867 he was alone in his practice, when the firm of Cassoday & Merrill was formed, which lasted five years. That firm was succeeded by Cassoday & Carpenter, the late Senator, now deceased, and continued until Judge Cassoday was promoted to the Supreme Bench.

Prior to this election he had been somewhat prominent and active in local and national politics. He had been a Republican ever since the party was organized. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which renominated Lincoln, and was placed upon what was that year the most important committee, that of credentials. In 1864 he was elected to the Assembly, and during that session served with credit on the Judiciary and Railroad committees; and again in 1876 he was elected to the General Assembly from his district. He was then chosen Speaker of that body, without a dissenting vote from his party, and in this place he displayed his native ability, serving with decided distinction. In 1879

he stumped the State for the Republican campaign, making many forcible and telling speeches for his party, and the same year was chairman of the Republican State Convention. In 1880 he was a delegate at large to the convention at Chicago, and was chairman of the delegation. He presented to the convention the name of the late E. B. Washburne as a candidate for President, in a speech that was worthy the man and the occasion, and later, after supporting his favorite candidate as long as there was any hope, he announced the vote of the Wisconsin delegation for James A. Garfield, which broke the dead-lock and resulted in the nomination of that gentleman. He took an active part in the campaign, making speeches over the State, as he had up to that time in almost every presidential election since the organization of the Republican party. On November 11, 1880, he was appointed Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Chief Justice Cole to the office made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Ryan. Judges Cole and Cassoday were elected by the calls of the bar and the people, without regard to party, and excepting a few scattering ballots received the entire vote of the State, Judge Cole having 177,522, and Judge Cassoday 177,553. In 1889 he was re-elected with the entire vote of the State, receiving the largest ever given in the State to one man. In the *American Law Review*, of July, 1892, we find the following: "The law school of the University of Wisconsin is in many respects very favorably situated. The university is located at the capital of the State, where the Supreme Court, the courts of the United States, and also the State courts of nisi prius for Dane county, hold their sessions. The Legislature also meets there, and



the presence of these courts has enabled the regents to attach to the faculty several eminent judges, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Justice Cassoday, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, whose opinions have been long distinguished for soundness, and whose conclusions for the thoroughness of their search." Mention is made in the same work that the decisions of the Supreme Bench of the State have placed it third among its sisters in value, and the standing of its decisions is ranked next to New York and Massachusetts.

The Chicago Legal News publishes many legal extracts of the judges of this court. As a lawyer, Judge Cassoday was one of the brightest and most successful in the State. From the outset of his career he showed a clear, analytical mind, well balanced, cool and cautious, but the success he obtained could only come from downright hard study and work. While in practice he was devoted to his profession, thorough and methodical in the preparation of his cases, and skilled and judicious in their management. Always true to his client, and equally true to himself and the court, intensely anxious to succeed, but always just and courteous to his opponents. He took nothing for granted, but went to the bottom of every question, and the members of the bar who attempted to rake after him found but scant gleanings. In his arraignments, his clever manner of presenting each particular case, and his complete mastery of the questions involved, gave him a rare power, and caused him to be listened to by court, jury and bar, with the utmost attention and respect. While making his profession a general practice, he was especially interested and successful in wills, patents and trademarks. As a politician he was sagacious and unflinching in his fidelity

to the interests of the people and the fundamental principles of the Republican party. He is an American and a Republican of the best sort, coupled with a thorough comprehension of all the great fundamental questions of the times, which combine to make him a clear, accurate thinker, most effective in argument. Since 1886 Judge Cassoday has been a law lecturer in the law school of the university, and his present theme is wills and constitutional laws, of which he is complete master. His lecture to the law class of 1884 portrayed his idea of the true lawyer, and was a masterpiece.

As a man Judge Cassoday is exemplary in all walks of private and public life. He is a Christian gentleman and an honest man. He has an educated conscience, a large heart and a practical sympathy, a tender regard for young men who are struggling for an education and a higher life. He is an attractive man personally, his somewhat deep-set, sharp and steady eye, firm lips, strong chin, and high, well-proportioned forehead, all are outward signs of this rare man, and with his untiring industry and a continuation of his present good health, must exercise a marked influence in molding and building up the jurisprudence of the State.



**F**RANK A. TURNER, a telegraph operator of Stoughton, was born in Brandon, Vermont, September 23, 1832, a son of Solomon and Rhoda (Westcott) Turner, also natives of that State. The father was a boot and shoe maker by occupation. When our subject was about eleven years of age the parents removed to Washington county, New York, and in 1855 came to

Dane county. The mother is deceased, and the father now resides in Stoughton.

Frank A., the eldest of four children, attended the common schools in both Vermont and New York, also a select school in the former State one year. After completing his education he began farming in Dane county, Wisconsin, and later embarked in the grocery business in Stoughton, which he conducted alone with the exception of two years. Mr. Turner then began the study of telegraphy in the city, under O. M. Turner and H. H. Giles, remaining with the former ten years, and with the latter only a few months. He was then engaged in the grocery business three years, and in July, 1881, was employed as agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, where he has ever since remained.

Mr. Turner was married May 16, 1865, to Mary H. Westcott, of Dunn township, Dane county, and a daughter of John S. Westcott, a farmer by occupation. Mr. Turner affiliates with the Democratic party, has served as president of the Village Board, and as Supervisor of Dunkirk township. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, Kegonsa Lodge, No. 73.

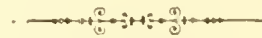


**D**ALPH L. BABCOCK, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Madison county, New York, August 10, 1859, a son of Hamden R. and Adelia Donnet (Beebe) Babcock, both born and reared in that county, where they still reside. The family are remarkable for their longevity, the paternal grandmother having lived to the age of ninety years, dying in 1891. The parents of our subject reared a family of three children, two daughters and one son. Net-

tie, the eldest daughter, is married, and resides in Attica, New York; Lois is the wife of Professor Longworthy, a professor of the Colgate University at Hamilton, that State.

Dalph L. the only son, was reared on his father's farm, and was given a common school education, also attending the Colgate Academy and Colgate University. In 1880 he left his native State and came West, locating in Albion township, Dane county, Wisconsin, which he has made his permanent abode. Mr. Babcock has been a popular, progressive and successful farmer, and has in his charge 212 acres of the fertile loam so characteristic of his adopted township. He raises a variety of crops and also live stock. He is a believer in the McKinley high tariff, is Chairman of the township Board of Supervisors, and has been Side Supervisor for the past seven years in succession.

Mr. Babcock was married November 1, 1880, soon after his arrival in Albion township, to one of its fairest daughters, Miss Martha L. Longworthy, who was born and reared in this township, and was given a collegiate education at Albion, Wisconsin, and Rockford, Illinois. To this union has been given one son, Harrold H., born November 14, 1884.



**G**ERA H. GERARD, a lumberman of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Sparta, Middlesex county, Canada, March 9, 1850, a son of Norman and Jane L. (Brown) Gerard, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. When our subject was six months old, the parents removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in lumbering. The mother

died in 1861, and the father now resides at Centralia, this State.

Era H. Gerard attended the common schools, and after completing his education began work in a shingle mill at Appleton, Wisconsin. Two years later he was employed in his father's general store at Omro; two years afterward took charge of his father's shingle mill; and in 1872 began the lumber business in Wood county, having erected two mills while there. In 1880 Mr. Gerard began business independent of his father, opening a retail lumber trade in Webster City, Iowa; in 1881 sold out and went to Austin, Minnesota; three years afterward embarked in the same business in Centralia, Wisconsin, and in 1886 came to Stoughton. He now conducts a general sash, door, blind and lumber trade.

Mr. Gerard was married, April 28, 1872, to Harriet M. Grout, then of Omro, Wisconsin, but a native of Canada. She is a daughter of E. P. Grout, engaged in the mercantile business. Our subject and wife have two children: Ora B., aged seventeen years; and Milo C., aged six years. Mr. Gerard is a Republican in his political views, but has never sought office. Socially, he is Secretary of Kegonsa Lodge of Stoughton.

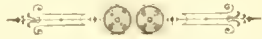


**S**EVER H. SEVERSON, of Stoughton, Dane county, was born in Grimsrud, Tillemarken, Norway, November 2, 1840, a son of Helge Sigurdson and Birgit Olsdatter, also natives of that country. They came to America in 1842, locating in Racine county, Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in farming two years. They then went to the settlement of Koshkonong, Dane county.

Sever H., the eldest of three children, who grew to years of maturity, spent his early life on a farm, and attended school about three months in each language. At the age of seventeen years he left home and was employed as a clerk in a Mr. Blackinan's store at Stoughton. Two years later he engaged in the same business with A. Peterson, but one year later, in 1860, sold his interest to James G. Baker and went to Pike's Peak, Colorado. He was engaged in mining there six years, after which, in 1866, he came again to Stoughton, entering the lumber business in the spring of 1867, and two years afterward he entered into partnership with C. A. Bronson & Co. Mr. Severson subsequently bought his partners' interests and continued the business alone for the following nineteen years, having had the largest lumber trade in Stoughton. In the spring of 1886 he sold out to Lovejoy & Richards, and then entered the leaf tobacco business, and was also employed in collecting old accounts; in 1890 embarked in the grocery and tobacco trade; was later engaged in collecting old accounts; and in the spring of 1891 opened a sample room in this city. Owing to the village having passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor he discontinued the business after one year. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Severson engaged in the marble business. He is at present publishing a series of articles of his experience at Pike's Peak, and his book will be finished in about two months.

May 24, 1866, our subject was united in marriage with Gurine Peterson, and they had four children: Hattie Belle, Henry C., Abraham Lincoln, and Theo Benjamin. The mother died November 4, 1884, and January 1, 1866, Mr. Severson married Rari Peterson. He affiliates with the Republican party,

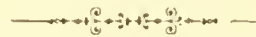
has held the office of Trustee of Stoughton, and has also refused many offices. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.



**J**AMES E. FISHER, the oldest furniture dealer of Madison, was born in Nottingham, England, October 2, 1836. His father Edward Fisher was born in Wales and was there reared. When a young man he moved to Nottingham to engage in the manufacture of lace, in which he became very successful and continued his business until 1845, when he came to America and located at Madison. About 1847 he returned to Nottingham, England, and remained two years, when he again made the journey to America, accompanied by his family, consisting of a wife and three children. They embarked from Liverpool on the sailing vessel Plymouth Rock and landed at Boston thirty-five days later. From that city the little family made their way, via railway to Buffalo and thence on the lakes to Milwaukee and from there by teams to Madison. At this time Madison was a very small village and not a line of railroad was in the State of Wisconsin. The greater part of the State was uninhabited except by the Indians. There were no convenient markets and produce was very cheap, consequently money, scarce. Teams sold for twenty-five dollars if good security was given. Mr. Fisher had money of his own, so engaged in the profitable business of loaning money to those less fortunate and continued it until his death, which occurred in 1852. The maiden name of his wife was Charlotte Dutton, of the same city as her husband. She died in 1885 after rearing the following children: Angelina, Anna and James E.

Our subject was the only son and received his early education in the schools of Nottingham and after coming to Madison attended the public school for some time; After his father's death, he left school to learn the trade of cabinet-maker and served three years' apprenticeship, after which he worked for a year, until 1857, when he engaged in business for himself and has continued to carry on business in the same block ever since. He has been in the mercantile business for a period of thirty-five years, a longer business career than any other man in Madison, Philo Dunning excepted. He has erected a fine new brick block, three stories high, on his old site in which he carries on a flourishing business.

Our subject was married in 1885, to Mary G. Rundle, born in Saratoga, New York, and she has borne him one child, Edward James. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he is an influential person. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never sought for political distinction or office, preferring to use his influence as a private citizen.



**C**OLONEL GEORGE W. BIRD.— Among the most prominent and successful members of the Madison bar is Colonel George W. Bird, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 28, 1837, the son of Colonel A. A. and Charity (Le Claire) Bird. The family came to Madison during the same year of our subject's birth, and in this city he was reared to manhood. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1860, having taken the ancient classical course. As one of a committee with Senator William F. Vilas, he revised

the constitution and by-laws of the Hesperian Society, one of the leading literary societies of the university, of which both were members. He was also chairman of the committee of that society that conducted the controversy with the Athenian Society in 1860, well remembered by the older students, as it excited much interest on the Hill at the time. He preserves in careful keeping many interesting mementoes of the university's early days; among others, the original draft of a poem written by the first graduate, Charles T. Wakeley, and famous in college circles at the time; the students' original address of regrets to Chancellor Lathrop on his retiring from the institution. The latter is in the handwriting of Colonel Vilas and signed by nearly all the students, but became so worn in passing from hand to hand for signature that it was discarded and one on parchment more carefully and elegantly prepared was presented to the chancellor, and this one preserved by the Colonel. He has also copies of the mock and other commencement schemes of early days.

He commenced the study of the law in the office of Smith, Keyes & Gay, July 5, 1860, and after two years' study, was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Dane county, then presided over by Judge Harlo S. Orton, now an honored justice of the Supreme Court. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and the Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the noted cases with which he has been connected as leading counsel and attorney may be mentioned the following: The Watertown Bond Litigation, which involved something over \$3,000,000, and continued some fifteen years. It was prosecuted through all the State Courts, Circuit and Supreme, and also the Federal Courts,

District, Circuit and Supreme of the United States. Colonel Bird conducted the defense for the city, and was entirely successful at every step, thus finally relieving the city of an immense and crushing debt. The ablest legal talent of the country was arrayed against him in the progress of the litigation, among others Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, Senator William F. Vilas, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, G. A. Jenks of Pennsylvania, and Jenkins, Winkler and Flanders of this State. The defense of the Jefferson and Waterloo Bond Litigation was also intrusted to Colonel Bird, and resulted successfully for those municipalities.

In the Curran murder case, originating in Portage and tried in Waupaca county, he was employed by the county to assist the district attorney. The case excited great interest throughout the State. The Curran brothers, Henry and John, prominent capitalists at Stevens' Point, were charged with the murder of W. W. Haseltine, a leading lawyer of that city. John Curran shot and instantly killed the latter on one of the main streets of the city in the forenoon of town-meeting day, 1888, and Henry Curran was claimed to have aided and assisted in the shooting. The defendants admitted the shooting, but claimed that it was done in self-defense. The trial lasted upward of two weeks and involved the relation of the parties and their conduct toward each other reaching over a period of ten to twelve years. A very strong case of self-defense was made out by the proofs and an acquittal on that ground followed.

Colonel Bird was also associated with Colonel John C. Spooner and General C. E. Estabrook in the Wisconsin gerrymander cases, in which was settled the important principle that courts are properly clothed

with jurisdiction to pass upon the constitutionality of apportionment laws. That decision is considered of vital importance to the continued existence of free popular government. The Colonel made extended research and examination into the principles of law involved, and his arguments were pronounced by the court, it is said, among the ablest ever made before it.

He was also the attorney for N. S. and Walter S. Greene, the owners of the Milford Water Power, in the defense of the milldam litigation against them. It was the most important litigation of the kind ever instituted in the State. More than a dozen suits were pending at one time in the different courts, State and National, and involved in their trial the condition of the country for thirty miles about the mill power since 1837. The defense was entirely successful in every case, the right to maintain and use the dam as it was being maintained and used being fully established by the judgment of the court. Colonel Bird was also the attorney for the defendants in the Watertown, Jefferson, Ixonia and other important milldam litigations.

He resided at Madison until 1863 when he removed to Jefferson, Jefferson county, and continued in the practice of his profession there until December, 1886, when he moved back to Madison, where he still resides. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was Second Lieutenant of that company. He was married October 2, 1864, by Rev. N. E. Chapin at Aztalan, Wisconsin, to Miss Maria S. Sawin, who was born July 12, 1845, at La Porte, Indiana, and whose mother taught the first school in the city of Madison. Four children, all born in Jefferson, were the fruit of this marriage: Claire Brayton, born Octo-

ber 27, 1868; Guy Sawin, April 16, 1871; Hobart Stanley, September 10, 1873, and Maria Louise, April 5, 1876.

Colonel Bird was County Superintendent of Jefferson county for four years, from January, 1866, to January, 1870; was private secretary of Governor Taylor from 1874 to 1876; was chairman of the town of Jefferson and member of the County Board two years, and has been a delegate in four Democratic National conventions.

During the Taylor administration, he kept a diary of large dimensions in which were entered all that occurred in his presence in the capitol or elsewhere respecting public affairs. All conversations heard or participated in by him with public men in the executive office and other departments are entered at length, and the doings and schemes concocted and carried out, or attempted to be carried out, in the State House during that two years, are there given in full. This diary would make an interesting chapter in the history of that period. In a conversation there recorded, between Judge Sloan and the Colonel, which the writer was permitted to hear is an interesting account of the Potter-Prior affair at Washington, Judge Sloan then being a member of Congress and of Potter's so-called body guard. The history of the railroad war, connection of prominent men therewith on both sides and what they said about it are also given.



**P**HILIP LORING SPOONER, for many years a distinguished member of the Wisconsin bar, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 11, 1811, and died at Madison, Wisconsin, November 2, 1887. About 1825 his family removed to

Ohio, where they remained until 1829 or 1830 and finally settled at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, from which place Mr. Spooner came to Madison, June 1, 1859.

September 11, 1839, he was married to Miss Lydia Lord Coit, a daughter of the Hon. Roger Coit, of Plainfield, Connecticut, "A fit companion for such a man" as has been elsewhere recorded of her, and they had seven children, four of whom survive their honored father, namely: John C., of Hudson, Wisconsin, who for six years so ably represented his State in the United States Senate; Philip L., Jr., first Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, an office held by him for nine years, also a Mayor of the capitol city; Roger C., Assistant Insurance Commissioner and twice elected Chairman of the Dane county Republican committee; and Mary C., wife of Dr. J. W. Vance, who was through all the years of her father's failing eyesight, as another has so beautifully and truthfully said, "Like unto the daughter of the immortal Milton." in her loyalty and devotion. The mother and wife died August 28, 1881.

On the death of Mr. Spooner interesting and appropriate proceedings were held in the Circuit Court for Dane county, in the United States District Court and in the Supreme Court of the State, in which his brethren of the legal profession, united in sincere encomiums upon his sterling traits of character, as a man and citizen and his eminent ability as a lawyer. The panegyrics of these gentlemen, who knew him so well as a lawyer, and loved and respected him so sincerely as a citizen, are placed upon the records of the courts, in which he and they practiced together, and are enduring memorials of his life and service, an exemplar for the coming generation of lawyers and an open record to all. No better and truer ac-

count of Mr. Spooner's citizenship and of the estimation in which he was held by his co-laborers in the profession could be obtained, than by transcribing some extracts from the spontaneous and heartfelt tributes of his memory, the voluntary offerings of those who best knew his personal virtues and exalted legal attainments.

The late Judge A. B. Braley said of him: "As a lawyer he possessed immense strength and exhibited consummate ability. He was logical, critical and clear. He was always cool, calm and collected, never aiming at ornament, but went straight to the center. The ample resources of his intellect were always at his command. Words and sentences flowed from his lips with wonderful deliberation. He was slow in his utterances, but his language was marked with that careful precision, which indicated thought and preparation. The fabric of his arguments was always erected upon solid masonry. He laid his foundations deep, and then built layer after layer, until when he had finished you saw before you a beautiful superstructure, systematic, and logical in all its proportions. He never seemed to pause to catch a word, but every sentence he uttered was formed and constructed before it came to his lips, and when it was spoken it often surprised you with its emphasis. Judge Spooner's mind was essentially and exceptionally pure, and the habits, actions and manifestations of his life were marked by that same purity. He was not only a very able man, but an exceptionally good one. No acts of dishonor, no questionable habits, no words even of impurity can be conjured up to his long life to cast a single blemish upon his noble memory. What a proud fame he has left as a rich heritage for his children! Far better than goods or lands, money or bank stock,

for these things will perish and fade away, while a pure and honest name remains forever. It is pleasant to be able to say such things of the dead."

The late Hon. Alva Stewart, Judge of the Circuit Court for Dane county, said from the bench: "As a lawyer I had known Mr. Spooner for about a quarter of a century, and almost from the time he made this city his home. What I say of him will relate only to him after he came here. I remember well the first time I ever saw him. I then heard him argue a case in the Supreme Court. I was sitting by the side of Chauncey Abbott, now dead, but then one of the most prominent lawyers of the Madison bar, then, as now, among the ablest bars in the State—and he said to me, as Judge Spooner arose, and commenced addressing the court: 'Listen to him and see with what wonderful clearness he will present his case.' I did so and found that the prediction of Mr. Abbott was correct."

Hon. J. H. Carpenter, Judge of the County Court of Dane county, and president of the Bar Association of that county, said: that, "as a lawyer, in some respects he was without a peer. The legal points in a cause, as represented by the facts never escaped his attention. He was so constituted that he could examine with patience all the facts for, and against his client in a cause, and protect the client's interest as few lawyers are able to do. His life was an exemplification of a Christian character worthy of our admiration. He could state a legal proposition with remarkable accuracy and precision, and could fortify his proposition with logic as nearly inexorable as human intellect is permitted to make it. As a citizen he was quiet and unobtrusive, but here also he acted well his part. To the claims of charity he gave

freely of his substance. In his home he was chief, loved and revered. Judge Spooner prepared for the end of this life and the beginning of the next."

Hon. I. C. Sloan, a member of the law faculty of the State University gave this high testimony: "In my judgment Judge Spooner was a remarkable man, and one possessed of extraordinary courage. He illustrates as well the great merit and strength that exists in repose of character or that results from a well-balanced mind,—faculties harmoniously arranged in relation to each other. He settled here in early days and from that time his reputation ever grew. Perhaps his strides of advancement were not as rapid as other men, but withal his great mind grew as time went on. Judge Spooner possessed what is called a legal mind,—a mind that leads to the front ranks in the profession of law. He possessed the reasoning faculty in a high degree and thereby he was completely enabled to compare, measure and weigh questions and solve legal problems. The word of censure I have never heard spoken of Judge Spooner, but as a man he was revered and honored. In the legal profession he stood in the front ranks, not only of the State, but of the country. No client's rights suffered that were intrusted to the hands of Judge Spooner and as an example for young men of the legal profession to follow he was pre-eminent and without a peer."

Gen. E. E. Bryant, dean of the law department, said: "He had the first requisite of a great lawyer, a character above reproach, above suspicion, free from the frailties that sometimes mar great talents. As the true Christian exemplifies his religion, so Mr. Spooner in his life and his intercourse and dealings with his fellow-men illustrated that high sense of duty, that honor, justice, con-



sideration of the rights of others, which are the essence and spirit of the law. To him the law was the rule of conduct, and to its mandates he conformed his life in the spirit of true obedience. He rendered to every man his due in legal right, in courtesy, in recognition, in kindly intercourse, in charity and sympathy. And so his life was blameless. Not ostentatiously nor by profession, but by daily walk and life he lived the Christian gentleman, and showed always how well the kindly grace, the honorable bearing, the guileless spirit, can blend with the courage, the force and the aggressiveness in professional encounter of the truer lawyer. He was all his life a student. In his practice he was famed no less in Wisconsin than in Indiana and Ohio, where his earlier professional life was spent, for his studious preparation of his cases. When dean of the faculty he could never do enough probing to the bottom and leading his students to do so, for the true rules and doctrines of the law. Even when in the late evening of life he had retired from practice and from connection with this college, he still loved to study cases, and for pastime kept informed on the important cases before the courts. In profound legal learning he is among the very first who have adorned the legal bar of the State. His knowledge was comprehensive, accurate and critical. He knew the law, its principles and doctrines. He knew what was in the books and he had reflected long and patiently upon it, until his mind was a rich storehouse of judicial lore, all arranged and at command. In the preparation of his cases he opened the way for success. He deemed it his duty to examine a case thoroughly. In his investigation he viewed the case thoroughly from all sides. He studied it from the adverse side to find its vulnerable points.

He cross-examined his client and witnesses in the council room with relentless scrutiny, and drew from them every point and detail of their knowledge. He viewed the case in all its aspects and was guarded from attack from every quarter. He was rarely ever surprised. Every contingency had been provided for, every assault anticipated; and the antagonist soon found that an alert, wary and thoroughly equipped master was against him. He went into the court thoroughly informed as to the facts of his case and as to the law. In the courtesy of the bar his bearing was admirable. Gentle, unostentatious, he was fair to his opponent and conducted a legal controversy as it should be conducted, without irritating personalities, or the querulous or quarrelsome spirit so often annoying to courts, jurors and witnesses.

"In legal arguments he was the admiration of the bench and bar. To him all men loved to listen, and his students hung upon his words. He was one, who by long and laborious ascent had climbed to those high tablelands of the law, where men see with clarified vision, in all its symmetry and beauty, the broad domain of jurisprudence. Such men, venerable in years, imbued with the learning, the spirit and the ethics of the law, seem like seers and prophets, in the ripened wisdom gained by so long study of the noblest science within reach of finite minds."

Hon. Orsamus Cole, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, bore this high testimony of the legal abilities of Mr. Spooner: "Indeed he might be said to be master of every branch of law. He certainly was distinguished for great learning and attainments. In arguing causes his manner was calm, deliberate and unimpassioned. His language was clear, plain and forcible. He never indulged in rhetoric or any appeal

to the emotions. He had great powers of analysis and possessed the rare faculty of being able to grasp a legal or abstract proposition and holding it before the mind, so to speak, as one might a visible object before the eye, contemplating it from all points of view, eliminating whatever was immaterial or non-essential and finally extracting the real principle, the heart and core of the matter and applying it to the facts of his case. He was a consummate master of pure reasoning; his propositions were bound together like chain armor; by close, severe logic; and one who would overthrow his propositions must have strength to crush the entire argument, for the proposition could not be answered in detail."

Judge Pinney, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, at the memorial exercises before the "Circuit Court of Dane county, in a long and appropriate tribute to Judge Spooner, said: "The many graduates of the law school, now active, useful and influential members of the profession in the Northwest will cherish his memory with an affectionate regard, and long remember the painstaking accuracy and clearness of statement, and facility of illustration, which characterized him in all his personal intercourse, and social and business relations. Judge Spooner never sought office or notoriety. He was ever modest and unobtrusive. His enjoyments were in the home circle, with his books, his studies and his chosen friends. No official position, none of the dignities and honors so much sought after and struggled for in life could have added anything of worth to his character, or the true regard and esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. In his arguments in court he was careful, accurate and exhaustive. His manner was earnest, serious and always

considerate and respectful, and we bear in kindly remembrance the pleasure, satisfaction and advantage, which we have derived from our personal and professional intercourse with him, and the benefit the bar has received as a whole, on account of his attainments as a lawyer, and his personal integrity and example."

Mr. T. J. Lamb, of the Madison bar, very feelingly said: "I count it one of the peculiar and happy privileges I have enjoyed, that at a comparatively early period in my professional life, I was associated with Judge Spooner for a number of years on terms of the closest intimacy in the practice of our profession. During those years I think I came to know our deceased brother well. I can speak with the assurance of accurate knowledge of those qualities of character in the man, that now claim, for his surviving associates and this court, those tokens of respect and honor we now and here offer to his memory,—the eulogy of deserved praise. I shall not attempt discussion of the many noble and honorable qualities of head and heart and life, which distinguished our departed brother, although I may say that in ruling his own spirit and fashioning his own life, with a nice regard to its force and effect on his own character, and the character and welfare of all his neighbors, and those whom he might influence, he was the peer of any of his contemporaries. He loved justice and was always ready to yield it to an opponent, as well as to demand it for his client. It was frequent saying with him that one should demand nothing more than was his right, and be content with nothing less. His sense of honor was lofty, and not only were his acts honest, but the very habit of his thought was righteous. I do not think the logic of his activities could work on any other than

the straight and honest lines of truth. Actuated and controlled by these and kindred qualities of character in his intercourse, and contests with his brethren at the bar, and in advocacy before the tribunals of the State and nation, it is not strange that he passed through a long and busy life in active practice, without making an enemy, but on the contrary always winning the respect and regard of his brethren at the bar and golden opinions from the judges who heard his masterly arguments and witnessed the exertion of his splendid abilities in behalf of those whose rights he championed before them. A beautiful and noble spirit has gone from among us, but there remains, and will ever remain to those who know his worth and life a fragrant memory, the recollection of a pure and noble life lived among us, sullied by no deserved reproach,—dimmed by no unworthy deed."

Mr. Spooner was of English extraction, his ancestors having been of the old Plymouth colony, among the little band of pilgrims who early came to this country to be the founders of a great nation, a band, "who builded better than they knew," while the ancestors of Mr. Spooner's beloved wife, the Coits, are of Welsh extraction, and as Hildreth has it, to be reckoned "among the Puritan families of New England."

The writer of this sketch first became acquainted with Judge Spooner during the time his eldest son was Assistant Attorney General in our capitol and he used often to observe how the son conferred with the father upon the various difficult legal questions which came up for consideration before the State Law Department. Certainly he could have found no riper, or safer counselor, yet somehow, the reliance of the young lawyer upon the riper experience of his father

brought to mind the beautiful and suggestive lines of Schiller:

"How beautiful and grand 'tis, hand in hand  
With a dear son, to tread youth's rosy path,  
Again to dream once more the dream of life.  
How sweet and great, imperishable in  
The virtue of a child, to live for ages,  
Transmitting good unceasingly! How sweet  
To plant what a dear son will one day reap,—  
To gather what will make him rich,—to feel—  
How deep will one day be his gratitude!"



**G**ZRA W. RICHMOND is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of York township, Dane county, Wisconsin, who makes a specialty of the breeding of Galloway cattle. He is the son of Peres B. Richmond, and the grandson of Brightman Richmond, the latter a farmer, late of Livingston county, New York, and a native of Massachusetts. Brightman had been educated for the law, and been admitted to the bar, but bucolic life had greater charms for him. He married Lucy Osborne, who bore him five children, namely: Peres B., the father of our subject; Lucia, wife of Daniel Bosley, deceased, lives in Livingston county, New York; Caroline M., wife of Nathan Platt, living at Hornellsville, New York; Edwin R., married, deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of A. Spinnings, living near Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York.

Peres B. Richmond was born in Livingston county, New York, May 30, 1809; received a good education, having a common school and academic training; was reared a farmer, made two trips to Ohio, and then located some land, which he subsequently sold. Peres was married March 12, 1835, to Miss Harriet Warner, of Lima, New York, and in the following year removed to Allegany county, New York, where he bought 100 acres of land; improved it to some extent, with

orchards, good buildings, etc.; lived upon it for eleven years, meeting with fair success; then, in 1847, he sold it and went to Milwaukee, by canal to Buffalo, and by the lakes for the remainder of the distance, leaving his family behind, as he was prospecting only; visited a brother in Milwaukee, and then went to York township, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he bought 400 acres of Government land on sections 3 and 4, less forty acres, which were improved; this being the same farm that is now occupied by our subject, and the one upon which his father afterward settled. He also bought forty acres in Portland, and as many more near Waterloo, his total investment being about \$1,800. This was in June, 1847, and as soon as he had completed his purchases he returned to New York; in the fall came to Milwaukee, and was in the merchandise business with his brother in the winter of 1847-'48. In the Spring of 1848 he bought a pair of horses and a wagon, with which he drove across the country to New York, taking with him a crazy woman and child, whom he left at an asylum in New York, and arrived after thirty days, about April 1, at his home. He started on his return trip in September, accompanying the family, by the canals and the lakes, and upon arrival at Milwaukee, took the family to York township, having for their occupancy a house of hewn logs, one of the best at that time in the county. The date of their settlement was October, 1848. Promptly the work of improvement went on; crops raised, wheat being the principal grain; barns and other outhouses and fences had to be built. Considerable teaming was done, no less than seven trips to Milwaukee having been made the first winter, sleds being used; wheat bringing from forty to fifty cents per bushel.

The family of the father of our subject occupied the log house until 1862, when he built the present comfortable frame residence. In the year 1882 he moved into Columbus; poor health causing him, in 1887, to go to New York, but he returned the following year, August 23, 1888, and he died in the old home, and was buried October 3, 1888, in the cemetery at Columbus. The mother of our subject died August 24, 1884, at Red Cloud, Nebraska, while on a visit, her body being brought back and interred in the cemetery at Columbus. She was the mother of seven children, namely: Lucy B., wife of O. A. Southmayd, living at Helena, Montana; Ezra W., our subject; Caroline M., married Samuel C. Smith, was a widow and died; Daniel B., died at six months old, in New York; George B., married Alice Polley, living at Phoenix, Arizona; Edward A., married Carrie McGuire, now at Sabetha, Kansas, he dying at Genda Springs, Kansas, September 20, 1869; and Fred O., married Hattie Millett, living at Sabetha, Kansas.

Our subject was born in Granger, Allegany county, New York, September 11, 1837; was brought up on the farm and came West with the family in 1848; went to school in New York, and was taught by a master at home; was a pupil in the old log cabin on section 4, York township, and attended college one year. After this he taught school in the town of Columbus, when twenty years old, and later, in Missouri—twelve terms altogether; while teaching at the former place he formed the acquaintance of Eliza Bowen, whom he married November 28, 1861. She was a native of Ithaca, New York, born August 9, 1841; her people natives of New Jersey, and her ancestors being from France and England. Her parents removed to Wisconsin

in 1842, settling near Janesville, and now live near Columbus, Wisconsin.

Mr. Richmond taught school for three winters after his marriage, making his home at Columbus; then lived there for five years, moved on a farm in York Centre, bought 160 acres there, on section 15, which he improved and settled upon in the fall of 1866, continued there until March, 1867, and then sold out. This step proved a profitable one, as he made \$700 profit, the farm being an improved one. He next bought sixty-five acres in the town of Sun Prairie, on section 24, the same being improved; and here he made his home about fourteen years, his farming proving quite profitable. Then he came to the old homestead, consisting of 287 acres, his father having removed to Columbus, farmed it under a lease until he came into ownership from the estate. Mr. Richmond has kept the farm up in excellent shape, doing general farming until 1883, when he bought a herd of seven Galloway cattle, one male and six females, imported, which he has kept pure; has registered and selected the best for breeders; has sold a great many, and now has a great, fine herd of fifty recorded animals, one of the very best in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have five children, all living, as follows: Mabel, born May 30, 1869, at home; Hattie, born May 15, 1873; Bradford B., born February 23, 1875; Elizabeth, born January 2, 1877; Carrie A., born July 10, 1880; all living at home.

Mr. Richmond has 272 acres of good, well-improved land, to which he has given careful and close attention, making his business steadily profitable. Henry Sherman owns the eighty acres located by his father on section 4, and David Lasky owns sixty acres of the old home tract, located by his father at an early day. Mr. Richmond is a

Republican in politics, and while too busy to hold office, is ready in his loyalty to the party. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, as well as Misses Mabel and Hattie, are members of the Presbyterian Church.



**J**OHAN DOHM Postmaster at Springfield Corners, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Wilkes Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, a son of John and Theresa (Stahl) Dohm, natives of Westphalia, Germany. The father was married previous to his union with the mother of our subject, and they had one son and two daughters. In 1836 he came to America, and two years after landing in New York he sent for his wife and four children. They afterward removed to Pennsylvania, where the father worked at the stonemason's trade; next came by water to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then by team to Dane county. They remained on a farm seven miles south of Madison one and one-half years, and in 1848 purchased a small place one-half mile south of Springfield Corners, where both afterward died of cholera. The father died August 4, 1854, aged sixty-one years, leaving his widow with eight children. The mother died August 11, same year, leaving five of her own children. Our subject was then eight years of age and being one of the younger children, lived among friends two years. The children were then brought home and were taken care of by the elder brother, William A., and a sister, Emily, wife of Valentine Haek.

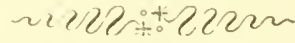
John Dohm, the subject of this sketch, was early inured to farm labor, and received but few educational advantages. At the age of sixteen years he left home and worked as

a farm hand for \$12 per month. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the late war, in the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Company K, under Captain Lasehe. He took part in no battles, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, July 17, but on account of sickness at Nashville, Tennessee, did not reach home until the following August. His half brother, Peter Dohm, was an early volunteer from Pennsylvania and was slain in battle. His sister's husband, Valentine Hack, a volunteer in the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, was also killed, leaving his widow with one son. After the close of the struggle Mr. Dohm followed the blacksmith's trade in Springfield Corners two years, next farmed on rented land, and in 1871 began teaming in Madison; and next was employed as a sewing-machine agent, but in which he lost money by the failure of his employer.

In 1876 he was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Dane station. He followed the same business in Lodi a short time, and in 1880 opened a blacksmith shop at Dane station, with a partner. In 1885 Mr. Dohm opened a shop at Springfield Corners, which he continued until 1890, and then was obliged to quit the business on account of rheumatism. He next bought a part of his present building of Theodore Siek, for which he paid \$900, and where he now has a good public hall, a large hotel and a saloon. For a time he has also been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Dohm has served as Deputy Sheriff four years, as Township Treasurer three years, School Trustee six years, and he has held the office of Postmaster since 1888.

June 9, 1868, our subject was united in marriage with Mary Klief, a native of this township. Her parents came to this country from Germany, in 1847, and both died on

their farm in this county; the father at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother, at the age of sixty-one years. At their death they left two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Dohm are members of the Catholic Church, and the former is a Republican in his political views.



JOHN W. GREEN, of Middleton, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Sheffield, England, November 1, 1846, a son of Thomas and Ann (Kay) Green. The father was born in Wadsley, a suburb of Sheffield, England, and was engaged in the saw trade, as were also his ancestors for several generations before him. He died in Sheffield at the age of thirty-four years, and his wife departed this life at the same place, aged twenty-nine years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom still survive, three sons and one daughter.

John W., the subject of this sketch, remained at home until twelve years of age, or until his parents' death, then spent two years in a boarding school, after which he served an apprenticeship of seven years in a grocery store. His parents had inherited the estate in England known as Farrier's Arms, which afterward became the property of our subject. He also received an interest in twelve tenement houses in Sheffield, opposite Sir John Brown's immense works. This Sir John was knighted by the Queen of England on account of his ingenuity in inventing different devices used in his works. While serving his apprenticeship in the grocery store, Mr. Green also studied nights, and the boys there associated themselves together in a kind of night school, occupying the large building known as the Mechanics Institute.

The more enlightened ones were selected as professors or teachers, and our subject was placed at the head of a class, teaching shorthand, etc. He could then take down 125 words a minute. At that time he also studied French and Latin, and is now as proficient a scholar as one-half of the college-bred men. After serving his apprenticeship Mr. Green worked on a salary one year, traveling, bookkeeping, etc., for the house, receiving about \$300 a year. In September, 1868, he came to the United States. He first worked three months in Dayton, Green county, Wisconsin, then worked by the month seven years for R. Green, of Middleton, Dane county. He then bought a one-fourth interest of Mr. Green, and in 1886 he purchased the entire business, where he has ever since remained. He handles grain, wool and farm machinery, and notwithstanding the encroachments of railroads on his territory, and consequently more competitive points, he still ships more wool and grain than any other shipper on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He is assisted in his business by Solomon Freeman, a colored man of rare intelligence, who was given his freedom more than half a century ago by Abraham Bush, formerly of Middleton, now deceased.

In his political views Mr. Green affiliates with the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant. He has served as a member of the School Board.

In 1868, in England, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Annie Morton, who was born in that country January 10, 1848, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Skinner) Morton. The father a silversmith by trade, has followed that occupation through his entire life, acquiring a business of his own about seventeen years ago, which he

has conducted very successfully at Sheffield, England. His parents, John and Mary Morton, were born in Birmingham, England, and died in Sheffield, that country, the father at the age of seventy-two years and the mother at eighty-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, three now living. The mother of Mrs. Green died in England, in 1884, aged sixty-one years. She was a daughter of Matthew and Alice (Wells) Skinner, natives of Sheffield, where they both died, aged between seventy and eighty years. The Mortons are descended from a noted family in England. Mr. and Mrs. Green have seven children, as follows: Emily S., born March 10, 1869; Mary E., November 29, 1870; Bertha M., March 17, 1873; Morton K., December 6, 1876; Willard S., October 20, 1878; John R., September 14, 1882; and Ethel B., October 12, 1885. Mr. Green reflects his learning and ambition in his family, as not only his wife is a highly refined and accomplished lady, but his children are exceptionally brilliant. One daughter, Bertha, received a first-class certificate for teaching school at the age of sixteen years, graduated at the high school of Middleton, and also took first prize in the Freshman contest at the Wisconsin University at Madison; and Emily has considerable musical talent, with a large local reputation as a singer. Mrs. Green is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



**HON. JOHN S. FRARY**, a prominent resident of Oregon, Wisconsin, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, October 26, 1821, his father, Elisha, having been born in Connecticut, and his grandfather, also

Elisha, was of the same State. The grandfather was a miller by trade and followed this occupation in New Hampshire and Vermont. He resided in Haverhill some years, but spent his last years with a daughter at Norwich, Vermont.

The father of our subject went to New Hampshire when a young man, and he and John Page, who later became Governor of the State, went into the woods together, and went into the manufacture of shingles, which they rived by hand and carried them on their backs from their camp to the nearest road. Later our subject engaged in milling, and operated mills in New Hampshire and Vermont, spending his last years in that State. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Mary Stearns. She was born in Vermont, and died in Orange county, in that State. The parents of our subject reared eleven children, as follows: Nathaniel E., Mary A., Lucy, Harriet, Susan, John, Jedediah, Sarah, Elisha S., Eliza and Albert. The latter went South before the war, and was at Charleston when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, was forced into the rebel army and was killed. Elisha served in the Union army.

Our subject commenced when young to earn his own living, and at ten years of age commenced work in a woolen mill, where at first he earned one dollar a week, working himself up rapidly until he was, at the age of sixteen, foreman of the mill in Waterville, Vermont, where thirty men were employed. When he was seventeen he went to Boston, and was employed clerking until 1843, when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin. He first made a visit to his Vermont home, and then removed by stage to Whitehall, New York, then went on by way of Champlain and Erie canals to Buffalo, by lake to Mil-

waukee, and thence to Oregon, which he reached after a journey of eighteen days in a lumber wagon.

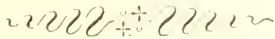
At that time Madison was a hamlet, and the surrounding country was but sparsely settled, and the most of the land was owned by the Government. There was but one building in the place where the flourishing town of Oregon now stands. He made claim on a tract of land on sections 24 and 25, in what is now the town of Oregon, and cut down four trees to make a good foundation for the log house he proceeded to erect. This he did to secure the claim, and that winter he employed himself in cutting down trees and in splitting rails with which to fence his land, and in the spring of 1844, he returned for his wife, and they went together to the little western home and began housekeeping. He cleared about twenty acres and lived there two years, when he sold and bought 160 acres on section 24 of the same town, erected another log cabin, and began the improvement of the second farm, going through with all the same experiences as at first. He had to haul his grain to market at Milwaukee. At this place he lived eight years, and then had a good opportunity to sell and bought another 160 acres on section 3 of the same township, and resided there until 1885, when he sold that and came to Oregon, where he has since lived a retired life.

Our subject married, in 1843, Miss Rhoda B. Martin, a daughter of S. Martin. They have four living children: Alice, Luella C., Orelia B. and Louis A. Alice died at the age of twenty years; Luella married W. H. Bruce, and has three children named Alice, Nellie and John, and this Alice married Charles Hersey, and has a child named Bruce, the only great-grandchild in the family. Orelia married DeWitt C. Saulsbury, and has



three children, Grace, Winnie and Philip S. Louis graduated from the Oregon High School and then from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and now practices medicine in Oregon. He married Dora Kingsley.

Our subject has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and has filled many of the positions of trust. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served his constituents faithfully. He was an Odd Fellow, and a member of Oregon Lodge, A. F. & A. M.



**G**EORGE P. DELAPLAINE, a native of Philadelphia, son of Joseph and Jane Ann Delaplaine, came to Milwaukee in December, 1835, accompanying Captain Garret Vliet, a United States Engineer, who, during the year 1836, subdivided into sections Government lands situated in the land district of Milwaukee.

Mr. Delaplaine settled in Milwaukee and during the year 1837 had charge of the mercantile business of Mr. Solomon Juneau, an early pioneer of that locality, agent of the American Fur Company. He moved to Madison in June, 1838, and became secretary to the United States Commissioners of Public Buildings, who were then constructing the Territorial capitol. Subsequently he was appointed by Governor Henry Dodge, Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory of Wisconsin, following which he served as private secretary for Governor Dodge, and then in 1848, upon the admission of Wisconsin as a State, acted in the same capacity for Governors Nelson, Dewey and William A. Barstow.

In 1861 he was appointed on the military staff of Governor Alexander Randall, and since then has resided in Madison.

His father, who was an author and published in 1815 "Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters," died in Philadelphia, in 1824. The subject of this sketch was married in 1841, to Miss Emeline T. Smith, by whom he had four daughters.



**W**ILBER W. WARNER, one of the successful and prominent representative business men of Madison, Wisconsin, where he has the leading and most extensive music house in the city, was born in Lockport, Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1850. His parents were William C. and Susan (Partridge) Warner, the father a native of New York State and the mother of England; she, however, coming to the United States when sixteen years of age. The Warner family is an old one, both in this country and England, the genealogy being easily traced back to 1600, at which time the family was found living at Gloucester, England. In about 1625 Arnold S. Warner came with his family to the American colonies, settling in Massachusetts with the Puritans. The family went from Massachusetts to Connecticut in about 1696, and the old homestead of the Warners at Chester, Connecticut, is still extant. For the past eight generations they have lived in the old homestead; and in Saybrook township, that State, are buried the great-grandfather and other members of the family. In 1780 the grandfather removed to the State of New York, locating in Cambridge. Prior to the war of 1812 he was an innkeeper at Rome. He served with the American army throughout that struggle as a farrier, rendering more service individually in that capacity than he

could probably have done as a soldier in the ranks. He was a man of powerful build and of herculean strength, and lived beyond the allotted "three-score years and ten." The maternal side of our subject's family was also well known, they came from Le Grave, Bedfordshire, England, in 1785, and first located in Cortland, New York, where members of the family reside at the present time. They were educated and cultured people, several of whom were members of the clergy. William C. Warner was born at Rome, New York, in 1813. He received only a common school education. The marriage of he and his wife took place at North East, Pennsylvania. To their union nine children were born, five of whom are living, the surviving ones being: Edwin, a contractor of Madison, Wisconsin; Frank, a merchant of Sumner, Washington; Anna, wife of E. Dane, an extensive cranberry grower, of Mather, Wisconsin; and Ella, wife of C. A. Ryan, formerly of Baraboo, Wisconsin, but now a ranchman of considerable prominence of Slaughter, Washington.

The father came to Wisconsin in 1852, and located at Baraboo, where he died July 24, 1882. He was a prominent business man and at one time was a miner in Colorado. He also served a term as Postmaster at Baraboo, Wisconsin, during President Buchanan's administration. Our subject was three years of age when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. After attending the schools of Baraboo he entered the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin, where he remained three years, leaving as a member of the sophomore class of '77. When he was twelve years old his father removed to Gilpin county, Colorado, where he engaged in mining. Although but a boy young Wilber possessed a remarkable faculty for locat-

ing valuable mines and was the discoverer of some of the most valuable mines ever located in those localities. As an evidence of his ability and value in this direction his father declined an offer of \$50 per week for his services in locating lodes.

While at Central City our subject discovered the famous "Wilber" mine (named for him), which in six months from the time of its discovery sold for \$20,000. At the time of the location of this mine, Dr. Updegraff, of Baraboo, purchased a half interest in it for \$25. Two years were spent by our subject in Colorado. Before he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Warner made three trips across the country by team to Colorado. He also located the celebrated "Idaho," from which mine was taken the finest specimen of silver ore exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. Upon leaving the university our subject began his business career as a salesman in the music store of H. N. Clark, in Madison, which business was established by the W. W. Kimball Company. His rise in business was rapid and after one year as salesman he was given charge of the establishment. During the first ten years of his career he indorsed paper to the amount of \$60,000, all of which he paid at par with interest. Beginning with a capital of \$300 in cash, he has, by industry and enterprise, and the exercise of his naturally fine business talents, built up a trade of considerable magnitude, easily establishing himself at the head of his line in Madison and Dane county, and by the practice of only honest and legitimate methods and principles, has at the same time made for himself a splendid reputation financially and socially. In all his life he has never failed in discharging an obligation, meeting all when due, and his trade have come to rely implicitly upon his





*Ben. H. Jones.*

word the same as his bond. He continues to deal with the W. W. Kimball Company, mainly in pianos and organs, and aside from his large retail business has an extensive jobbing trade. He is a thorough and practical business man in all that term implies, and gives all his attention to his trade. He takes little or no interest in politics, never permitting his name to be used in connection with any public office. He is possessed of extraordinary talent and fitness for his line of business, and with his splendid executive ability, could handle with ease a much larger house than that warranted by Madison. But he has not allowed business to absorb all of his time, to the exclusion of the pleasures of life. Being of a genial and pleasant temperament he has quite a circle of friends and acquaintances. He is quite a linguist and speaks fluently both the French and German languages. He has a taste for art and paintings.

Mr. Warner was married on May 13, 1875, to Miss Medora A. Finster, of Pulaski, New York, who is the daughter of Sherman W. Finster. Mrs. Warner, who is a charming and accomplished lady, was educated at the Pulaski Academy. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Paul S., born August 21, 1876. He is attending the Madison High School.



**B**URR W. JONES, a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, was born at Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846, a son of William and Sarah M. (Prentice) Jones, natives respectively of western Pennsylvania and western New York. The father died in 1855, and the mother afterward married Levi Leonard, a pioneer of Rock county.

They now reside at Evansville, in that county. Our subject had one sister, who married J. A. Pettigrew, but is now deceased.

Burr W. Jones spent his early life on a farm, and afterward attended the Evansville Seminary. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, at which he graduated in 1870, and the following year finished the law course of that university. Mr. Jones also taught school several winters to assist in defraying his expenses at school. After leaving the university he entered the office of Colonel Vilas; in the winter of 1871-'72 began the practice of his profession at Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and a short time afterward formed a partnership with Alden S. Sanborn, of Madison, who was later elected County Judge. This partnership lasted a number of years, after which our subject practiced alone until 1874. Since that year he has been associated with General A. C. Parkinson and F. J. Lamb, although he now has no partner.

In 1872 Mr. Jones was elected District Attorney of Dane county, on the Democratic ticket, which position he held four years; in 1882 he was elected a member of Congress for two years, from the old Third Congressional District, which was hopelessly Republican. In 1884 he was renominated, but was defeated, his party being in the minority; but he ran largely ahead of his ticket. Although in Congress but a single term, the record shows that he took an active part in the debates and public business, and part of the time he was the acting chairman of the important Committee on War Claims. But his Congressional career was cut short by the restoration of peace in the Republican ranks, and the election of Hon. R. M. La Follette in 1884. For the past two years Mr. Jones has served as City Attorney of Madison, and

for the past seven years has been one of the faculty of the law department in the Wisconsin University, and is lecturer on Domestic Relations and the Law of Evidence and Corporations.

Mr. Jones was married in December, 1873, to Olive L. Hoyt, a daughter of L. W. Hoyt, late of Madison, and to this union has been born one child, Marian B. Except during the time Mr. Jones was in Congress, he has always devoted himself exclusively to his chosen profession, and has won the reputation of being one of the leading lawyers of his State. In every political campaign he has been in great demand as a public speaker, and has often delivered public addresses on other occasions.

Our subject was the chairman of the last Democratic State Convention, and his name has often been mentioned in connection with other public honors, which he has declined to accept. Although Mr. Jones has been drawn into considerable prominence in political affairs, he has never sought or asked a nomination for any public office, and his tastes are those of the lawyer and student. He has always been devoted to the interests of his city and community, and hardly any measure of improvement during the last twenty years can be mentioned with which he has not been identified. The Madison Times says: "His successes as a lawyer have already won for him a wide reputation, which extends beyond the borders of Wisconsin, and although pitted against the ablest counsel that money could employ, he has been eminently successful in his causes, many of which involved large amounts of money. He is universally liked by all the students because of his learning, clarity of exposition, and courteous, gentlemanly demeanor."

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JONES, SERENO W. GRAVES.—A well-known historian has said that the most obscure resident of a community, if he has reached mature life, has had experiences which, if truthfully told, would both interest and instruct his fellow-creatures. No doubt this is true, and how much more is it true of one of the most prominent residents of a community who for many years has taken a prominent position and has faithfully performed the many public duties intrusted to his care. In calling attention to the subject of this sketch we find that his life has been full of change and that he occupies a prominent position in his county, possessing the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the respect of all with whom he has come into contact.

Sereno W. Graves was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, October 11, 1810, a son of David J. Graves, who was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, and his grandfather Captain Peter Graves was, as far as known, born in the same place and commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. Captain Peter spent his last years in Leominster, and his wife, was married a second time to Colonel John Boynton, and spent her last days at Weathersfield, Vermont.

The father of our subject was three years old when his father died and his mother married again two years later and removed to Vermont and located at Weathersfield and here our subject's father was reared. After marriage he removed to Berkshire and bought timber land and built the log house in which our subject was born. Mr. Graves resided at this place until 1832, when he lost his farm and returned to Weathersfield and lived there until 1847, at which time he removed to Wisconsin and spent his last days in the town of Rutland. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife,

the mother of our subject, being Polly Leland, who was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, a daughter of Joshua and Thankful Leland, of Chester, Vermont, but she died on July 4, 1817. The maiden name of the second wife of our subject's father was Sally Colboth, of Vermont and she died in Rutland. Four children were born of the first marriage and five by the second.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town. There were no railroads in that section of country nor any of what we at this time regard as the necessary adjuncts of civilization. The people were mostly poor and lived upon the products of the land, but the meagerness of their lives made them all the more interested in the lives of others and neighborly kindness and interest were the rule among all. What noble men and women have come from the secluded portions of the New England States, and what wonderful marks they have left behind them!

Thrifty habits were inculcated in both sexes and the industrious mother of our subject labored without ceasing, spinning and weaving, and all of her family were arrayed in garments, not only made by her own skillful hands, but the cloth was also produced in the same manner. Money was scarce and debts were paid in cattle and stock. The pioneer schools were taught in log cabins, with only the merest excuses for teachers and with no opportunities at all for anything beyond the most primitive methods.

When eighteen years of age our subject went to Chester to live with his grandfather Leland, where he remained until the death of this kind man two years later, at which time he returned to Weathersfield and lived with his aunt, attending the farm and going to school. This last occupation was very congenial, as he had a very intelligent under-

standing and was most anxious to learn. Four years passed by in this way and then our subject started out in life as a teacher, following this profession in the winters and farming during the summers until 1841, when he bought a farm in Weathersfield and lived upon it until 1843, when he sold it and June 10, 1844, accompanied by his wife he started for the far-away Territory of Wisconsin, feeling sure that the great West held possibilities which a resident in the East could never reach. The trip was commenced by team to Troy, New York, where the travelers took the Erie canal for their ride across the State and upon landing in Buffalo took a steamer to Milwaukee, landing there June 26. He left his wife in Milwaukee with his cousin, D. A. J. Upham, and started to seek a location for a permanent home, accompanied by Jonathan Lawrence and his son Frank, and finally drifted to Dane county. At that time the country was but sparsely settled and but three families lived in the town of Rutland. All the land was Government land, and our subject selected a tract that is now included in his present farm.

Our subject walked to Milwaukee, from there to Waukesha and there worked through harvest. September 1 he hired a horse and buggy and drove to his frontier home, and his wife was pleased with the land. Here he concluded then to settle and his wife returned to Milwaukee and entered the land, consisting of 280 acres: then Mr. Graves bought a pair of oxen and a cow, commencing to cut and hew logs for the new house. Before long a comfortable log cabin was erected and that same fall housekeeping was begun on the place. This log house has been replaced by others since, but Mr. Graves has resided

on the old farm since, although he rents the land.

In 1841 our subject was married to Miss Malinda Blakesley, born in Weathersfield, where she died in December of the same year. In 1843 he married Melvina Dennison a native of Ludlow, Vermont, but she died in Rutland December 28, 1845. In 1846 he married Mary (Read) Dudley, a native of Plainfield, New Hampshire, a daughter of Silas Read and widow of Charles Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have three living children: Ellen, who married La Salle C. Brewer of Evansville; Marinda, who married C. A. Cole of Evansville; and Leland, the efficient manager of the farm.

In public life our subject has become well known in the State in which he has lived. In 1836 he joined Captain Aldrich's company of State Militia and was made Second Lieutenant, but in 1837 the company was disbanded, but that same year a petition was made to the Legislature that another company might be organized. The petition was granted and when the company was organized our subject was made Captain and later was made Major and was still later promoted to be Colonel, holding that position until his departure for the West.

Soon after locating here Mr. Graves became interested in public affairs, his intelligence and active mind requiring him to be more than a mere tiller of the soil. Formerly he was a Whig in politics and may be said to have been one of the founders of the Republican party. Since those early days in the Territory he has been called upon to fill various offices of trust. For sixteen years he was County Surveyor, and Deputy. Seven times has he been elected on the Town and County Board of Supervisors. In 1848 he was elected Justice of the Peace and with the

exception of one year has served as such since. Also his time has been required as Road Commissioner and as Town Clerk. In 1861 he was honored further by being elected to the State Legislature, and in all of these positions he has borne his part as a man of honesty and strict integrity.

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HON. GEORGE W. STONER, one of the oldest residents of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of the present brief notice. A residence of so many years in a locality, which has changed as much as has this portion of Dane county, must have had many interesting experiences and, if space could be awarded in a work of this kind, no doubt the personal adventures of our honorable subject would fill the book from cover to cover. When he located here, the great city, which is now known the world over, was but a settlement of two log houses.

Our subject was born at Euclid, near Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1830, and is the eldest son and fifth in order of birth of seven children, four girls and three boys, born to John and Magdalena Stoner, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. John Stoner grew up in Maryland and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which he followed for a time in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the war of 1812 and served to its close, after which he was married, and with his young wife removed to Ohio. They continued to reside there until all their children but one were born, when the limited products derived from a few acres of heavily timbered land became insufficient for the support of a large and growing family, and they sought the broad and fertile prairies of the, then, far West, and in 1837, started overland to the Territory of

Wisconsin. The last child born to them was the first white male child born in this city, and was named Madison Stoner, in honor of the place. He is now living in Denver, Colorado, being connected with the health department of that city. John and Magdalena Stoner, the parents of our subject, started here in the most primitive style and were obliged to undergo many hardships, endure privations and self-denials, which should make their memory honored by those who have come later and now enjoy the benefits of civilization, which could only have been secured by the efforts of the pioneers. Their lives ended here and they passed away respected by all who knew them. John Stoner was one of the first cabinet-makers in Madison, and was prominent in the management of affairs pertaining to the growth and development of this new city and county. He was the first Treasurer of Dane county, and is yet remembered as a man of unsullied character, thoroughly honest in all his dealings with mankind, and strictly temperate in all his habits, having never indulged in the use of tobacco or strong drink of any kind. In politics he was a firm Jackson Democrat.

The family removal took place from Euclid, now Lake county, Ohio, when our subject was seven years of age, the trip being made overland and consuming just four weeks. They arrived in the new location September 6, 1837, at four o'clock in the afternoon, this being the first wagon that had ever come through from Janesville, Wisconsin. They had to drive through the oak openings and open prairies without a road or trail of any kind, guided only by the aid of blazed trees made by a party of surveyors who had run a line through but a short time before. Arrived in Madison, they were fortunate in securing a rudely constructed log cabin, with an oak

shake roof, without a floor, door, or window, or even a fireplace, for which they paid the sum of \$200 in cash. This cabin was built before the town was laid out, and after a survey had been made, proved to be in the center of North Hamilton street, near Fourth Lake, where it remained for many years, until ordered removed by the street superintendent. This was antedated by but few in this locality, and was one of the first houses from which grew the city of Madison.

Our subject was one of the first pupils at the State University, having attended school in the red brick in 1849, where the high school building is now located. In this connection may be appropriately mentioned a narrow escape from drowning, which he sustained. On the afternoon of September 1, 1852, while out alone on one of our beautiful lakes in a fine new sail-boat, and when near the center of the lake, a severe wind storm suddenly sprang up, capsizing his boat, which being heavily ballasted with stone, rapidly sank to the bottom, leaving Mr. Stoner to the mercy of the swells and blinding storm, with nothing to cling to but an empty gallon jug, tightly corked. To this he clung with death-like tenacity for over three hours, and was driven by the furious wind and rain for a distance of three miles, when a dark object at last loomed in sight, which proved to be the shore. The boat has never been recovered and still reposes at the bottom of the lake. Mr. Stoner owes his rescue from a watery grave to his perfect coolness in the face of danger, self-possession and the agency of the jug.

After completing his education he went, in 1855, to Prairie du Chien, where he engaged in the land agency and insurance business for five years. He then joined the "innumerable throng" in pursuit of gold, crossing the plains to Pike's Peak in 1860, and visited, what is

now the city of Denver, Colorado, before there was a house in the place. Remaining there through one season, he returned home, where he continued to reside for many years, filling various clerical positions in the different State departments about the capitol. In 1869 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit for Dane county, the duties of which office he discharged with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the members of the bar. He has been Enrolling Clerk of one branch or the other of the Wisconsin Legislature for more than twenty years, having first been appointed in 1859, under L. H. D. Crane, Chief Clerk of the Assembly. He has filled every clerical position in that body except that of Chief Clerk. He was also Enrolling Clerk of the lower house of the Colorado Legislature for three successive winters, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of that important office.

Twelve years of the adventurous life of our subject was spent in Colorado, roughing it amid the mountain wilds and snow-clad peaks of the old Rockies, engaged in mining and mining enterprises, with varied success. Leaving a temperature of sixty degrees below zero, with the snow from three to four feet deep, in the Gunnison country in the winter of 1888, in three and a half days' travel he was enjoying the Italian skies of Southern California, where flowers were in full bloom, grass several inches high, and lawns as fresh and green as in midsummer in the Northern States. This sudden transition was truly wonderful and can better be imagined than described. Here he was engaged for four years in the lumber business and the cultivation of fruit. He obtained 160 acres of choice Government land in Fresno county, one of the richest and most productive portions of the State. This he designs devoting exclusively

to fruit. His experiences on the frontier of the far West are of the deepest interest, as he has had some remarkable escapes and has traveled over a large scope of territory. He is a prolific writer for various periodicals, and his clear, terse style makes his letters from the far West very interesting.

In the fall of 1857 our subject was married to Miss Abbie Noonan, a native of Montgomery county, New York, and a sister of J. A. Noonan, formerly Postmaster of Milwaukee, who was one of the most prominent politicians in the State, now deceased. Mrs. Stoner is a lady well-known in Madison and among her neighbors near No. 146 East Gorham street, where she now resides. Her home is regarded with the greatest affection on account of her neighborly kindness and sympathy.

Mr. Stoner still retains a warm love for his old Wisconsin home, around which cluster so many cherished memories of early pioneer days. He is one of five of the oldest inhabitants left in Dane county, and is highly esteemed by all his old friends and associates.



DANIEL HUMPHREY, of Mazo Manie, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Prescott, Ontario, Canada, January 7, 1820, a son of James and Mary (McDongal) Humphrey. The mother was born in Glen-gary, Ontario, of Scotch parentage, and the father was a native of Johnstown, New York. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to years of maturity.

Daniel Humphrey, the subject of this sketch, received a good education and was reared on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen years he began lumbering in Canada, rafting his products to Quebec, which he continued about three years, and for the

following three years was engaged in towing lumber from Montreal to Quebec. He was next employed in constructing the road from Ogdensburg to Boston, next received the contract for grading and ballasting the Prairie du Chien division, in 1858 assisted in grading and relaying a railroad track from Havana to Matanzas on the Island of Cuba, and remained there until the news arrived of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Mr. Humphrey then embarked for his native land, on the Quaker City. He came immediately to his farm of 260 acres in Wisconsin, which he had purchased while grading the railroad in this State, and engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1861 to 1888. In the latter year he sold his farm and erected his residence on a part of the old homestead, where he has since lived in retirement. At one time Mr. Humphrey erected a cheese factory on his place, and after running it a number of years sold out to a stock company. He reserved considerable stock and was elected president of the concern, which position he held about ten years. He is a lover of good stock and at one time raised large numbers of Holstein cattle and blooded horses.

Our subject was married at Janesville, Wisconsin, February 26, 1855, to Sophronia Hamilton, a native of Allegany county, New York, but who removed to Milton, Wisconsin, with her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have one child, Jennie, now the wife of W. M. Curtis, a lumber dealer of Mount Horeb, Dane county, Wisconsin. Mr. Humphrey gives but little attention to politics and has never sought public office. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mazo Manie.



EDWARD SHARP, a plasterer, living at No. 228 Mills street, Madison, Wisconsin, came to this city in 1850, and began work as a journeyman at his trade, being for some years in the employ of James Levesey, leaving him in 1853 to go into business for himself. For many years he had a number of men working for him, doing a large amount of contract work in plastering, among other jobs doing part of the plastering of the State capitol and of the insane asylum, and four of the university buildings. These were his largest public contracts, but he has done very many private ones in the city of Madison. Mr. Sharp retired from active business about five years ago. He was born in Hastings, Sussex county, England, May 26, 1813, of pure English stock, his people being numerous in Hastings, where his parents lived and died at an advanced age.

Edward Sharp, father of our subject, was, throughout his life, a sailor on fishing smacks. His father, Edward Sharp, Sr., owner of many fishing boats, lived and died in Hastings, England. The latter's father likewise lived and died there. The grandfather of our subject, Edward Sharp, Sr., was married to a Hastings lady, of good family, whose father was a prominent owner of trading vessels, plying between London and Hastings. Edward Hastings, Jr., father of our subject, was married to a girl of Rye, England, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Nash, and whose forefathers were for years in the Government service, being the managers of Government cutters that looked after smugglers, etc. She died of consumption, when about forty years of age, being nearly or quite the last of a family that was wiped out by that dread disease.

Our subject was brought up to the trade of a plasterer, serving about seven years under

a Mr. Thorn, of Hastings. When twenty-two years old, having completed his term of service, he went to London, where he worked at his trade, six years as a journeyman, three years as foreman and four on his own account, when he came to the United States, taking passage at Liverpool December 10, 1849, and landing at New Orleans February 14, 1850. From the city last named he proceeded up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade, and in the following August took his family to Dane county, Wisconsin, locating them on a farm in Sun Prairie township. He then returned to St. Louis and continued to work at his trade until the following spring, when he rejoined his family, who had lived in a neighbor's granary for some months or until a small house could be built on the new farm; but soon after his return Mr. Sharp decided to give up farming and return to his trade. Our subject has been successful ever since, having laid up a goodly sum for his last years, the reward of skilled work and of faithful attention to business.

Mr. Sharp, our subject, was married December 25, 1833, at Hastings, to Miss Ann E. Watkinson, born May 6, 1810, in Lincolnshire, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hall) Watkinson, natives of Lincolnshire, but who removed to Hastings when Ann Eliza was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Watkinson came with their daughter and their son-in-law, Mr. Sharp, to the United States in 1849, subsequently living with their children until their death, the wife and mother passing away soon after their landing at St. Louis, at the age of about sixty years; but Mr. Watkinson lived until 1881, when he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sharp, in Madison, aged ninety-four years and five months. Mr. and

Mrs. Watkinson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, of this notice, have lived together as man and wife for fifty-nine years, in love and affection, the peace and happiness of their home being a truth worthy of record as example for others. They are parents of three children, namely: William W., who died when past three years of age; Lydia, wife of Thomas Winterbottom, a plasterer, living at Rockford, Illinois; Emma W., wife of William Grime, a farmer, living in Burke township, Dane county, Wisconsin; also an adopted son, John, a plasterer, husband of Mary (Bray) Sharp, residing at the home of the subject. Edward Sharp was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1829, and his wife has been of the same connexion from early childhood.



LANSING W. HOYT, now deceased, died at his home in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, September 30, 1892. He was one of the pioneers of Madison, was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 26, 1817. His father, Philander Hoyt, was a native of Stamford, Connecticut, or of Danbury, the same State, and came of old New England stock. He grew up a farmer and later married Miss Perees Wilcox, who was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and came of Massachusetts parents. After marriage, Philander Hoyt and wife settled in Onondaga county, New York, and there engaged in farming, but in 1822, Mr. Hoyt died, being only thirty-two years of age. During life he had been prominent in local affairs and had taken great interest in the

Presbyterian Church. The Hoyt family were all members of that denomination. After his death, Mrs. Hoyt married a second time, in Onondaga county. This alliance was with Deacon Erastus Baker, and they afterward lived in the same county until their decease. Mr. Baker lived to be about seventy years of age, and his wife, about fifty-six. They were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was but five years of age when his father died and he was reared by his mother, becoming her support in later years. She had been a teacher, was a woman of rare gifts and was extraordinarily familiar with the poets of her time. After her second marriage, he set out for himself having received his education in the schools of the county and at Homer, New York. Later, when of age, he went to Bergen in Genesee county, New York, and there became a clerk in a store, later becoming a partner when the firm was known as Hubbard & Hoyt, continuing for some years. Prior to this he had been a teacher for some time in the public schools. He started out a poor boy and all that he ever possessed he made for himself. For many years he literally followed the scriptural injunction of giving one tenth of his income to charity and the church.

Our subject came west to Wisconsin in 1849, and after some months spent in Milwaukee, in the fall of 1850, he came to Madison, where he remained until his lamented decease. He became interested in different business enterprises, in which he was successful, and had built for a residence one of the most beautiful homes which adorn the bluff overlooking lake Monona, where he spent the last twenty-one years of his life. He was one of the first members of the Congregational Church of Madison, and for more

than forty years was a Deacon in that denomination. He had held the office of Treasurer of Dane county, for years was a Republican and later an advocate of temperance principles. Always self-sacrificing, he thought often of those who lacked the needful things of life, and his sympathy was ever ready, accompanied with his purse to alleviate their wants.

Our subject was one of the hardworking men of the world and his means came to him by a steady application to business and a sterling honesty in all of his dealings. The first marriage of Mr. Hoyt was in Bergen, New York, to Miss Louisa G. Pierson, who was born and reared in that State, a daughter of Rev. Josias Pierson who was, for more than sixty years a pastor of a Presbyterian Church in the State of New York and who died in Bergen when full of years. Mrs. Louisa Hoyt died in Bergen in the prime of life, after the birth of two daughters, who had passed away before her death. Mr. Hoyt was married a second time in La Fayette, Onondaga county, New York, to Miss Mellie Williams. She was born and reared there and was educated. She was the intelligent and amiable daughter of Dr. Channey and Betsey (Cole) Williams, natives of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams were married in La Fayette, New York, and settled there, where the Doctor practiced his profession for about fifty years, dying when sixty-seven years old to a day. His wife survived him a little more than a year, dying at the age of sixty-three years.

Mr. Hoyt was associated in business with the well-known firm of Fuller & Williams, and for some years was a partner of John A. Johnson. He was one of those modest, un-

assuming men whose deeds of kindness and self-sacrifice in every relation of life are well remembered by those who knew him. Mrs. Hoyt is the only surviving member of the four children born to her parents. Her oldest brother, Chauncey L., was for many years a partner in the firm of Fuller & Williams, of this city; Olive C., died at the age of twenty-four years; and Henry C., died at the age of sixty-three.

Mrs. Hoyt has three children: Olive, who is the wife of Hon. B. W. Jones (see biography); Frank W., married to Miss Mary C. Clark, a daughter of J. T. Clark, of Portage, Wisconsin; and Howard H., a resident of Milwaukee, who married Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of Rev. James Y. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.



ROBERT STEELE, the subject of sketch, was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, November 18, 1832, is the son of James and Jane Steele, and the grandson of Robert and Nancy Steele, both natives of Armagh county, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1801, on the ship *Stafford*. This vessel was more than nine weeks making her passage from the coast of Ireland to Philadelphia, and more than 100 of her passengers died of yellow fever. Mr. Steele was stricken down with the disease soon after landing, and while unconscious was robbed of all his money. Robert Steele and Nancy Dunshee were married in Kortright, Delaware county, New York, in October, 1802. James Steele, their second son, was born January 4, 1805, and was married to Miss Jane Cowan, a native of Scotland, in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, March 4, 1830. They settled on a farm in the town of Rox-

bury, where they resided until they removed to Wisconsin in 1848. They bought a farm of 320 acres of Government land in the town of Dane, Dane county, where they resided until the time of their death. Mr. Steele died February 4, 1887, aged eighty-two years, and Mrs. Steele died May 16, 1889, also aged eighty-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele raised a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy, and William at the age of four years. They brought six children to Wisconsin with them, five of whom are now living: Eliza, the wife of William Rapp; Robert, the subject of this sketch; and Samuel D., the youngest of the family, who resides on the old homestead of 525 acres. All reside in the town of Dane, Wisconsin. Nancy M., was married to James Hallett in June, 1861, and died in February, 1865; she resided in Dane also; Herman N., resides in Custer county, South Dakota; and James W., resides in Seneca, Kansas.

Mr. Steele was one of the pioneers of Western, Dane county; and Robert, his eldest son, worked diligently with his father in improving the farm and making a comfortable home for the family, and at the same time improving the meager opportunities there were at that time for securing an education by going to the district school a few months in the winter seasons. In the spring of 1856 he commenced improving the farm where he now resides, on section 16, town of Dane; and on the 18th day of June of that year was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda A. Bower, a daughter of Rensselaer and Christiana Bower, natives of Orange county, New York, who was born in Little Britain, Orange county, New York, March 23, 1835, and died in Dane, Wisconsin, February 2, 1864. They had four children: John Wes-

ley, Anna Josephine, Robert Benson and William Washington.

Mr. Steele was married the second time to Miss Mary Hanley, August 7, 1866, who was born in Limerick county, Ireland, 1843. She was brought to America when an infant, by her parents, James and Catherine Hanley. By his second marriage they have three children: Daisy, James Eddy and Samuel Hanley. Six of his children are now living, Anna Josephine, the wife of W. H. Bitney, died February 5, 1884.

Mr. Steele entered the military service of United States in August, 1862, and was commissioned by Governor Salmon Second Lieutenant Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1862, was promoted First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, the bombardment of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black river, and the siege of Vicksburg. He saw at a distance of a half mile the meeting of Generals Grant and Pemberton, when the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg were agreed upon. His regiment, the Twenty-third Wisconsin, formed a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and was transferred to the Department of the Gulf soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, and he took part in about all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged up to the time of his resignation on account of sickness, on July 4, 1864. His health having improved, he assisted in recruiting Company C, Forty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of that organization by Governor James T. Lewis in September, 1864. The Forty-second Regiment was assigned to duty at Cairo, Illinois, and remained there until the close of the war. Lieutenant Steele had command of his com-

pany during his service in the Forty-second Regiment, his Captain, G. H. Humphery, being on detached service. At the close of the war, in 1865, he came home with his company and returned to the pursuits of civil life.

Mr. Steele has been elected Assessor of his town four times, Supervisor once, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors five times. As a member of the County Board he has always been placed on important committees, often acting as chairman. He was once a defeated candidate for County Treasurer, and again defeated for member of the Assembly, but always received the full strength of his party vote. In Politics, Mr. Steele is a Republican, and is thoroughly posted on all political questions of the day, and is always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an active worker in the church over forty years, and most of the time a member of the official board.

Mr. Steele resides on the same farm on which he settled in 1856. His farm now contains 320 acres, well improved. He has a fine residence, erected in 1891 by his son, William W. He carries on general farming, having his farm well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs of improved breeds. Mr. Steele loves a country life, and thinks the occupation of a farmer the most independent, and will bring as much happiness to the home as any other calling in life.

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**E**LISHA W. KEYES was born January 23, 1828, in Northfield, Washington county, Vermont. He was the third son of Captain Joseph Keyes, one of the

earliest pioneers of Wisconsin Territory, who came to the Territory in 1836 and made a settlement; in the spring of 1837 moving his family here. On May 2, 1837, the family left Northfield to meet the husband and father somewhere on the route to the Territory, proceeding by wagon to Burlington, thence by steamboat to Whitehall, and there taking the canal as far as Utica, from which place they proceeded by stage to Binghamton, New York, meeting Captain Keyes at that place, and where the family remained a short time. From there they removed to Buffalo by wagon, whence the trip was made across lake Erie, to Detroit; and from Detroit overland to Milwaukee, passing around the head of lake Michigan, through Chicago, and arriving at Milwaukee on June 17, 1837, where the family took up quarters in a frame house on the corner of Broadway and Oneida streets, which had been constructed previously by Captain Keyes. During the summer, the subject of this sketch attended school in the old courthouse, a select school kept by Eli Bates, who became quite prominent in business circles before his death.

In the latter part of September following, the family removed to the township of Lake Mills in Jefferson county, where Captain Keyes had made a claim the year previous. At the time of their arrival there was but one other family in the township. A log house was soon constructed, which sheltered the family for a number of years. Captain Keyes built the first schoolhouse in the township, at his own expense, and hired a teacher, who was Miss Rosey Catlin, afterward the wife of La Fayette Kellogg, of Madison. This school was first opened in 1840, which E. W. K. attended. In 1841, a school was opened in Aztalan, two miles and half distant, taught by Mrs. J. F. Ostrander, which

was attended by Mr. Keyes. The next winter the school system of the Territory was organized, and school was held in the new village of Lake Mills, which Mr. Keyes attended. The education which Mr. Keyes received was mainly in the common schools, although he attended several terms later at Beloit Seminary. Previous to 1843 Captain Keyes had constructed a sawmill and gristmill at Lake Mills, but in this year he made sale of the same, reserving land for a large farm adjoining the village plat, now known as the Phillips' farm, to which the family removed, and where, until the year 1849, the subject of this sketch was engaged in breaking up the land and in fencing the same, and in general farm duties. It was his ambition to devote his life-work to the business of farming, but at this time there were no railroads in the country, and there was a very poor market for every product of the farm. Mr. Keyes, as a boy, having frequently drawn wheat to Milwaukee, and sold it for fifty cents a bushel; butter and cheese, which were products of the farm to quite an extent, were not worth over six or seven cents a pound, and pork and beef in about the same proportion, farming was decidedly unprofitable, and Captain Keyes, who, for a few years, had left the farm fully in the charge of his son, E. W. Keyes, and had built a sawmill and gristmill, and started the new village of Cambridge in Dane county, became discouraged at the prospect, and the Cambridge venture having proved a failure, he was obliged to sell out his farm in Lake Mills, and did so in the year 1849, removing thence to Menasha, Wisconsin. It was with great reluctance that Mr. Keyes and his mother, who had had charge of the farm almost from its commencement, consented to its sale, and were induced to do so only on account of the poor



prospects of profit on the farm. This was the turning point in Mr. Keyes' life. Up to this time he thought farming would be his life-work.

In the spring and summer of 1850 he again attended Beloit Seminary, where he had previously been in the winter of 1847-'48, and in December of that year, he came to Madison, and on the 6th day of that month, he was entered as a student at law in the office of Collins & Smith, the firm being composed of A. L. Collins, afterward judge of the circuit, and George B. Smith, subsequently attorney general of the State. Before this, he had devoted some little time to reading law, and on October 17, 1851, he was admitted to the bar of Dane county. He at once entered upon the practice in a small way. In the spring of 1852, he was appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department by Postmaster-General, N. K. Hall, under Fillmore's Administration, a position which he filled for several months. His duty was to collect money from postmasters by drafts drawn in his favor by the Postmaster-General, and to deposit the money so collected in the sub treasury at St. Louis. These collections were made principally in Illinois and Wisconsin; the travel was almost wholly by stage, although the trips to St. Louis were made mostly by steamboat. After this employment was finished, and the business closed up, Mr. Keyes opened an office, and more especially devoted himself to his profession. In 1853 he was offered a partnership in the firm with which he had studied law, and the firm became known as Collins, Smith & Keyes, and continued until its dissolution, by the election of the senior partner, Mr. Collins, to the bench of the Circuit Court, which position he entered upon January 1, 1855, leaving the firm from that time on, as Smith

& Keyes. From that period until 1862, when the firm of Smith & Keyes was dissolved by mutual consent, the firm did a very large business, by far the largest in Dane county, or in the interior of the State.

During the years 1859-'60 he was District Attorney of Dane county, having been elected to that office in the election of the fall of 1858. Up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, in which Mr. Keyes participated, he had always been a Whig in politics. In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Postmaster at Madison, and was reappointed by Presidents Johnson, Grant and Hayes, having served continuously in that office over twenty-one years. In 1865 he was elected the first Republican Mayor of Madison, and was re-elected without opposition, in 1866. In 1877 he was appointed a Regent of the university, which position he held for twelve years. He was elected to, and served in the Assembly of the State in 1882, and was again re-elected Mayor of Madison in 1886.

Mr. Keyes had been active in politics, strongly supporting the war and the suppression of the Rebellion, had been a member of the Republican State Central Committee several years, when in 1868, he was appointed by the convention, chairman of the committee, serving as such chairman ten years. In 1872 Mr. Keyes was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia, and was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He was afterward delegate to the Republican Convention, which met in Cincinnati, 1876, and was again chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He was also a delegate to the Republican Convention, which met in Chicago in 1884, and at that time was also chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. At these last two conventions,

he was a strong supporter of the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the presidency.

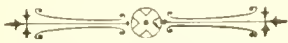
In 1879 there was a memorable senatorial contest in Wisconsin. The candidates were T. O. Howe, the incumbent, Matt. H. Carpenter, who had been defeated for the place in 1875 by Angus Cameron, and Mr. Keyes. Mr. Keyes was very strongly supported by the members and the Republicans of the State. For over 100 ballots of this triangular contest he was in the lead, receiving as high as thirty-three votes in caucus. Finally he withdrew from the contest, and his friend, Matt. H. Carpenter, was nominated by acclamation, and duly elected by the Legislature.

In 1881 he was again a candidate, and his opponent was the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. It was thought when the campaign first opened that Mr. Keyes would be elected without much serious opposition; the party organization was strong for him, and he was supported by a large majority of the Republican press of the State, but the corporate powers within the State, backed by a lavish expenditure of money, encompassed his defeat; in this last contest he received thirty-three legislative votes. In 1871 Mr. Keyes was appointed Attorney by the Secretary of War to represent the United States in the arbitration between the Government and the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company. The arbitration consisted of Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Vermont; ex-Governor William Larrabee, of Iowa; and ex-United States Senator, James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; the latter having been selected by the canal company, Mr. Larrabee by the Government, and Mr. Doolittle having been selected by the other two arbitrators. This was a very important matter to the Government and to the people of the State. It consumed a good part of the summer of 1871, the Board of

Arbitration going over the whole route from Green Bay up the Fox to the Wisconsin, and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, afterward holding session in the Federal courthouse in Madison, where testimony was taken in the case, and the award of the arbitrators finally made. The claim was made by the attorneys for the canal company, that the water route and its improvements were worth all they cost, and that for the work, the Government should pay that much, amounting to about \$2,000,000. Mr. Keyes made the startling claim that the improvement was not worth anything, and that therefore the award should be for the smallest sum possible, and it was made for so small an amount that for a time the company refused to accept it; Congress finally appropriating about \$145,000 and succeeding to the interests of the Canal Company in this line of water communication. The people of the State were very anxious that the Government should come into possession of the works, and they knew that a transfer would not be made unless the award was found to be a reasonable one, therefore the reason why great effort was put forth to bring the award down so low that it would not be objectionable to Congress. Great credit was given to Mr. Keyes for his management of the case from beginning to end.

After Mr. Keyes' defeat for Senator, in 1881, he retired from active politics, in the main devoting himself to the practice of law and real-estate transactions. In February, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Hoard, Municipal Judge of Dane county, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that position by the people of the county in April of that year, serving out the unexpired time of Judge A. B. Braley, which terminated January 1, 1893.

Mr. Keyes was first married in the city of New York, in May, 1854, to Miss Caroline Stevens, who died in 1865, leaving him three children, two sons, Joseph S. and Elisha W., and a daughter, Catharine. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Louise Sholes, by whom he had one son, Louis R. This union was dissolved by the courts, and in 1888 he was married to Mrs. Eliza M. Reeves, with whom he now lives.



**F**RANK E. PARKINSON, of the city of Madison, was born in the town of Fayette, La Fayette county, Wisconsin Territory, October 16, 1842, and is a son of Nathaniel Taylor and Maria Louise (Briggs) Parkinson, natives of Tennessee and New York.

N. T. Parkinson, a mere lad, with his father, settled in Wisconsin Territory in 1827, at Mineral Point; was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, fought in the battle of the Bad Axe; was the first Sheriff of Dane county, in 1839, appointed by Governor Dodge, and built the first Dane county jail. He was named "Taylor," at the request of General Zachary Taylor, who was a near neighbor of his father in Tennessee, and made him a handsome bequest in consideration of so naming the child. Our subject now has books in his law library bought with money derived from this Taylor bequest.

Mr. F. E. Parkinson was educated at the Wisconsin State University, and received the degree of Ph. B. Studied law in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, in the law office of the Hon. John K. Williams; was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin and Kansas in the year 1872; began practice in the city of Stoughton

in 1873, and in 1875 formed a copartnership with the Hon Alden S. Sanborn, of the city of Madison; was Clerk of Stoughton two years, and City Attorney of Madison one year; was twice a candidate, in 1880 and 1886, for Judge of the Dane county Municipal Court; is a Republican and a protectionist, and for twelve years has been secretary and attorney of the Northwestern Mutual Relief Association, a most successful life insurance company, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Parkinson is of the seventh generation of English ancestors settled in South Carolina; is a grandson of Colonel D. M. Parkinson, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans; was aid-de-camp to General Dodge in the Black Hawk war; was a member of the first three Territorial Legislatures, 1836-1840, first constitutional convention, and first State Legislature in 1849, and introduced the first free, or common-school bill.

Mr. Parkinson's grandfather, H. L. Briggs, was a son of a Revolutionary officer, a soldier in the war of 1812; was superintendent of western mail service, and lived during the reign of four British monarchs and twenty-two American presidents.

Mr. Parkinson was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Nellie Belden, and they have twin daughters, Maude and Eve, now eighteen years old, and members of the senior class in the Madison High School, in the ancient classical course.

Mrs. F. E. Parkinson is a daughter of Merriwether Lewis and Judith (Marshall) Belden; was born December 10, 1843, in East Whately, Franklin county, Massachusetts; came in 1849, with her parents to Illinois, and to Wisconsin in 1851, and is a descendant of Captain Samuel Marshall, a soldier of the Revolution.

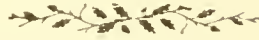
Mrs. Parkinson's ancestors came from England with the Connecticut colony in 1630, and in 1640 settled in East Whately, and took land under the royal British grant, which is still in the family, having descended from father to son through six generations. The Belden homestead, built in 1765, before the Revolution, is still a grand old mansion.

Mrs. Parkinson is ninth in descent from Thomas Ford, who was born at Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, in 1580, and came to America in the ship *Mary and John*, Captain Squebb; sailed from Plymouth in March, and landed in Boston, May 30, 1630. It is written of Thomas Ford that he was "a man of property, Deputy to the General Court, and a grand juror."

Mrs. Parkinson is also eighth in descent from Captain Roger Clap, who also came to America in the ship *Mary and John*. He was twenty-one years captain of Castle William, in Boston harbor. He has slept two centuries in the old King's Chapel burying ground, one of the oldest in America, and his name, in quaint old lettering, can still be read on the time-eaten tombstone, and also on the bronze tablet at the Tremont street gateway.

Among Mrs. Parkinson's relatives may be found Anna Belden, who imported the seed, raised the first broom corn, and made the first corn broom in America; John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat; the proprietors of the Belden and Leonard silk mills; Merriwether Lewis, the great western explorer; Dixon H. Lewis, once a United States Senator from Alabama; William Cullen Bryant, the poet; the Professors Whitney, of Yale, Harvard and Beloit; also Professor Elwell, of Amherst; and her father served in the

Florida and Indian wars under General Taylor.



ANDREW C. GARTON, a prominent resident of Rutland, Wisconsin, was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, June 25, 1833. His father, John Garton, was born in Yorkshire, England, and his grandparents were natives of England, who spent their entire lives there. Four of their children came to America: William, Mary, Martha and John. The father of our subject was reared on the farm in his native shire until his marriage, when he came to America, accompanied by his bride, and joined his brother William at Vernon, in Oneida county, New York. The latter conducted a flour mill there, and he entered his employment and learned the trade of miller, rented from him three years, then rented a flour mill for a time, later bought a mill four miles from Norwich, which he operated a few years, and then, on account of ill health, sold and bought a farm near Versalia, where he resided until 1843, when he emigrated to Wisconsin. He traded his farm for a tract of land on the line of Rock and Walworth counties, and there he built, improved the land and resided there a few years, then sold and came to Dane county, settling on the farm where our subject now resides, and where his death occurred, February 25, 1883, at the age of ninety-two years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Rachel Hostler, born in Yorkshire, died April 2, 1888. Both parents were tenderly cared for during the last days of their lives in the family of our subject. They reared six children. The married names of the daughters are: Rachel J. Spurr, Mary

A. Welch, Martha Dunbar, Elizabeth Hall and Dorothy Foster.

Our subject was the third child and only son, and was only ten years of age when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin with his parents. The removal was made by the Erie canal and lakes to Milwaukee, thence overland to Walworth county. At that time the Territory had but few inhabitants. Much of the land was owned by the Government, and was for sale at \$1.25 per acre. He resided with his parents until his marriage, and then located in Jefferson county, where he rented land for a few years, then came to Dane county, and in 1877 settled on the homestead, which he now owns and occupies. His farm has 120 acres. He has erected good frame buildings and made other improvements.

Our subject was married, January 28, 1851, to Catherine Green, born in New York, October 11, 1833. Her father, Caleb Green, was a native of New York, a son of Jehiel and Esther Green. The former moved to Medina county, Ohio, from New York, and spent his last years in La Fayette township, that county. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a chairmaker by trade, and when he removed to Medina county he was one of the pioneers of La Fayette township. At that time that section of country was a wilderness, and deer, bear and other kinds of game plentiful. He traded his team for seventeen acres of land, which he occupied for a time, then bought a larger tract, upon which he resided until 1849, then came Wisconsin, via railroad and lake to Milwaukee, and team to Waukesha county. He stopped here a short time, then removed to Henry county, Illinois. He had received a warrant of land for services in the war of 1812, and with that he secured 160 acres of land in that county. Here he built a log house, lived

for two years, then moved to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, bought a tract of heavily timbered land, cleared a farm and resided there until his death, July 29, 1855. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Garton was Catherine Clausen. She was born in New Jersey, of Holland ancestry, and died in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Garton had a family of seven children, namely: Jennie, Oscar, Elmer and Edwin are still living. Henry H. died at the age of twenty-six years; David E., died at the age of four years and three months; Charles died in infancy. Jennie married George Ingles, and lives in Marshfield, Wisconsin, has two children, Clayton and Hazel. Oscar married Ella Smith and resides eight miles from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and has seven children, namely: William, George, Burt, Charlie, Roy, David, and an infant. Elmer married Nellie Willard, and lives in Rutland, and has three children, namely: Jennie, Sylvia and Berl; Edwin resides at home.

Our subject enlisted in February, 1865, in Company H, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, and served until September 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Mr. Garton is a Republican in his politics.



**A**NDREW S. PARSONS.—The name of Parsons is very familiar in Dane county, where members of that family have resided since 1850. Our subject was born at Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, October 12, 1833, the son of Anson G. and Nancy (Thompson) Parsons. His paternal ancestors, Moses and Chloe Parsons had a family of twelve children, six sons and four daughters of whom grew to maturity (the other

two died in infancy), as follows: Daniel, known as "Major," a farmer and drover, died at Forestville, New York; Anson G., father of subject, died at Oregon, Wisconsin; Aaron, a shoemaker, died at Moravia, New York; Warren, died while Warden of the Auburn, New York, State prison; Reuben, died when a young man; John, a Baptist clergyman, died on the Mississippi river, while on his way to his home at Minneapolis; Sally (means Sarah), wife of Solomon Davis, died at Garrettsville, New York; Susan, wife of Griffin Briggs, died at Garrettsville, New York; Eunice, wife of Charles Albert Wheeler, died at Garrettsville, New York; Harriet, wife of Nathaniel Elswort, died at Garrettsville, New York.

The father of our subject, Anson G. Parsons, was born in Springfield township, Otsego county, New York, September 8, 1789, where he grew up to manhood; afterward removed to Moravia, New York, and followed the trade of carpenter. In his thirty-fourth year, January 8, 1823, he married, as stated above, Nancy Thompson, who was born July 30, 1802, in New Hampshire; afterward lived in Maine until seven years old, and then moved to Madison county, New York. She was a daughter of John and Hannah (Healy) Thompson, the father dying August 31, 1818, in his fifty-first year, the mother at the age of ninety-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had three sons and seven daughters, namely: Abigail, born January 29, 1794, wife of Aaron Parsons, died at Moravia, New York; John, born October 11, 1796, a farmer, died in Chautauqua county, New York; Betsy, born November 20, 1798, wife of John Kelly, died at Lancaster, Wisconsin; Washington, born January 26, 1800, a farmer, died in Chautauqua county, New York; Nancy, mother of our subject, died at Oregon, Wis-

consin; Seth, born July 30, 1802, twin brother of Nancy, a farmer, died at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Lydia, born October 13, 1805, thrice married.—Asa Foster, James Eddy, and Ira Knight; she was accidentally killed by the ears at her home, November 28, 1892, at Gaines, Genesee county, Michigan; Jane, born September 13, 1807, wife of Daniel Bush, died at White Water, Wisconsin; Clarissa, born January 12, 1810, widow of James Pratt, lives at Fenton, Genesee county, Michigan; Naomi, born June 1, 1813, wife of John Felt, died in young womanhood leaving two children.

After their marriage the parents of our subject resided at Moravia, where all their children were born, the father pursuing his trade of carpenter until a favorable opening made him owner of a gristmill at Ledyard, New York. After operating it for two years he had a mill at Dresserville, New York, two years and another at Milan, New York, two years, going West from the latter place in 1850, making the journey by way of the lakes to Milwaukee and thence by team to Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin. Here he purchased a small piece of land on section 12, Oregon township, upon which stood a small log cabin, now in the village of Oregon. Here he followed his trade and farmed his land until advanced age compelled him to desist. He yielded reluctantly, as he was a most industrious man and had been very healthy all his life. Finally he passed quietly away, February 15, 1881, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two years. His wife survived him but a single month, she dying March 15, 1881. She was a most zealous Christian and temperance woman and was bitterly opposed to slavery years before the abolition party came into existence. A kindhearted neighbor, she ministered to the

sick with skillful hands, and her friends were never weary of telling of her goodness and kindness. First Congregational and then Presbyterian in faith, she and her husband, who was an Elder, were consistent members of that body throughout their lives. The husband in the early part of his career was a Jackson Democrat, but later became an abolitionist, and when the Republican party was formed in 1854 promptly joined its ranks.

Our subject had four sisters and a brother, as follows: Eliza Ann, born February 8, 1824, wife of Nelson Winston, living at Evansville, Wisconsin; Jane T., born March 3, 1826, wife of Ambrose Speneer, died at Sparta, Wisconsin, May 13, 1858; Harriet, born September 23, 1827, wife of Daniel Briggs, living at Ironton, Sauk county Wisconsin; Josephine, born November 14, 1829, wife of Tristram Story, lives at Evansville, Wisconsin; Henry, born April 23, 1843, and died June 27, 1847.

The education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of New York State and Wisconsin, and then he worked with his father at the carpenters' trade until 1856, when he went into the mercantile business in Monroe county, Wisconsin, for a time and then returned to Oregon, to resume his trade. Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Dane county in 1861 he held that office until 1864, when he enlisted as a recruit in Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment made a good record in the Red river expedition, our subject participating with it, guarding the Union retreat. In the three days' engagement at Tupelo, Mississippi, the Thirty-third fought bravely; really, at this time and after in the forests of Arkansas and Missouri and its swamps, pursuing Price, seeing its hardest work on a ra-

tion of one cracker a day for each man and many of them barefooted, too. After guarding 1,000 rebel soldiers from Warrensburg, Missouri, to St. Louis, the regiment went to Nashville and participated in the battle which destroyed Hood's army. The siege and capture of the forts at Mobile added fresh laurels to the fame of this gallant regiment. Then they made a march of 150 miles to Montgomery, Alabama, traversing a pine wilderness seventy-five miles in length without seeing a house. When the Thirty-third was discharged Mr. Parsons was transferred to the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment, returning to Mobile, Alabama, and remained in the service five weeks longer.

Returning home our subject worked at his trade for some time, was again Deputy Sheriff and also Constable and later engaged in farming at Oregon, upon a very superior tract of 100 acres, which he sold in 1888. He now has a farm of 120 acres on Sauk prairie, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and fourteen acres located upon a mound in the village of Oregon, upon which he resides.

Mr. Parsons was married August 31, 1857, to Louisa W., daughter of Stodderd S. and Patty (Wait) Johnson, pioneers of 1844. She was born in Walton, New York, May 3, 1834, and her father on January 28, 1807. The latter early in life was a clothier but later became a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled on section 1, Oregon township, then a part of Madison township, where he purchased 160 acres of land, now a part of Oregon village and is very valuable. At the time Mr. Johnson reached there the country was new and sparsely settled and Milwaukee was the chief market. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married at Solon, New York, January 13, 1831, by the Rev. J. Leonard and had six children, namely: Louisa

W., born May 3, 1834, wife of subject of sketch; Gilbert C., born April 16, 1836, died January 5, 1873; Laura, born March 10, 1840, died April 1, 1841; Riley W., born September 12, 1842, married January 16, 1867, lives in Iowa; Isaac S., born February 21, 1847, died April 17, 1848. The eldest died in infancy. Mr. Johnson lived upon the land which he had improved at Oregon until his death, November 20, 1879; his wife, who was born July 5, 1806, having preceded him, she dying June 21, 1872.

Our subject and wife have seven children, as follows: Minnie M. L., born October 29, 1858, wife of Harvey G. Fox, of Brookings, South Dakota, has four children.—Bertha M., Hubert H., Merl E. and Forest W.; Hubert A., born October 12, 1860, married to Mary Barker, has one daughter, Burl, is living at White, South Dakota; Elmer S., born August 25, 1862, married to Etta Doughty, living at Milaca, Minnesota; Charles A., born December 15, 1869, married to Estella Wilcox, and has one daughter; he is Station Agent for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad at Afton, Wisconsin; Laura J., born January 27, 1874; Ira S., born March 26, 1876; and Rena B., born February 1, 1878.

The political views of Mr. Parsons are in harmony with those of the Prohibition party, but he was a life-long (radical) Republican from the organization of the party until 1884. He is a staunch temperance worker and abstainer, and has been an active member of the Good Templars since 1855, being a charter member of the first lodge in Oregon and has ever since maintained membership in the order, and is now a member of Capital Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., at Madison; has held all of the offices of his lodge and was State District and Lodge Deputy for years. He is also

an ancient Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R., and has been a member of the Cadets of Temperance, Sons of Temperance, and Temple of Honor. For many years he was an energetic Sunday-school worker.



**C**HARLES W. NETHERWOOD.—Our subject, the Postmaster at Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, a prominent Republican and a highly respected citizen of that county, was born at Watervliet, New York, January 14, 1843. He is the son of Joseph Netherwood, who was born at Huddersfield, England, in February, 1817, where he grew up to the trade of a woolen manufacturer, becoming proficient in all its branches. There he married Emma Barraclough, born in his native place and his companion when he crossed the ocean in 1842, and settled near Albany, New York. Employment was found by him in various mills along the Hudson, but chiefly at Troy. His skill was frequently called into play to get new mills into operation, there being but few of them when he first arrived. The great West attracted him, and taking his family he proceeded by way of the lakes to Detroit, thence by rail to Chicago and to Footville, Wisconsin, and to Dane county by team. Here he bought eighty acres in the north half of the northwest quarter of section 34, adding forty acres adjoining, later. By industry he improved it into one of the finest farms in the county and sold it at a good price in 1883, when he removed to the village of Oregon, at which place he still resides. His worthy and beloved helpmeet died in 1885, aged sixty-nine years. Coming to the United States a very poor man, by hard work he has amassed a competency. He was made a citizen at Troy, New



York, and at once allied himself with the Whig party, being loyal to it as long as that party had an existence, transferring his allegiance to the Republican party at its birth. In no sense a seeker after public office, he had, none the less, an active interest in its success, doing all in his power for its success. Just as earnest was he in his Christian life and work, being a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Six children came to bless his home, viz.: Edwin, a resident of Holyoke, Massachusetts; Eliza, wife of J. H. Martin, of Chicago; Emma, a teacher in the public school at Oregon; Ada, wife of J. H. Richards, of Brooklyn, and two died in infancy.

Our subject attended such parish schools as the country afforded in his youth, until he was ten years old, and then went into a factory, subsequently attending one term in a parish school; and this is all the education he received in the State of New York. After coming West he managed to go to school in the intervals of farm work. He was moved by patriotism and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; went from Camp Randall to Cincinnati, to protect that city from the raid of John Morgan; saw service in Kentucky; joined Sherman at Memphis and was attached to General A. J. Smith's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps; made a great march on Christmas Day, 1862; participated in an engagement at Haines' Bluff and in the fight at Fort Hinman, when the Federals captured 6,000 prisoners. His regiment wintered at Young's Point, where disease made great ravages, large numbers dying as the soldiers patrolled the river, only 250 of the entire regiment being able to carry muskets, the remainder being sick or wounded. Breaking camp in the spring of 1863 the regiment went to

Vicksburg, taking part in that memorable campaign, participating in all the battles, including Champions' Hill. In that fight he was picked up for dead, after being struck by a piece of iron fired from a cannon. The commander of the battery informed him after the war that he had loaded his guns with bits of a locomotive, broken up for the purpose. He did not go to the hospital for his wound and was present at the battle of Black River, although not able to fight. Misfortunes do not come singly. On May 23 he was twice wounded, with gunshots, one in the lower jaw and the other in the shoulder; was taken to the field hospital, and on June 4 was sent to Memphis, where a portion of the lower jaw was amputated, and was sent home on a furlough in September. A surgeon at Memphis told him he could never do service again; but after reaching home a surgeon from Camp Randall ordered him to the front. He was not permitted to remain long, the surgeons in active work soon procuring his discharge, and he was sent home. After the war he attended a commercial college at Madison; then was clerk in a store at Edgerton one year; later tried farming unsuccessfully, not having the physical strength, so he returned to clerking, at Oregon. An attempt at broom-making was a failure, his poor health and disabled arm preventing; after which he went South, and obtained a position as second clerk of a steamer, but being unable to perform the duties of that position, on account of physical inability, he was compelled to resign and return home, when he was commissioned Postmaster, a position he has held continuously from 1869, except about nine months in the latter part of the administration of Cleveland.

Our subject was twice married: first to Eva Bedford, in 1866, she being the daughter

of William and Elna E. Bedford, and was born December 25, 1846, dying at Oregon, Wisconsin, October 28, 1867; was childless. His second wife was Mrs. Lucy H. Gilbert, daughter of Mordecai and Lucy P. Sayles, the ceremony occurring in 1868. Mrs. Lucy H. Netherwood was born January 29, 1841; the name of her first husband was Thomas Gilbert. To her and Mr. Netherwood have been born six children, namely: Harry, born October 18, 1870, a bookkeeper in the Madison Democrat office; Eva, assistant in the post office; Lucy, Pearl, Bertha and Perry. Mrs. Netherwood has by her first marriage one child, Ada, the wife of A. W. Marvin, cashier of the bank of Middleborough, Kentucky. The political faith of our subject is strongly Republican, and he has been prominent in public affairs upward of twenty-five years; was Town Treasurer four terms; has been President of the village, except about six months, ever since its organization, and Supervisor of the village on the County Board. He is connected with the following orders: The Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Masons, having been Master of the former for a long time; and the G. A. R., he being Past Commander of O. E. Rice Post, No. 121. Mr. Netherwood is president of the Oregon Manufacturing Company; is also owner of the chief business block of Oregon, which he built.



**H**UNTINGTON TIPPLE, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Fenner, Madison county, New York, February 27, 1822, and was the son of Abraham Tipple, who was born at Schoharie, New York, and his father, Martin Tipple, was a former resident of Dutchess county, New

York. He was of German ancestry as far as known. He removed from Dutchess county to Schoharie county and from there to Oneida county, where he was one of the pioneers, and there spent the remainder of his days. The maiden name of the grandmother of our subject was Margaret Osterhaut and she was of Holland ancestry. She reared seven children: George, Cornelius, Peter, Abraham, John, David and Jacob.

The father of our subject was thirteen years old when his parents removed to Oneida county, and there he was reared. After reaching manhood he purchased forty acres of timber land in the town of Verona, Oneida county. He was industrious and possessed good judgment, hence was a successful business man. In connection with his farming he operated a stone quarry and conducted a store and meat market. He later purchased five other tracts of forty acres, making in all six farms extending along one street. He resided in Verona some years and then removed to what is now Verona Center, Oneida county, New York, where he purchased a hotel, with quite a tract of land, which he platted and started a village. Here he resided until his death, in 1861.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Alnira Lounsbury, who was born in Fenner and died in Verona, before her husband. These parents reared six children: Elias, deceased; Huntington; Andrew, deceased; Julia A., deceased; and Elizabeth, the youngest.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native State and things were in a very primitive condition then. Simple ways prevailed, and although times were not as when his grandfather came to the State and found more Indians than whites, with no railroads and no means of travel except by the slow

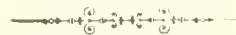
canal routes, still, removed from the great centers, life went on very quietly and with little change. He remembers when wheat was a luxury, corn and rye bread forming the staples of living, and nothing in the way of groceries were bought for constant use. A few of what we now consider necessities were kept for severe illness or honored guests, but among the early life in most pioneer counties the sassafras bush furnished the tea and the maple the sugar on most tables.

Our subject made the best of his opportunities for obtaining an education, but he was reared to habits of thrift and at an early age began to assist on the farm and to make himself useful. Until 1843 he remained in Oneida county, then removed to Chautauqua county, and in 1845 came to the Territory of Wisconsin. In company with Norman Simmons he started with one horse and wagon, intending to drive all the way, but at Ashtabula, Ohio, he drove into a shed to feed the horse and there the latter became fractious, broke the wagon, and, in consequence, they changed their plans. The second day they were fortunate enough to secure a ride to Grand river, and there embarked on a steamer to Milwaukee, where our subject secured a ride with a farmer as far as Rock Prairie, where he visited a brother-in-law near by. In October he started out on foot to seek a home which would suit his ambitious ideas, purse and fancy, and came directly to Dane county.

At that time Madison was but a hamlet, with only two small stores. The country was but sparsely settled and the land had not yet been purchased by the Government, and deer and other wild game was plentiful, roaming at will. He selected a tract of Government land in section 7, in what is now the town of Rutland, and on foot went to Milwaukee and

purchased the land, paying \$1.25 per acre. Being single and with limited means he worked for others a portion of the time to enable him to get his living, and the remainder of the time he labored on his land. This did not continue, for in 1848 he erected a log cabin, married and began housekeeping in that humble abode. However, this state did not long continue either, for soon the land was cleared, a frame house took the place of the old one, and two barns were built. Here the family lived until 1864 and then he traded his farm for a home and twelve acres of land in the village of Oregon. At this place he resided but a few months and then purchased a farm at Lake Harriet, in the town of Oregon. He has since bought, occupied and sold several farms, being successful as a farmer and dealer in real estate. Our subject was active in all of his business interests until recently, when he settled down to the enjoyment of quiet comfort in the village of Oregon.

In 1848 our subject married Hannah B. Kurtz, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Kurtz. Mr. and Mrs. Tipple have seven children, as follows: Romanus C., Horatio, Helen, Amanda, Hattie H., Edna and Marian. Mrs. Tipple is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a Republican since the formation of the party and attended the second constitutional convention, which convened in 1848, at which he, with another gentleman, had charge of the mail distributed to the distinguished members at that time.



**L**EWIS L. ADAMS, one of the brave old pioneers of this part of the State of Wisconsin and now a resident of Fitchburg, was born in Charles township, Chester

county, Pennsylvania. July 27, 1823. His father, John Adams, as far as known, was born in the same place, but the grandfather was a Virginian, who had removed to the State of Pennsylvania and bought a tract of land in Chester county at an early day, and spent his last days there.

The father of our subject learned the trade of stonemason and followed that trade in the Keystone State until 1825, when he removed to Ontario county, New York, bought a tract of improved land there and engaged in farming until his death. The maiden name of his mother was Eliza L. Davis and she was born in Chester county and her father, the grandfather of our subject, was named Llewellyn Davis, a farmer and a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died in Chester county. The mother of our subject survived her husband some years and died at the home of a son in Livingston county, New York, and had been the mother of eight children, as follows: James D., John S., Lewis L., Mordecai, Jesse F., Ezekiel H., Eliza, Letitia and Mary W.

Our subject was two years of age when his parents removed to Ontario county, New York, and he attended the district school and assisted on the farm, residing with his mother until 1846. In the spring of that year he started out for himself, beginning work on a farm and receiving \$13 per month, the highest price paid in those days. In 1847 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin by way of railroad to Buffalo and by steamer, the *Baltic*, to Milwaukee and then by stage to Madison. At that time Madison was a small place and the surrounding country was very little settled, the most of the land belonging to the Government. The following year he built a log house and when married there commenced housekeeping. There were no railroads and

Milwaukee was 100 miles away and this was the principal market. He paid \$150 for his land on which he now lives, and \$50 for a pair of oxen and then had \$30 left. Agricultural implements were needed, but that want did not interfere with the labors of our subject. He went to work and made himself a harrow with wooden teeth and it did the work required. Truly he left no stone unturned to earn and to add to his store. His labor was given by the day or month as he seemed to be able to make the most and all the time he kept improving his land, splitting the rails and fencing forty acres of the land the first winter. Now he has 240 acres and it is one of the nicest places in the country, with its neat buildings and good orchard and ornamental trees, all planted by the industry of its owner. In politics he is a Republican casting his first vote for Henry Clay. He has been Town Supervisor three terms.

Our subject was married June 29, 1848, to Miss Mary Salisbury, who was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, August 18, 1830, a daughter of Russel and Susan (Bunnet) Salisbury. She died April 12, 1885. Mr. Adams has had a family of nine children: Mary L., Lewis L., Russel D., Elon A., Winifred, Cora E., E. May, Arthur A. and Charlie F. Arthur died at the age of twelve years.

Our subject now lives in the greatest comfort after his busy life. He is one of the best representative pioneers of this section and possesses, as he deserves, the esteem of the community in which he has had his home for so many years.

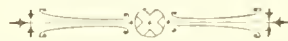


**E**DWARD C. SPRECHER, a member of the County Board of Supervisors representing the town of Burke, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, November 3, 1840. His father, John F. Sprecher, was born in same locality, son of Reinhard and Fredericka Sprecher. The grandparents of our subject were natives of the same Duchy and spent their entire lives there. The father learned the trades of brewer and cooper and followed those trades in Baden until 1845, when he came to America, accompanied by his wife and six children. They sailed from Havre in the summer on the sailing vessel, Utica, and landed in New York after a voyage of sixty-four days. The father bought a small farm in Eden, Erie county, New York, where he resided until 1852, when he made his way to Wisconsin and purchased a tract of partly improved land, in the town of Sun Prairie, and there engaged in farming until his death, February 16, 1859. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Christiana Deichler, and she passed her last days in Sun Prairie. She bore her husband six children, namely: Fredericka, John, Christiana, Edward C., Charles and William. Charles served in the late war in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, aged twenty-two years.

Our subject was five years of age when he came to the United States with his parents, so knows but little of any other country than his adopted one. He attended the public schools in Eden, New York, and later in Sun Prairie. As soon as old enough Edward Sprecher began to assist his father on the farm, remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in September of that year in Company G, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,

remaining in this regiment for three years; was most of the time on detached duty as wagon master, remaining in this position until the fall of 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of the expiration of his term. He returned home and resumed farming and the following year purchased the land, where he now resides, on section 23 of Burke township. On this land he has erected a nice set of farm buildings and has enriched the land until he now has a farm of 174 acres of good land.

In 1866 he married Elizabeth Fessler, born in Baden, Germany, October, 1842. Her father, George Jacob Fessler, was born in Baden, there reared, married and remained until 1853, when the same year he came to America, landing in New York city after a voyage of thirty-nine days. From New York city they came direct to Sun Prairie, where Mr. Fessler purchased land and he and his remained the rest of their lives. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Barbara Sprecher. Mr. and Mrs. Sprecher have six children, namely: Matilda, Edward G., Carl, Otto, Frank and Jessie. The family attend the Baptist Church and Mr. Sprecher is independent in politics, but votes the Republican ticket in National and State elections. He is treasurer of the Cottage Grove Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Hamilton Post, G. A. R., No. 208. Both Mr. and Mrs. Specker are highly respected throughout their entire community for their many charming traits of character and are worthy of the good fortune they now enjoy.



**E**LE H. FARNESS, a farmer of section 23, Dane county, was born at Farness, Norway, November 28, 1826, a son of Herman Farness. The latter was a farmer

of Norway, and came to Wisconsin at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject came to America before his majority, immediately after his marriage, on the Lofoton, a Norwegian bark, May 22, 1847, and landed in New York city after a voyage of nine weeks and two days. They immediately took steamer up the Hudson river to Albany, by Erie canal to Buffalo, by steamer to Milwaukee, and then came by ox teams to Dane county. There were then no roads, and the cattle had no feed but the pasturage of the prairie. Mr. Farness came to America in company with about 140 emigrants, and their passage price to New York was \$22, at which place they made a contract to Milwaukee for \$14 a person, and having their own provision, they reached this county at an expense of about \$50. These gentlemen were all stalwart young men, and were ready to meet any emergency and face any danger, as they demonstrated on two occasions. The first was in Albany, when the vesselmen were throwing their chests and trunks and injuring them. They asked them to be careful, but they heeded not, and these young giants seized the men and threw them where they had thrown the trunks. Again, in Buffalo they were going to transfer them from the canal-boat to a stern-wheel steamer, and their contract in New York city called for a side-wheel steamer. They could not converse with the men, but as they undertook to hoist their goods to this boat, they took off the hooks. The men, seeing that they were determined, sent for an interpreter, and their goods were put on board the good side-wheel steamer.

After arriving in Wisconsin, Mr. Farness purchased 110 acres of Government land in this neighborhood, for which he paid \$110. The farm contained a small, rough log house,

covered with shakes, but he soon hewed the logs on the inside, erected an addition a few years later, and they lived there for twenty-one years. In 1868 they moved into their present large frame dwelling. At one time he owned 620 acres of land, but he now has only 310 acres, where he raises about fifty head of cattle, about twenty head of good sheep, from fifty to eighty hogs, and from eight to ten horses, mostly of the heavy draft stock, but also a few good drivers.

Mr. Farness was married in Norway, to Gertrude Esse, and they had six children. Mrs. Farness, who was born April 13, 1827, died January 2, 1859. The youngest daughter, a babe of eight months, was buried with her in the same coffin. She had buried one child previous, and at her death left three sons and one daughter. Herman, a furniture dealer of Madison, has a wife, three daughters and six sons; Lars, a farmer of Minnesota, is married and has six children; Randey, wife of Sven Gilbertson, a farmer near Appleton, Minnesota, has three children; and Ole, deceased, was a graduate of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and also of a school in Minneapolis. He was a well-known and successful practitioner at Rice Lake, Wisconsin, and his death occurred from exposure, at Prairie Farm, this State, at the age of thirty-six years, and at his death left a wife and two daughters.

In 1860 Mr. Farness married Miss Anna Nelson, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Nels and Gertrude (Nelson) Knutson. She came to America with her parents in 1852, at the age of fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Farness have lost two infant sons, and one daughter, Sarah, at the age of five years. They have seven living children, namely: Gertrude, wife of Bower Bowerson, a prominent farmer, residing in Primrose, Dane

county; Nels, a farmer of Minnesota, is married and has one son; Thomas, a graduate of the high school of Madison, is now employed as salesman in a dry goods store in that city; Betsy, wife of Iver Boyum, a merchant of Fillmore county, Minnesota, and they have one daughter; Joseph, aged seventeen years; Simon, fifteen years; and Benjamin, twelve years. Mr. Farness is still enjoying good health, although he has done a vast amount of hard labor during the past fifty years, and the grand increase of the \$400 with which he lauded in New York has been produced only by hard work. He is a firm adherent to Republican doctrines, a consistent member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and an estimable and respected citizen.



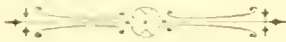
**C**HARLES F. ABBOTT.—It is a pleasant thing to meet in life's journey a good son of a worthy sire; to see the virtues of the father reproduced in the offspring, as the case in the Abbott family. The father, Abijah Abbott, was among the early settlers of Madison, and his death, which occurred March 23, 1886, was mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and friends. Mr. Abbott, Sr., was born in Cornwall, Vermont, coming of an old New England family whose ancestry hailed from the Albion shores. His parents lived and died in Vermont, but their son, Abijah, started out early in life as a merchant at Middlebury, later changing his business to that of marble and granite dealer at Sudbury, Vermont, where he remained until 1855, when he shipped his stock to Madison and established the business in which his son is now so successfully engaged, located on West Main street. He continued to manage his business until within a few

years of his death. During his entire life in Madison he was known as a worthy citizen and a staunch member of the Republican party. The Congregational Church received his hearty support, as he attended the services of that religious body. His wife, Eveline P. (Field) Abbott, was also a native of Cornwall, Vermont, a member of the old Field family that has been identified with the history of the country for so many years, Cyrus W. Field being a descendant of the same stock. This good woman and true wife passed away from this life, January 28, 1886, in the membership of the Congregational Church.

Our subject is the only remaining member of the family, and was born in this city, August 16, 1858, and on the same day the first cable message was sent to Queen Victoria by President Buchanan. He was reared and educated in his native city, growing to manhood with his two sisters, all now deceased. One of them, Hattie, died in Vermont in childhood, before the birth of our subject, while Helen M. and Martha A. died in Madison. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Abbott assumed charge of the extensive business, which retains the old name of Abbott & Son, and is now the oldest marble, granite and tombstone house in the city, employing from six to eight men all the time.

Our subject was married in this city, to Miss E. Estelle Ford, born, reared and educated in this city, attending the public schools and the State University. Her father, Charles F. Ford, operated a machine shop in the city of Madison for many years, being a fine machinist, and the family has resided in Dane county for a long period of time, being among the first settlers. The mother of Mrs. Abbott, Patience (Safford) Ford, was a native of New York State, as was her husband. They came, while still young, to

Wisconsin, where they were married. They are yet living, and are worthy, prosperous people. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have had three children, namely: George, deceased; Ellis P. and Eveline P. Mr. Abbott and his estimable wife are both members of the Congregational Church. Like his father before him, Mr. Abbott is a staunch Republican. Socially, he is connected with the A. F. & A. M., and is Vice-Chancellor of the K. of P. order. Owing to his genial, pleasant manners and strict integrity, Mr. Abbott has made a large circle of friends for himself, by whom he is highly regarded. He is one of the rising young business men of the city, and promises to become one of her solid men in the near future.



**P**HILANDER M. PRITCHARD, who during his life was one of the prominent residents of Fitchburg township, Wisconsin, is the subject of the present sketch.

Our subject was born October 5, 1816, in Otsego county, New York, and was the son of Harvey Pritchard, who was born in New England, of early English ancestry. He followed the trade of foundryman in Canandaigua, and Perry, Wyoming county, and remained there until 1843, when he came to Wisconsin. He made the entire journey overland by teams, and bought a tract of Government land in the town of Dunn, where he improved a farm and resided there for some time, then moved to Green county, and died at the home of his youngest son, near Argyle, in that county, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The maiden name of his wife was Lydia Kelsey, born in New England, and died on

the home farm in the town of Dunn. She reared nine sons: Daniel, James, Reuben, Levi, Mark, Philander, Lorenzo, Rufus and Burton. Our subject was the sixth of the family, and he grew up and was associated with his father in business, residing in New York until 1843. In May, of that year, accompanied by his wife and two children came to the Territory of Wisconsin via team to Buffalo, then by lake and river to Racine, and then by team to Dane county. He had been here the year before, and selected a tract of Government land in section 33, in what is now the town of Fitchburg. There was a vacant log building near by into which the family moved. It had no door, no floor nor chimney, but they hung carpet in the doorway.

At this time there was but one house between here and Madison, and much of the land was owned by the Government. Deer and prairie chickens were plentiful, and these were their chief diet as far as meat was concerned. For two or three years there was no railroad, and the grain had to be hauled to Milwaukee. He soon built a log cabin on his own land which the family occupied several years, when he built a brick house, and resided here until his death, February 14, 1886. He was successful as a farmer, and at the time of his death he owned 200 acres of land well improved.

The marriage of our subject took place July 10, 1837, to Miss Lydia Guild, and four children were born of this union, three of whom are yet living: Helen, D. Hahnemann and Lydia. Helen married Edward Palmer, and resides in Verona, and has two children, Levi and Delos. D. H., married Drusilla Timmens, and lives in Toledo, Ohio, and has two children, Adella and Fred. Cleora, married B. McMannus, but died November



15, 1891. Lydia lives with her mother on the home farm where they have a pleasant place filled with the comforts of life.

Mrs. Pritchard was born in Otsego county, New York, March 12, 1816. Her father, Felix Guild, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, and was a son of Samuel and Abigail (Doolittle) Guild, and a descendant in the sixth generation from John Guild. (See sketch of the Guild family in that of Charles Burleigh, of Portland, Maine.) Felix Guild was married in Connecticut, and went from there to Otsego county, and from there to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he was a pioneer settler. He purchased land of the Holland Purchase Company, improved a farm and resided there until his death, January 7, 1839. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of Mrs. Pritchard, was Lydia Day. She was born in Connecticut, in 1768, and died at the town of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, September, 1839.

Among the interesting facts connected with the life of our lamented subject, we may mention the following: He was a natural musician, and became very proficient in the use of the clarinet. When he crossed the Rock river at Janesville, July 3, 1843, he paid the last twenty-five cent piece he had for toll. He had friends at Janesville, with whom he stopped. On July 4 he played in the band at the celebration in that city, and at an entertainment in the evening, and the following day went north to fill engagements he had made that day and evening, and in three days he returned home with \$45 in cash. He and three brothers formed the well-known Pritchard band that furnished music for the entertainments between the lake and Mississippi river. The money earned in this way was of the greatest help in their straightened circumstances. His mother had objected to

her sons joining the band, fearing that they might be led into intemperance by the associations, but they all pledged her that they would never taste strong drink, and they were all total abstainers. He and wife were both liberal in their religious belief, and attended the Universalist Church when opportunity offered.

When the parents of Mrs. Pritchard settled in Cattaraugus county, there were no railroads, and consequently no markets, and the people lived principally off the products of the land. Her mother used to spin and weave, and the family were thus clothed. During life the subject of this sketch adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He was a man well known in the community, and every where respected.



OSCAR SCHLOTTHAUER, the County Clerk of Dane county, has been a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, all his life, having been born here about thirty-three years ago and was educated in the private and public schools of the city. Later in life he became a railroad postal clerk, running from Chicago to Winona, Minnesota. After his father's death he assumed the management of his business until he was elected County Clerk.

The father of our subject was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was named George. He came to the United States in 1850, when he was about twenty-six years of age. He spent two years in New York city, when he removed to New Orleans, where he resided about four years; then he married and came to Madison and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1886. His wife, who is yet living, was Miss Gertrude

Bachem, born in the Rhine province, Prussia, and came to the United States in 1855. One year later she married and removed to Madison, where she has since made her home, and where she and her husband were well-known German residents. Our subject is the second of three sons born to these parents, of whom one, August, the eldest, died in 1876. The other son, Julius, is manager of the Lake City House in Madison.

Our subject is a strong and active Democrat, and has always exerted himself for the cause of his party and for the good of Madison. As a reward for his industry he was elected County Clerk in 1890, and re-elected in 1892, and has filled the position in a very satisfactory manner to all parties.

Mr. Schlotthauer is very social in his nature and is a charter member of the Lake City Gun Club, and is very fond of hunting and fishing. He has never married, but as he is yet a young man his friends hope to be introduced to a Mrs. Schlotthauer before many years have gone by.



**M**RS. ELIZA BACON, the widow of the late Ira P. Bacon, of Waunakee, Wisconsin, is the lady of whom this sketch is written. She is the daughter of Job J. and Eliza (Johnson) Ikin, both natives of London, England, where Mrs. Bacon was born. There she married George Flatman, in 1863, and two years later they came to America, directing their way to Vienna, Wisconsin, where they settled upon a farm with an aunt and uncle from England, remaining there a few years until Waunakee was first started, and in the fall of 1874 they removed to that village, which was then very small. They bought a lot and built a house

upon it, intending to pass many happy years there. However, March 29, 1875, he was accidentally drowned in a spring flood of the mill-pond belonging to Mr. Packham. Mr. Flatman was a young man, only thirty-five years of age, and his sudden death was one of the sad things of life. Three children were left to the bereaved mother: William J., whose home is with his mother; George H., a resident of Waunakee, married, and has one daughter; and Ernest, who died at the age of four years, of diphtheria, in 1877.

In December, 1877, Mrs. Flatman married Judge Bacon. He was a native of New York, born at Canandaigua, a son of William and ——— (Smith) Bacon. He first married, in New York, Miss Ellen Nettaway, of the same place, and soon after they removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was a farmer boy, reared to farm life by his parents, who were in comfortable circumstances, and was one of seven children, of whom but one now survives. His parents died in middle life. Five children were born of his first marriage, with whom this notice is not concerned.

Judge Bacon came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, at an early day, engaging in conducting a stage line from Baraboo to Milwaukee, there being no Madison at that time. Wild animals were still numerous on his route and there were few white people; and Mrs. Bacon remembers the Judge telling how he once ran a bear down into a grove near her home in the village. He removed to this place in 1864 and bought a farm. He was an active business man, engaged in building and contracting, using his means and energies to build up the town, being one of its founders. At his death he owned 300 acres near the village, and also lands in other townships and in Dakota. For twenty years he had been a Justice of the Peace and had a wide reputation as

a jurist, business coming to him from distant points, parties feeling an assurance of having justice done them. A terror of evil-doers, he meted out the penalty of the law without fear or favor.

The death of Judge Bacon took place at his home February 26, 1888, at the age of sixty-six years. He had not been a professor of any particular religious creed, but was a moral man, public-spirited, and liberal to all religious enterprises, helping along all schemes tending toward the welfare of humanity. He gave the land for the Roman Catholic Seminary and donated liberally to the erection of the church. His death was mourned by many beside his own family, of the latter leaving his widow and one daughter, Agnes Victoria, a bright and intelligent maiden, gifted in music, who will receive every educational advantage.

Judge Bacon had no advantages beyond the common school, but his ability and accuracy in all legal business was remarkable. The legal fraternity in Madison were always ready to endorse his every act. He had a fair financial start in life from his father, but had many vicissitudes; but at the time of his death was possessed of a fair fortune, which has been amicably settled among the heirs. In politics he was a staunch Republican, ever advocating what he believed to be right.

Mrs. Bacon had the beloved remains placed temporarily in the front yard of the residence, but a fine monument in the Vienna cemetery is to cover them, and there she desires to be laid by his side. She is a lady of much refinement and culture, one of the social factors of this little city.

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**JACKSON B. JACKSON**, general agent of the Jackson Refrigerator Company of Chicago, resides on section 11, in Oregon township, and his residence dates from 1867. He was born in Wyoming county, New York, September 20, 1843. His grandfather, Ebenezer Jackson, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, born June 15, 1786, became one of the early settlers of Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, and married Betsey Pringle, of Otsego, New York, January 22, 1808. He owned a farm at Strykersville and also kept a store; also built a hotel at Sheldon Center, which he managed for a time, but subsequently removed to Albion, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he died, August 7, 1857, leaving these children: Lucy N., Cynthia D., John Lyman, Charles Pringle, Sophia Jane, Kathleen and Julius D.

The father of our subject, John Lyman Jackson, was born in Richfield, New York, February 23, 1817, and removed with his parents to Wyoming county, where he engaged in farming, and May 13, 1840, he married Phœbe Eliza Turner, who was born in Naples, New York, January 16, 1816. After marriage he settled on a farm in Sheldon township, remaining until 1852, when he went West, where he engaged in peddling and also in teaching school, both in Wisconsin and Illinois. He selected a tract of land in Forest township, Richland county, Wisconsin, which he purchased and there erected a log cabin, and in 1854 he removed his family to Wisconsin, making the journey via the lakes from Buffalo to Milwaukee, thence by rail to Madison, and at this place Mr. Jackson met his family with teams; and as they settled down in their new home they became one of the five pioneer families of Richland county inhabiting Forest township.

Mr. Jackson represented Richland county in the Assembly of 1860.


In the spring of 1864 he removed to Dane county and first settled in Sun Prairie, where he purchased a farm, but in 1867 he removed to Oregon township and settled on section 11, where he purchased 120 acres of land and passed his last days, dying February 20, 1891. The mother of our subject died November 15, 1890. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jackson had been a member of the Masonic fraternity. They had a family of two children: Helen Sophia, born in Strykersville, New York, May 14, 1841, who married Dr. Charles N. Dunn, of Centralia, Illinois; both she and her husband are graduates of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and both are engaged in practice in Centralia.

Our subject, Edson B., was but a boy when the family came to Wisconsin, celebrating his eleventh birthday by assisting the family in removing into the new home. He was reared on the farm and attended only a part of two terms in school after coming West and this instruction was received at Baraboo. He continued to reside with his parents as long as they lived and now owns the old place, consisting of 120 acres. Upon September 3, 1864, our subject enlisted in the Union army and was mustered into service with Company B, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served until he was mustered out in July, 1865. The regiment was engaged in doing provost duty.

In 1880 his uncle, Charles P. Jackson, invented a refrigerator and engaged in its manufacture, and in 1881 our subject went into the business with his uncle as the general agent and so continues. The company builds all sizes, from those in use in the family to those used in the largest packing houses and

breweries. Our subject for some years was general agent for the whole United States, but gives the most of his time now to the State of Wisconsin. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Oregon Lodge, No. 51, A. F. & A. M.



 DOLPH MENGEDOTH, a farmer of Dane county, was born in Germany, in February, 1813, the sixth of ten children born to Herman Frederick and Frederica Henrietta (Becker) Mengedoth. The father died at the age of seventy-nine years, and the mother at fifty years. Their eldest son, Henry, lived to be an old man in Hanover, Germany.

Adolph, the only one of the family now living, came to America and to Wisconsin in June, 1848, having been eight weeks from Hanover to New York city. In the old country he worked at the carpenter's trade and farming, but after coming to Wisconsin was first employed at the milldam on the lake, receiving \$12 per month. He then worked in a brick yard for the following four years. August 6, 1851, he married Meta Margaret Falkert, who came to America in 1847, with her parents and one brother. The father died in Milwaukee, and the mother and her two children then came on to this place, where they purchased forty acres of land, paying \$3 per acre. The mother died in 1880, at the age of ninety years. The son, Edo Falkert, is now a farmer of Nebraska. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mengedoth began life on forty acres of land, which he purchased one year before. He erected a log house, 16 x 30 feet, to which he brought his bride one year later. In 1887 they erected the comfortable

frame house, in which the wife died in the winter of 1888, aged sixty years. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Fred, died May 22, 1878, aged twenty-three years; Mary, died April 7, 1880, aged twenty-four years; Wilhelm, May 30, 1882; August, January 10, 1887, aged twenty-one years; Henry, September 18, 1889; aged twenty years; and Hattie, a young lady, resides with her father. Mr. and Mrs. Mengedoth were both members of the German Lutheran Church. Our subject has now practically retired from hard labor.



**T**IMOTHY BROWN.—In the death of Timothy Brown, which, though it occurred more than a dozen years ago, is still fresh in the memories of the citizens of Madison, the entire community suffered a loss, which, perhaps, has not yet been repaired. Mr. Brown was well known as one of the most successful, as well as one of the most wealthy men in central Wisconsin. He died at his beautiful home, No. 116 East Gilman street, November 15, 1879. His death, like those of many others that had preceded it in this city, was very sudden. He had performed the regular routine duties of his daily business up to within a few days of his death, which was caused by apoplexy, and which could not be averted by all that human aid could do, and after lingering in an unconscious state for forty-eight hours, the vital spark took its flight. His death was a sad shock, not only to his immediate family, but also to the entire community with which he had been so long identified, and by which he was so well known and so highly respected. He was always a near friend to all, and his death could not but cause general sadness in the capital city.

The prominent points in this biographical memoir have been extracted from a sketch written at the time of his death, by the late General David Atwood: Mr. Brown was born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, July 24, 1823. His father, M. Brown, Esq., was a native of Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, and was the son of Timothy and Betsey (Monroe) Brown, both natives of Massachusetts, and both of Quaker ancestry. They removed from Massachusetts to Hadley, New York, at an early day, and were closely identified with the latter place most of their lives. They were prominent pioneer settlers, and lived at Hadley through the period of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Brown was a soldier in that war. He was by occupation a tiller of the soil, and died when full of years, highly respected by the entire community in which he lived. Both he and his wife died in the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Brown was the daughter of Esquire and Mary Monroe. M. Brown, Esquire, was born at Hadley, New York, in 1799, grew to manhood an industrious farmer boy, and settled in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, when that county was new, and at once assumed a prominent position in the newly forming community. He frequently represented his town in the County Board, and also his district in the Legislature. He was a practical agriculturist and died at an advanced age, highly respected by all who knew him. He was married in Onondaga county, New York, to Miss Lydia Parkman, who was also born and chiefly reared in Hadley. She was the daughter of Frederick and Hannah Parkman, of New England ancestry, and prominent people in Elbridge, where they spent their last years, also dying at an advanced age. They were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. Their daughter, Lydia, after reach-

ing womanhood and marrying Mr. Brown, was a good wife and mother, and a devoted Christian, and thus it appears that the ancestry of Timothy Brown, on both sides of his family, were all highly respectable and Christian people. Timothy Brown, when a lad, worked on his father's farm and received an academic education. At the age of seventeen, he began life for himself. He had from early childhood manifested extraordinary business qualifications, was always ready to trade and always had something to sell.

While yet in his 'teens he took a position in a country store as clerk, at Jordan, near Syracuse, which was owned by George A. Mason, who had married his eldest sister. In this position young Brown remained some two or three years, receiving but small pay, but saving his earnings with great care. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Bank of Salina. His strict attention to business soon won him promotion, and he became first, teller, and then cashier of that strong banking institution. By his frugality he accumulated some means while in this bank, and in 1855, having received inducements from his life-long friend, N. B. Van Slyke, Esq., that promised a better return for his labor, he resigned his position as cashier of the Bank of Salina, and removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until his death. Here he became cashier of the old Dane County Bank, and a large stockholder in the institution. He remained in that position until 1864, when the affairs of the bank were wound up, chiefly through his own efforts, though not without opposition, and the First National Bank was organized upon its remains. Of this First National Bank Mr. Brown became cashier and one of its largest stockholders. He afterward sold a portion of his stock, resigned his position as

cashier, and was for a few years vice-president of the institution, which was then, and is to-day one of the largest banking houses in the West.

In his later years Mr. Brown devoted much of his time to his large outside investments in realty, of which he held large blocks in Madison, and at the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest citizens of the State capital. His business experience, wise counsel and broad ideas, were of great importance and value to the management of the bank, which had grown up under his fostering care. In 1870 Mr. Brown became the owner of a large proportion of the stock of the Gas Company, and from that time until his death he had almost exclusive control of the institution. He took a deep interest in its management, and built it up to be one of the most prominent enterprises in the city. For about twenty years he was a director in the Madison Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of the executive committee all the time, and its treasurer for many years. He was also connected with many other business enterprises in Madison, among them the Madison Manufacturing Company, and was of material service in promoting their prosperity. Wherever extensive business experience, sound judgment, and clear thought were necessary, Mr. Brown was always found efficient and valuable.

He was of retiring habits, and was entirely free from ambition for political preferment. He always declined being a candidate for official position. The life of Mr. Brown was purely a business one, and he was remarkably quick and accurate in all the details of his work. Everything was kept in a clear and methodical manner, nothing being left to chance. Being of such careful and systematic habits, Mr. Brown acquired a large for-

tune, which he left at his death in the shape of business blocks, dwelling houses, stocks, bonds, etc., all of which is being carefully managed and made profitable by his widow and two sons, the latter of whom possess much of the business ability, skill and tact of their deceased father.

Socially, Mr. Brown was a remarkably pleasant gentleman. He was not what is generally understood as a society man, as he rather shrank from crowded parlors and assemblies, but in the midst of a small circle of intimate friends he was extremely agreeable. He was ever kind to all in distress or who needed assistance, and there are many instances in the city of Madison where his wealth has been the means of quietly making happy those in need. These services were always performed without show or ostentation. In his charitable work he literally obeyed the Scripture injunction "to let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth." He was opposed to everything that looked like display in doing good. He was a Republican in politics, and while not a member of any church, usually attended the Congregational Church in Madison.



**C**HESTER SUTHERLAND, who, during a long and useful life resided in Dane county as a pioneer, is the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Sutherland was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, January 22, 1817. His father, Joshua, was, it is thought, born in Dutchess county, New York, and from the best information at hand, emigrated to Canada with his brother Isaac in 1801, and one year later removed to Genesee county, New York, where they were among the first set-

tlers. He bought timbered land and cleared a farm and spent the last of his days in that county.

The maiden name of the wife of the above good man was Sarah Wolcott, who was born in Vermont. She survived her husband for some time and came West to spend her last years with her children in Dane county. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Travis. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Erastus Wolcott, who was born January 1, 1767, and he spent his last days in Michigan. The maiden name of his wife was Sally Dunham, who was born March 10, 1767, and died in Michigan.

Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1841 he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. He then visited his farm of 160 acres which he had previously bought, but spent the winter in Milwaukee, then returned to Madison and worked at his trade until 1845. He then settled on his farm, where he engaged in farming, and here resided until his death on June 9, 1889. When he first came here the country was very sparsely settled, and but a few miles from the capital city land was for sale at \$1.25 per acre. Deer were yet plentiful, and thus the settlers were well supplied with meat. There were no railroads and the farmers had to haul their grain to Milwaukee.

September 21, 1845, he married Miss Sarah A. Rood, who was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, March 7, 1825. Her father, Orlin Rood, was born in the same town, and his father, Thomas D. Rood, the eldest son of Asrial and Lydia (Drakley) Rood, was born in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, December 15, 1767. He married Sarah, daughter of James Bradley, who died

January 28, 1838, aged seventy-four years. In October, 1838, he removed to Chicago, lived there until 1842, when he came to Wisconsin and resided with his son Orlin at Hazel Green and Monroe.

Asriah Rood was born in Stafford, Connecticut, in 1724. He removed to Woodbury, Connecticut, about 1744. In 1750 he was married to Ruth Prime, who died in 1765. He was married again, to Lydia Drakley, in 1766. In 1775 he emigrated into the woods of Vermont with a large family of small children, locating at Jericho, on Onion river and the following year was driven out by Indians and returned to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he remained for one year, thence removing to Lanesborough, Massachusetts. He remained here till March, 1783, when he started again for the Onion river country. He proceeded to Rutland, Vermont, by ox teams, where he built a raft, and drifted down Otter creek, to Middleburg, Vermont, where there was then no house. He got his family into a log house at West Haven, where he left his wife and two daughters, and with his sons and the ox teams without wagon proceeded through the woods by marked trees to Jericho, where his wife and daughters soon joined him. They built a cabin, cleared land and went to farming. In 1791 a Congregational Church was formed. Asriah Rood was elected its only Deacon, which office he held till his death, February 28, 1795, when his son, Thos. D. was elected to succeed him, with Reuben Lee as assistant. Lydia, wife of Asriah Rood, died May 1, 1798.

The father of Asriah Rood was a resident of Stafford, Connecticut; was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and died at the latter place, at the age of eighty-seven.

The father of Mrs. Sutherland was reared

in Jericho and there married and resided until 1836, when he emigrated West and stopped awhile in Michigan, and then moved to Illinois, where he took a contract on the canal then in course of construction, extending from Chicago to Peru. During the year 1837 his wife and four children joined him in Chicago. They came by way of teams to lake Champlain and the Champlain canal to Troy and then via Erie canal to Buffalo and then by the lakes to Chicago. The family spent the winter in what is now the city of Chicago, and in the spring moved to Joliet. He continued at work on this canal for about four years, when the project failed and he lost very heavily. He then came to Madison. While his family lived here he was in the pineries engaged in the lumber business.

Finally the family of our subject joined him and they lived there a few years, and then removed to Ohio and settled at Cambridge, where his wife had inherited a large estate. From there he went to Williamsburg, Callaway county, Missouri, and died at the home of his youngest son there. The maiden name of his first wife, the mother of Mrs. Sutherland, was Abigail Geer, who died in the town of Jericho, Vermont. Three of her children were reared: Sarah, Anson, and Galen. The father reared one son, Robert D., by his second marriage.

Mrs. Sutherland still occupies the home farm. She has six living children: Henry J., Quiney O., George G., Albert W., Frank M., and Anna E.

Mr. Sutherland was a successful farmer, at one time owning 325 acres of land all in one body. Politically he was a Republican and filled various offices of trust. He was one of the three County Commissioners when Columbia and Sauk counties were combined with Dane. He also served as Town Super-



intendent of Schools, as Collector and as Justice of Peace. He was an intelligent man and labored hard and spent freely of his means to educate his children. All of them attended the Wisconsin University and two of them graduated, and all hold his memory in reverence.



**G**EORGE F. BROWN, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 20, 1822, and his father, Benjamin Brown, and his grandfather, Enoch Brown, were born in the same State, the latter at Poplin, November 4, 1753. The great-grandfather of our subject was Enoch Brown and was born in the same town, August 8, 1725; his father, Benjamin Brown, was born in Southhampton, New Hampshire, in December, 1685; his father, Thomas, in Seabrook, in 1661, his father, John, having moved to America from Norfolk county, England. He was one of the fifty-one first settlers of old Hampton, in 1638, and died there in 1686; his son, Thomas, died January 29, 1748; Benjamin died February 9, 1766; Enoch died May 15, 1796; his son, Enoch, in 1838. This was the grandfather of our subject, and he removed to Deerfield and bought a farm and resided there until his decease.

The maiden name of the wife of Enoch, the grandmother of our subject, was Abigail Stuart, and she was born in the same State, of Scotch ancestry. She died on the home farm May 16, 1840. The father of our subject was reared and educated in his native town and has always followed farming, having inherited the old home farm, where he spent his whole life and died July 25, 1866. The maiden name of the mother of our sub-

ject was Nancy Evans, born in Allentown, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 15, 1785, and died on the home farm January 28, 1854, having reared three children: Florinda, George F., and Benjamin S.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town until he was ready for academical honors and then was sent to Pembroke Academy. He resided with his parents until 1842 and then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in the grocery business. In February, 1850, he formed a partnership with two others to go to California and engage in business there. They purchased a stock of general merchandise, also lumber, had a store building framed and ready to put up, shipped all aboard a sailing vessel and went by way of Cape Horn, arriving in September. They did not find a lot that would suit them and consequently sold their building, which had cost them about \$400, for \$2,600, and then rented another building. This building was built between two others and consisted of posts driven in the ground and boarded up in front and back, with sail-cloth for a roof. They disposed of most of their stock at a private sale and in December auctioned off the balance, and at once started for home. At Panama two of them hired three horses, one each to ride, the other to carry their baggage, and they made their way on horseback to the Chagres river and there hired a man with a dug-out to take them to Chagres, on the eastern coast, and from there they took steamship for New York. There our subject engaged in the produce business until 1855, and in 1856 he came West, visiting Madison, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Iowa, and thence to Illinois, and from there he returned to Boston. Our subject in 1857 traded property in Waltham, Massachusetts, for the farm he now owns and

occupies and located here the same year. He has placed the land under cultivation, erected good buildings and otherwise improved the place.

In 1852 Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Meribah Greene Weare, who was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, her father Meshech Weare, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, March 21, 1757. Her great-grandfather, Hon. Meshech Weare, was born June 16, 1713, and was the first Governor of New Hampshire. He died January 14, 1786. This gentleman was married twice, his second wife being Mehitabel Wainwright, who was born July 12, 1719, and died November 20, 1781. The grandfather of Mrs. Brown was a graduate of Harvard College, and for nearly thirty years a Clerk in the State Legislature, and about the same length of time was Town Clerk of Deerfield; he died in 1827. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Locke, who spent her entire life in New Hampshire. The father of Mrs. Brown was reared and educated in his native State, and for some years taught school. After the death of his wife he went to Vermont, bought a farm, lived there for several years, and died at the home of his son, Meshech Gardner Weare. The maiden name of the mother of our subject's wife was Meribah Greene, born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, and died February 14, 1822.

Mrs. Brown was an infant when her mother died, and she then lived with her paternal grandparents until their death, and then lived with an aunt until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two sons, George Edward, and Preston Weare. Mrs. Brown and her son, Preston, are members of the Congregational Church, which is one of the best churches in Madison. Mr. Brown was for-

mally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of that party.



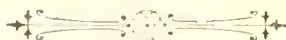
**S**AMUEL T. WORTHING, a successful farmer of Dane county, was born in New Hampshire, in 1822, a son of Moses Worthing, a native of Grafton, that State, and a farmer by occupation. His father, Samuel G. Worthing, was one of the early pioneers of New Hampshire, and had a severe struggle in clearing and making a home in that rough and sterile portion of the State. The privations and hardships endured by this grand man and his family would seem incredible to the present generation. His wife, the grandmother of our subject, was formerly a Miss Ingalls, and they had five sons and three daughters, who lived to become heads of families, Moses, the father of our subject, being the eldest of the children. The parents died on their large farm at an advanced age. Three of the sons chose farming as their vocation through life, and the father gave each a large farm. Two became itinerant Methodist ministers. Rev. Jonathan Worthing died in Illinois, and Ezekiel, died on his farm in this State. Moses Worthing was married in New Hampshire, to Anna Sauborn, a native of Bristol, that State. They resided on a farm there many years, and where their twelve children were born, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity and married. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1833, going by team to Buffalo, and by water to Ashtabula, but, on account of a severe storm, they were obliged to land at Fairport. They purchased 250 acres of land, which had a small clearing, and where the father died at the age of eighty-three years,

and the mother three years later, aged eighty-three years.

Samuel T. Worthing, the youngest son of his parents' eleven living children, remained at home until twenty-seven years, when he drove from Ashtabula county, Ohio, to Dane county, Wisconsin. His cash capital then consisted of a few hundred dollars, with which he purchased eighty acres of land two miles from his present home. One year later he bought 160 acres in Roxbury township, going in debt for the same to the amount of \$1,700, but which he soon paid, and later purchased eighty acres more, making him a farm of 240 acres. After a residence there of twelve years Mr. Worthing sold out, and in 1866, with two good teams and wagons, took up the line of march for the West, settling on 400 acres of land in Nodaway county, Missouri, for which he paid \$4,000. On account of sickness in the family he remained there only six years, again sold out, and with his teams returned to Dane township, Dane county, Wisconsin, with less money, but more experience than when he left. In company with his two sons he now owns 260 acres of land in one body. At one time Mr. Worthing owned 1,280 acres of land in Texas, where he intended to keep stock. In his political views he was a Democrat before the war, but since that struggle has been identified with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are earnest workers in the Methodist Church.

Our subject was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Belinda Sleeper, a native of Bristol, New Hampshire. They have had five children, as follows: Orilla, wife of Orson Martin, a farmer of Chase county, Nebraska, and they have four sons and one daughter; Ella, wife of William Folsom, of Lodi, and they have one son and

three daughters: Etta, wife of Giles Martin, a farmer of Westport township, Dane county, one son and two daughters; John F., a farmer on the old homestead, married Matilda Hawker; and Charles Edwin, who resides with his parents, and owns one-half of the farm. Frank went to Nebraska at one time, but afterward sold out and returned to his parents. Edwin is now twenty-five years of age.



ELIJAH D. SHOLTS, one of the early pioneers of this county, was born in Barrington, Yates county, New York, August 10, 1821. The father, John, was a native of Germany as far as is known, who came to America and followed the calling of teacher in Barrington, until he removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, about 1833, where he resided on the banks of lake Erie, near Girard, where he still followed his calling for about twelve years, and then went to Texas, bought land, and was one of the early settlers of that State. Later, while returning home for his family he died among the Indians. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Hanan, native of Rhode Island. She survived her husband some years and died at the home of her son, our subject, in Oregon. She had reared ten children.

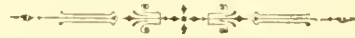
Our subject received his education in the schools of New York and Pennsylvania and at the age of eighteen commenced farming on a tract of Moravian land, in Erie county, and lived there until 1846, when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife and her brother. The journey was made overland, with horses and wagon and consumed seventeen days. At that time Madison was a small village, and there were

quite as many log as frame houses. The surrounding country was but little improved and the land belonged principally to the Government, selling for \$1.25 an acre. Mr. Sholts remained one winter at Milton Junction and in the spring of 1847 came to Dane county and bought forty acres of land that is now included in his present farm. On this land he built a small log house, which served as a shelter for the family. At different times he added to his farm until at one time he was the owner of 220 acres of land in the towns of Oregon and Rutland. There were no railroads, and he had to market his produce at Milwaukee. The trip took one week and on the return journey he used to bring merchandise and salt for the merchants of Madison, and occasionally brought out a family of emigrants.

Mr. Sholts married April 29, 1846, Miss Julia A. Searles, born in Lake county, Ohio. Her father, Philip, was born, as far as known in Canada, where he married Ann Minehler, a native of the same place. From Canada the young couple came to Ohio, and were among the pioneers of Lake county, where they bought land, built a log-house in the wilderness and in that house Mrs. Sholts was born. Mr. and Mrs. Searles spent their last days in Lake county. Mr. and Mrs. Sholts have three children, namely: Hannah E., who married Amos Minger, and has one child, Minnie; William, who married Frankie Fisher, and has three children, Willie, Jessie and Ivy; the third child, Charles married Emma Davis, and they have one child, Hallie Z. Mr. Sholts has been a member of the United Brethren Church forty-nine years, and he is a strong temperance man, and in politics Mr. Sholts is a strong Republican.

Many changes have taken place since Mr. Sholts arrived in Wisconsin. Then wild

game of all kinds roamed over the prairie and the Indians came to the doors begging for food. Although Mr. Sholts was a very poor man when he came to the State he has worked his way up until he is now of the most highly respected citizens of Oregon, where he and his wife are now enjoying the evening of their lives.



**D**ANIEL BECHTEL, an extensive farmer of Blooming Grove township, was born in Laurel township, Lyecoming county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1845. His father, John, was born near Reading, Burks county Pennsylvania, and the grandfather, Peter, was born in the same county, although of German ancestry. The Bechtels were among the first settlers of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation and spent his last years in Buffalo Valley. The father of our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, but when a young man commenced the business of freighting on the canal, carrying both grain and lumber, later engaging in the lumber business, at one time operating two sawmills and a gristmill. In 1850 he traded a gristmill for a tract of land, in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county, and in the fall of that year moved here with his family. They came via rail to New York, thence by canal and lakes to Milwaukee, thence to their future home by team. On his arrival Mr. Beehtel found that he had been swindled, that he had traded his mill for a piece of marsh instead of farm land. Therefore he bought a tract of forty acres, on which there was a log house, in which the family spent the winter. In the following spring he purchased the farm where the subject and his mother now reside. Here he built a brick

house and otherwise improved the place, residing there until his death, February 5, 1876. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Catherine Eyer, born in Dry Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1818. The great grandfather of our subject John Eyer, was born in Dry Valley, where his father was a farmer and spent his last days. The grandfather removed from Dry Valley to Lycoming county, settled near Henstown, where he rented a farm and resided until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Wise. She was a native of Pennsylvania, where she spent her entire life. The grandfather was a member of the Baptist Church, his wife of the Presbyterian, the father a Presbyterian and the mother a Lutheran. The father was a Democrat in politics.

Our subject was five years old when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. He attended school quite steadily in his youthful days, acquiring a good business education. He always resided with his parents, and since his father's death has managed the home farm, which he has greatly improved. He has purchased other land and is now very well situated. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, having filled various offices of trust. For three years he has served as Town Clerk, and for fourteen years represented his township on the county Board of Supervisors. He was elected Sheriff of Dane county in November, 1882, which office he filled the succeeding two years.



**W**ILLIAM A. FITZGIBBON, is a farmer located upon section 20, Westport township, and was born on Staten Island, New York in 1850. His father

was James Fitzgibbon, who was born about 1810, in Ireland, near Limerick, county Cork. The grandfather of our subject was James Fitzgibbon also. He was a wealthy landowner in Ireland, where he died at about the age of sixty years. He was thrice married and reared but three children, one son and two daughters.

The son was reared well at home, having a good chance for learning, but at the age of fourteen he lost his father and he had met with losses and reverses. The son started out in life at the age of sixteen years, coming to America with a few hundred dollars saved from the wreck of his father's fortunes. He came to this country on a sailing craft, consuming six weeks in the journey from Liverpool to New York. He had many experiences and traveled for a house which dealt in paints and felts, through the South in winter and the North in summer.

At about the age of twenty-five years he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, in New York. She was born in north Ireland and was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clark) Wilson, of Donegal, and she was of Scotch ancestry. They came West to Wisconsin in 1851, with two children and when our subject was a babe. They came by water to Milwaukee and by team to Madison, and very soon to Westport, where they obtained a half quarter section, eighty acres of Government land, and upon this he built a rough log house 20 x 26, and an addition for a kitchen. They had a brick chimney and a large fireplace.

Subsequently Mr. Fitzgibbon added to this, and at the time of his death he had 400 acres well improved with a comfortable frame house, the same one in which his son now resides. He died December 8, 1885, in his seventy-second year. His wife survived him four years and died in January, 1889, near

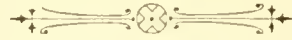
her seventieth birth-day. They left all of their family of children still living, as follows: Edward E. is at Phoenix, Arizona; William A., of this State; James M. is a farmer on a part of the old farm; Elizabeth J. is a teacher and a social leader; Ella L. is the wife of George W. Taff, at Castlewood, Dakota, where he is real-estate broker; Catherine A. resides in St. Paul, Minnesota, where she has been a teacher and now is a milliner; John W. resides in Woodland, Colorado; Mary T. is the wife of William Cullen at Merimac, Wisconsin, and Joseph H. is a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was reared on the farm, but had good educational advantages at the district school and attended for two years at the University. He was for five years in Government employ on the river improvement. For fifteen winters he taught school and was in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, some three years all together and gathered up much experience of life in these places.

October 23, 1888, he was married to Miss Nora Bowles, a daughter of John and Bridget (Kinney) Bowles, of Canada, and now are farmers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon began domestic life on a part of the old homestead. They have 240 acres, all of which they bought of the heirs of the homestead. He has been Supervisor of the township, and since 1887 he has been Chairman. They have buried one son, named William, and now have one, James.

Mr. Fitzgibbon is a straight-out Democrat and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a temperate man. He carries on a mixed husbandry, growing mostly corn and oats, and keeps about fifty head of horses and cattle, and raises about 100 head of hogs per year. He has a fine range for his stock and a good orchard, and has been one

of the leading farmers of the county, well-known and esteemed, and most especially at the capital of the State.



**R**OBERT B. LIVESEY, a retired mason and plaster contractor of the city of Madison, has been a resident of this city for forty-three years. His excellent work is shown in most of the fine buildings of this city, where for so long he has had an honorable business career. Our subject was born in Lancastershire, England, March 1, 1827, a brother of the well-known contractor and builder, James Livesey of this city, also. He was not more than fourteen years of age when he first came to the United States and after living with the family, both in New York and later in Kentucky, he reached Madison when about twenty-four years of age. He was at that time a practical workman, having learned his trade with Kimball & Kingsley, of Rome, Oneida county, New York, remaining with them for a term of three years, and later remained one year longer with them.

Our subject has built many of the finest buildings in this beautiful city, among them being the Second Ward school house and the dormitories of the State University. He was the superintendent of the building of the famous Walker castle of this city and of the old Courteney castle seven miles east of the city. His thorough work has been much noticed and has made him a most reliable man in his line. Among the old settlers he has been held in the highest esteem, as he has always done much for the development of Madison, being liberal with his means and always advocating all educational measures.

Our subject was married in Utica, New

York, to Miss Ann Whomby, who was born near Manchester, England, and came to the United States when very young with her parents. They settled in Utica, where the father, David Whomby, was for years the superintendent of the Chadwick Cotton Factory, remaining in charge there until his death, when about forty-five years of age. His wife came with her daughter to Madison, where she died. Her maiden name had been Ann Whomby. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were most excellent people, well remembered yet for their many kind deeds. Mrs. Livesey had one brother, Thomas, who was a private in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Guffy, and lost his life at the battle of Buzzard Bay, in Louisiana, when but twenty years of age. His remains were brought to Madison by Mr. Livesey for interment. Mrs. Livesey was carefully reared and became one of the best and kindest of neighbors, and was most tenderly loved by her family, but death called her from them, November 4, 1885, when fifty-four years of age. She had devoted her life to her children and was a firm believer in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She had been the mother of ten children, as follows: Cisly J., who died in infancy; Samuel, a successful brickmason located at Wauwoc, Wisconsin, for a time, but now is engaged in putting in the boiler foundations for Pierce & Co., of Chicago, Illinois; he married Miss Nora White; Leonard J., is a plasterer and lives in Madison, marrying Miss Carrie Clemens, whose father was a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after serving four years died on his way home; Robert Briggs, married, with wife and one child; Anna, married Leonard Pashley, of Marshall Field & Co., where he is

one of the foremen in the big Chicago firm; Lizzie, is the wife of Frank Gleason and now lives in Chicago, where he is the head engineer for the Pinkerton block; Ida is the wife of Earnest Schuloff, now train dispatcher of the Wisconsin Central railroad of the St. Paul line; John lives at home; Hattie is at home and keeps house for her father, and Prentice is also at home. All of the children have been educated in the excellent city schools, and all of them are capable of taking care of themselves.

Mr. Livesey is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having been a member for years, and is Past Grand and Past Patriarch of the Encampment, having been in all of the offices of the Supreme Lodge and Encampment. During the war he entered the army at first as a mechanic, but later saw nine months of active service and assisted in driving Generals Hood, later Wheeler, and still later Forrest, back after their attempts to press North, and during four months he was Captain of his company, having built two six-gun batteries and having charge of \$1,000,000 worth of commissary supplies and 100 railroad engines. He was made Captain of the company, which was sent out by Governor Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Livesey lives in peaceful comfort, after a busy and useful life and enjoys the esteem of all the citizens of this city, to whom his name is very familiar, being connected with so many of the prominent buildings.



**G**UGENE EIGHMY, now living, retired in a beautiful home in the city of Madison, is our subject. He was born in Catskill, New York, in 1834, and came to the township of Oakfield, in Genesee county,

when a mere child with his parents. He was educated at Cary Seminary. In 1855 he emigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin. He is the son of Jacob and Permelia (Dennis) Eighmy. His father was born in New York and by trade was a harnessmaker and saddler, but when he located in Genesee county he engaged a part of his time in agriculture. He was an industrious and worthy citizen, a Whig in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died when some seventy years of age. He was married in the eastern part of the Empire State to Miss Permelia Dennis. She was born in New York of good parentage. She died a few years before her husband. She had been a good and worthy woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a kind neighbor and friend.

Our subject is the third in a family of eight children, seven of whom are yet living; three are yet in Genesee county, New York, and four are living in Dane county, Wisconsin, and all are married and prosperous. Our subject became of age after coming to Wisconsin, but later returned to his native State to marry. Mr. Eighmy first came to the State of Wisconsin and located in Madison in 1855, but in the spring of 1856 he removed to Macfarland, Dunn township, where he engaged in the grain and lumber trade; he also improved large tracts of land near Macfarland. In 1872 he started a general merchandise store, carrying it on with success until 1890, when he retired from business and located in the city of Madison. He still owns some valuable property in the town of Dunn and vicinity of Macfarland. He was a social business man and has many friends there. In 1861 and 1862 he was Treasurer of the town of Dunn, and has held other offices at various

times. For eight years was Postmaster of Macfarland, resigning the position when he came to Madison. Here he built a fine residence on one of the best streets of the city, and is located at 241 Langdon street, where he enjoys the comforts of modern life.

Our subject married Miss Sarah M. Johnson, who was born and reared in Batavia, Genesee county, New York. Her parents were Stephen and Rebecca (Palmer) Johnson; her father was born in Connecticut and her mother in New York and died when about seventy years of age. They were highly esteemed people and were known as pioneers of Genesee county. Mrs. Eighmy was one of a family of three sisters; was educated at Cary Seminary, and is a lady of intellect and fine education and culture. Two children have been born to our subject and wife. One, Nellie May, died at the age of twenty-two years. She had been thoroughly educated at Madison and was a sweet and charming young lady, whose death caused a pall to fall on relatives and friends. The living daughter is Eugenia Belle, educated in this city, a bright and accomplished young lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Eighmy are attendants of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics our subject is one of the staunch Republicans, who take an active interest in public affairs without desiring any official recognition. Such men make up the bone and sinew of the party. Our subject is yet in the prime of life, genial and pleasant.



**P** G. KROGH, a hardware merchant of Mount Horeb, is a son of Casper Krogh, a native of Christiania, Norway. The latter was an expert mechanic, having been



engaged in intricate work from making a surgeon's needle to a sword. His skill induced some of his friends to assist him with sufficient funds to commence business for himself and with their aid located in Drammen, employing six workmen. His reputation soon brought work long distances, and during five years there he received several difficult but valuable jobs from England. Wishing still to better his condition, at the age of thirty-one years, in 1843, he came by sailing vessel to America, spending thirteen weeks on the voyage, and during that time they suffered greatly for the want of fresh water. He landed in New York. Having been well educated in both German and English, he acted as interpreter on his way to Milwaukee. He remained in that city a short time, then worked at his trade in Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin, five years, at which time he contracted the ague. After his recovery Mr. Krogh bought the sawmill at Cloburn's Mills, Jefferson county, for which he went in debt about \$2,500. He conducted this mill successfully twelve years, then erected a gristmill and purchased a farm of 200 acres. He remained on that place until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was married in Norway to Katrina Nelson, whose father came three years later to America, where the latter afterward died. To this union was born eleven children, namely: Katrina Andrea, now Mrs. Anton Nelson, of Kimbrae, Nobles county, Minnesota; Barnard J., of Cambridge, Wisconsin; Peterene, deceased in infancy; Peter G., our subject; Albert H., who died in Cambridge; Cornelius, of Hancock county, Iowa; Charlotte, of Blair, Nebraska; Carl O., of Newman's Grove, that State; Herman, deceased in infancy; Caspara J., of Minnesota; and Henrietta, now Mrs. Simon Christianson,

of Bode, Humboldt county, Iowa. The mother died in 1887.

Peter G. Krogh, the subject of this sketch, was born in Drammen, Norway, March 6, 1843, and came to America with his parents when eleven weeks old. During his early life he worked with his father and attended the common schools, supplemented by three terms at the high school at Waterloo. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the army, joining Company H, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, having been the third of his family to enlist. He was first ordered to Indiana, then to Missouri, thence to Kentucky, engaged principally in guard duty. He took part in various guerilla warfare, but participated in no noted battles, and during the latter part of the war suffered greatly from sickness. After returning home Mr. Krogh opened a plow shop at Kroghville, which place was named in honor of his father, and continued that business successfully for sixteen years. In that year he came to Mount Horeb and engaged in the hardware business, and also served as Postmaster until Cleveland's administration. In 1889 he was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the township of Blue Mounds, was re-elected in 1890, and the following year refused to be a candidate for the office on account of not wishing to neglect his business. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and for the past five years has served as Post Commander of Rev. Dixon Post.

Mr. Krogh was married in the Western Church, at Koshkonong, Wisconsin, in 1871, to Christine Anderson, a native of Pleasant Spring township, Dane county. Her father, a native of Sweden, is now deceased, and the mother, a native of Norway, resides on the old homestead in Pleasant Spring township.

Our subject and wife have one child, Clarence Alfred, aged seventeen years, who is now attending school at Black Earth. Mr. Krogh is a pleasant gentleman, and a respected citizen.

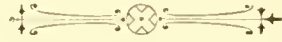


**J**ULIUS JOHNSON, proprietor of a meat market in Stoughton, Dane county, was born in Crogry, Norway, December 2, 1840, a son of John and Ellen Johnson, natives also of that country. In 1844 the parents came to America, locating in Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin, where the father purchased a farm of sixty acres from the Government, paying \$1.25 per acre. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the third child, and four are now living. One son, J. B. Johnson, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he still resides. The father died in 1847, and the mother in 1887.

Julius Johnson, the subject of this sketch, received only a limited education, and was engaged at farm work until twenty-eight years of age. He then engaged in buying stock, in which he lost all he had, and also \$500 more. At the age of thirty years he opened a meat market in this city, in company with a Mr. Emmerson, but since 1872 he has conducted the business alone. With the exception of one year, Mr. Johnson has continued this business for twenty years. In 1891 he began buying live-stock and tobacco, having bought several thousand dollars worth of the latter article, of which he is now tending a small field. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as Alderman and Constable of Stoughton.

Mr. Johnson was married in December, 1868, to Sophia Anderson, who was born in Norway, December 30, 1850, a daughter of Andrew Anderson, a farmer by occupation.

Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had six children, viz.: Luvina and Alvina, twins, the former twenty-three years of age, and the latter deceased at the age of ten months; Lettie, twenty-one years old; Willis, seventeen; Ellen, five; and Julius Harrison, four.



**W**ILLIAM A. CLELAND, the subject of this brief notice, is the son of William Cleland, who was the sixth child of his parents, and was born in Scotland, December 30, 1805. In April, 1843, he left his native home. He had received a good education there, but decided that in America there was more chance for advancement; hence he set sail, and after a voyage of twenty-one days he reached this country. He bought eighty acres of land in Rock county, Wisconsin. This was all wild, but he built a shanty upon it, and began its improvement. Here he remained for four years, making improvements, breaking the land and building. In 1847 he moved to the town of York, and that spring he bought a Government claim of 120 acres, twelve of which were broken, and there was a log cabin upon the place, which had a sod roof, built by the squatter. Into this shelter the father of our subject moved, and lived there for a number of years, and then built another log house, or block house, which still stands.

This land is located upon section 9, York township. After twelve years of residence in the block house, Mr. Cleland built the house now occupied by his son. The marriage of William Cleland took place in Scotland in 1842 to Miss Barbara Cochran, who was a native of Scotland, and seven children have been added to the family: Barbara F., de-

ceased; John C., a resident of Fremont, Nebraska; Mary, deceased; Janet C., at home; William A.; James, deceased; and Francis, deceased. The mother died May 27, 1883, but the father is still spared and lives with his son, William A.

William A. was the fifth child, and was born on the farm June 7, 1851, and received his education in the common schools, where he passed his time to good advantage, and has always remained with his father. The latter owns the farm of 280 acres, well improved, and William manages it with great success. At present he is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, has been a member of this board for many years, and is now serving a second term. Politically, he is a Republican, although the town is Democratic. John C. is in the stock business in Nebraska, and is secretary of the Board of Trade there.

Our subject married Miss Fanny Cleveland, whose people were from Ohio. He is a young man of promise. He has added to his farm a herd of Hereford cattle, and has some fine specimens of the breed. The place is among the most attractive in the neighborhood, having a park in front of the house, with a diverging circle full of beautiful trees.



**M**RS. LYDIA L. BOYCE, widow of Morgan L. Boyce, was born in Livingston county, New York, a daughter of John C. and Louisa (Lamont) Wilkins, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Schoharie county, New York. In 1856 the parents came from Livingston county, New York, to Wisconsin. Mrs. Boyce was then a young lady of sixteen years. With their four daughters they settled on forty acres of land, one mile west of

Dane station. Five years later they sold their little home, and came to what was then called 100-Mile Grove, where they purchased forty acres; afterward lived with their son-in-law near by; and next moved to Lodi, where they are still living, the father aged eighty-two years, and the mother, seventy-two years. They reared the following children: Mrs. Boyce, subject of this sketch; Gertrude, wife of Daniel McDonald, a retired farmer of Arlington township; Cecendra, wife of Henry Bissell, of Morrisonville, Wisconsin; and Augusta, wife of Daniel Stanley, of Lodi.

Mrs. Lydia Boyce received a common district school education. She was married to Morgan Boyce, in her nineteenth year. He was the next youngest of twelve or thirteen children, a son of Abram Boyce, and a brother of Asa A. Boyce. (A sketch of the latter will be found in this work.) Mr. Boyce was a faithful servant of his township, having served as Justice of the Peace many years, both before and after his marriage, and was a Democrat in his political views. His death occurred January 7, 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. Our subject has resided on her farm of 280 acres since her marriage, but she lately disposed of a part of this tract, now owning only about 170 acres. She has a fine orchard of apple and cherry trees, the most of which were planted by her husband. At his death she was left with two sons and one daughter: Arthur W., born in November, 1862; Frank M., born in 1868, attended the Business College in Indiana, and is now residing in the South, where he enjoys better health; and Mary L., a young lady of thirteen years, who is attending school, and also pursuing the study of music. Arthur has remained on the home farm, of which he now owns a part.

He was married in January, 1890, to Rose Patton, who was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, a daughter of John and Juliette (Converse) Patton, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boyce have one little daughter, a year old, and the only grandchild of our subject.



**C**HRISTIAN R. STEIN, a leading German citizen of Madison, has been a resident of the city since 1854. He was born in the province of Baden, Germany, March 8, 1829, and reared in the practical German way. When nineteen years of age he set sail for the United States from Havre de Grace, on the sailing vessel, St. Dennis, arriving in New York city after a voyage of thirty-two days. After spending some time in Rochester, New York, he came on to Milwaukee. In 1852 he started out all alone for California, going via the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco, from where he proceeded to Hangtown; thence back to Sacramento again, and finally to Weaver-ville, Trinity county, where he engaged in mining on East Weaver creek, being very successful, having the best mine on the entire creek. After about eighteen months, with his belts well filled with glittering dust, he set his face toward home, but when he reached San Francisco he was attacked by highwaymen who were leading him to a supposed hotel. Taking in the surroundings he saw that he was being led into a trap, so made good use of a pair of strong arms, knocked down several of his assailants, made his way into the street, where he was surrounded again. He had part of his money in a belt around his body, which they did not

discover, and only five dollars in his pocket-book, and agreed to let them have that if they let him go, which they did. He made his way back to New York, thence to Milwaukee, reaching there in the fall of 1853. The following spring he came to Madison.

Mr. Stein is the first and only one of his family to come to America, his emigration being caused by the revolution of 1848, in which he was a volunteer. His father, God-fried Stein, was a well-to-do baker, who died in his native land, at about the age of three score and ten. His wife, Conigund (Weis) Stein, died about ten years before her husband, aged sixty years. They were both members of the Catholic Church. One brother of our subject, Conrad, is yet living in Germany, being the successor to his father's business. Another brother, Valentine, died about two years ago. He was a prominent lawyer in his native town. Four sisters, Teekla, Theresa, Glara and Barbara, are all married and have families in Germany. Since Mr. Stein came to this country he has made five trips back to his native land to visit his old home.

After coming to Madison in the spring of 1854, Mr. Stein began the manufacture of soap, but after several years he established a grocery store on East Washing-ington avenue, continuing to operate the same for about twenty years. At the same time he was engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Moore & Stein. After a few years Mr. Stein bought his partner's interest, continuing it on his own account for about ten years, when he associated Mr. A. H. Kayser and William Weiskopf, his sons-in-law, with him, under the firm name of C. R. Stein & Co. They carry all kinds of soft and hard lumber for general house-furnishing supplies, and have one of

the largest trades in the city. In addition they have a yard in Paoli, Wisconsin. During his residence here Mr. Stein has been one of the live, energetic Germans of the city, and a leader of the people of his nationality in the place. He takes an active interest in local matters that have for their object the betterment of the community. He is also the proprietor of a large elevator manufactory located at Milwaukee, under the management of his son-in-law, P. H. Brodesser, known as the Brodesser Manufacturing Company. This establishment employs from fifty to sixty men all the time. When our subject came to Madison he had lost nearly everything, and is now one of her wealthiest citizens.

Mr. Stein has served one term as Alderman in the Common Council of the city; is a member of the Madison Business Club, the Freemasons and Knights of Pythias, and organized the order of Druids in Madison, known as Madison Grove, No. 4, in 1857; he was also a member of the old fire company, when hand engines were used.

Our subject was married in Milwaukee, about 1853, to Miss Frankie Banmann, who was born, reared and educated in Baden, Germany, coming to the United States in 1853. She died at her home in Madison, in 1889, November 24, aged fifty-eight. During her lifetime she proved herself a true woman in every sense of the word. The Catholic Church had in her a faithful member. To the several children born to her husband and herself she has proved herself a kind and indulgent mother. Their names were as follows: Teekla, widow of Fritz Renter, who died eleven years ago in this city, successful business man; Hedwig, wife of A. H. Kayser of the C. R. Stein Company, in the wholesale lumber business, and secretary of

the Madison Lumber Company; Bertha, wife of William Weiskopf of the C. R. Stein Lumber Company, in the retail lumber trade; Otilia, wife of P. H. Brodesser, manager and secretary of the Brodesser Manufacturing Company; Ida, wife of Emil Meyer, a wholesale liquor dealer on East Chicago avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Stein enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him, and his family of daughters are a credit to him.



**L**AFAYETTE STOWE, one of the early settlers and most successful farmers of Dane county, was born in Chazy, Clinton county, New York, April 24, 1824. His father, Stephen Stowe, was born at Point Rush, New York, and his father, grandfather of subject, Abijah Stowe, was a farmer by occupation, who removed from New York to Ohio and spent his last years in that State. The father of our subject was reared to agricultural life and remained a resident of Clinton county, until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm in Windsor, Dane county, where he remained a number of years, and then removed to Sun Prairie, and lived retired until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Annie DeLong, who was born in Clinton county, New York, and her father, Francis DeLong, was formerly a resident of North Carolina, born of French parents or ancestry. He was a farmer and spent his last years in New York. The maiden name of his wife, grandmother of subject, was Polly Doody, who was, as far as known, a native of New York, where she spent her entire life. The mother of our subject died on the home farm in Windsor.

As the parents of our subject were in limited circumstances he was obliged to com-

mence life for himself very early, beginning when fourteen or fifteen years of age to work out by the day or month. At that time the iron mines of the country were worked very little, although labor was very cheap, men's wages ranging from forty to fifty cents per day. England supplied the country with nearly all its iron and that commodity was very expensive. Mr. Stowe relates that the irons for a wagon cost \$35 and this state of things existed under free trade.


Mr. Stowe continued working by the day and month in New York, until 1847, when he concluded to emigrate westward, as it was very difficult to become rich on the meager wages he was receiving. His first emigration was to Ohio, going via the St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario, Welland canal and lake Erie to Cleveland. He found employment on a farm near that city and remained in that vicinity until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin, via lake Erie to Detroit, thence via rail to Buffalo, on the lake, via Chicago to Milwaukee. He there loaded his goods on a wagon and drove to Dane county, arriving December 14, 1850. After he had been here about two weeks he bought a tract of land in the town of Bristol, at \$2.50 an acre. The improvements on this place consisted of a small frame house, without lath or plaster, and twenty acres of broken land. Mr. Stowe marketed at Milwaukee, drawing his goods in an ox team. The journey consumed a week and he took his provisions along and slept under the wagon. He improved his land and occupied it until 1866, when he removed to Sun Prairie and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and lumber, continuing for three years, when he removed to a farm, which he purchased on section 14, of Burke township. Here he resided until 1885 and then removed to the

farm he now occupies on section 23, of the same township. This farm contains 190 acres, well improved, with good buildings. In addition he is the owner of some 600 acres in all.

Mr. Stowe was first married, in 1844, to Diana Scott, born in Mooer's, Clinton county, New York, daughter of James and Amy Scott. She died June 5, 1855, and in November 1858, Mr. Stowe married Ellen Abernathy, born in New Haven, Vermont, daughter of John and Permelia Abernathy. Four children were born of the first marriage, namely: Joel, Angeline, Jennie, and La Fayette, Jr. Two daughters have been born of the second marriage, namely: Minnie E.; and Permelia A., who died at the age of ten days.

Mr. Stowe is a self-made man, who started early in life with nothing and is now one of the wealthiest men in the county. He has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and is a worthy, good citizen.



 **OLE K. TEISBERG**, of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Tellemarken, Norway, December 8, 1840, a son of Knudt and Aase Teisberg, natives also of the same country, where their ancestors have lived for many generations. In 1843 the parents located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, having been three weeks in making the trip from New York to Milwaukee. In 1844 they began agricultural pursuits in Cottage Grove township, but two years later came to Pleasant Springs. The father died in 1866, and the mother now resides in Minnesota.

Ole K. Teisberg, the third of ten children, received a district school education, his first

teacher being Mary Stibson. He remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age, and then bought his father's farm of 130 acres on section 15, to which, in 1891, he added eighty acres more. He has made all the improvements on his place, and now raises large crops of tobacco and live-stock. Mr. Teisberg was engaged in the wagon business in Iowa and northern Minnesota about four years, in company with Gunder Edwards. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views; has served as Supervisor of Pleasant Springs township six terms, as Township Treasurer two terms, and also as District Clerk and Treasurer. He has served as Church Warden of the Lutheran Church about seventeen years.

Mr. Teisberg was married January 1, 1868, to Anna S. Scolen, a native of Pleasant Springs township, Dane county, Wisconsin, and a sister of Jerome Scolen. To this union has been born seven children, viz.: Carl O., died at the age of six months; Annie Louisa, Julia Severena, Caroline, a graduate of the Stoughton Academy; Samuel Henry, and Ella Maria.



**R**USSELL A. SHELDON.—The life of a farmer is an independent one. That he can exist without the aid of outside help was demonstrated thousands of times by the hardy pioneers who lived year in and year out upon the produce of their own land, and it is certainly true in this day that the agriculturist gives more to mankind than he receives. Were it not for our farmers the great land of plenty would be turned into a howling wilderness in a very short time. A good specimen of this class of men is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

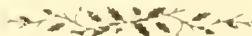
Mr. Sheldon was born in Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, March 20, 1822. His great-grandfather was a native of England, who, with two brothers, William and John, came to the new world in early colonial times and settled on Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of our subject was Isaac Sheldon, and his son Isaac was the grandfather of Mr. Sheldon of this notice. The grandfather was a native of Rhode Island, but removed from that State to New York, settling in Saratoga county. After some time spent there he removed from Saratoga to Otsego county and finally settled in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, where he finally died. The father of our subject, Gardner Sheldon, was born in Rhode Island, but removed from that State to New York when eighteen years of age. After his marriage he settled in Pittsfield, Otsego county, where he remained until 1833, then removed to the town of Perry, Wyoming county, purchased land and engaged in the improvement of the same for many years. At the time of his death he was living retired in the town of Bethany, Genesee county. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Nancy Gorum, born in Ballston Springs, New York, daughter of George and Sarah (White) Gorum. The latter died at her daughter's home in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, in 1885, at the age of eighty-five years.

Our subject was eleven years of age when his parents removed to the western part of the State of New York and he went to live with his uncle, Augustus Sheldon, in Otsego county. He made the best of the opportunities offered him to attend school, in the meantime assisting on the farm, remaining with his uncle until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he went to Oneida county, where he found employment on a farm at

\$11.50 a month. In 1840 he joined his parents in Wyoming county, making the trip by the most convenient and expeditions route, taking the stage to Madison, New York, where he boarded a canal-boat for Rochester, thence by stage to Moseow, and from there on foot to Perry. It was his intention to go farther west, but he remained there for some time, working by the month, until 1846, and on shares until 1851, when, having obtained sufficient money he came to Wisconsin, via the railroad to Buffalo, thence by lake to Detroit, where he again took the railroad to New Buffalo, from which point he sailed on the lake to Milwaukee. He intended to walk from Milwaukee to Madison, but found that his health would not permit of the exertion, therefore started by railroad to Waukesha, then the western terminus. He then went by team to Summit and started to walk from that point, but soon overtook a team and secured a ride to Watertown, from which place he walked to Milford, and from there secured a ride via Cottage Grove to Madison. Here he joined his brother, Daniel G. Here his aunt took care of him and his health rapidly improved. So much better did he become that he was able to look around for land on which to commence farming for himself. Very soon he purchased eighty acres of land on section 32, paying \$6.50 per acre. There was a log house on the land and forty acres were fenced. A little of the land was broken. After about three weeks he returned to New York, but in the fall of the same year returned with his wife and moved into the log house, beginning at once his career as an independent farmer. In time he purchased eighty acres adjoining his first purchase and soon built a frame house and a granary, living on this property until 1855, when he sold it and

purchased his present home of five acres. On this little farm he has a good set of buildings, pleasantly located, about two and one-half miles from the State House.

At La Grange, New York, in 1846, he married Mary A. Doane, born in Washington county, New York, November 13, 1824. Her father, Hiram Doane, was born in the same State, and his father, John Doane, was, as far as known, a native of the same State also. He spent his last years in Washington county. He married a lady of Scotch birth. The father of Mrs. Sheldon learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker. In 1836 he removed to Livingston county, where he lived two years before he removed to La Grange, Wyoming county. There he established a tannery and shoe shop, continuing the business there until his death. The maiden name of the mother of the wife of our subject was Melinda Dyer, born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Clark) Dyer. She died in La Grange, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have had five children: Edward E., Stuart D., Charles F., Walter W. and Hattie B. Edward married Clara Bell and lives in Baltimore, Maryland; Stuart married Mattie Eley and lives in La Crosse, and has one child, Minnie E.; Charles F. married Mary Richardson and lives in Texas, having three children: Roy, Jessie and Mande; Walter married Alice Fiddler and lives in Baraboo, Wisconsin, having one child, Edna M. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Baptist Church, in which they are very prominent. In politics he is a staunch Republican, upholding party principles upon any and all occasions.





**E**BENEZER JACKSON. — The Jackson family were among the early settlers in the American colonies, coming hither in 1700, two brothers of the name starting from Ireland. It is not known in the family annals where they landed, but it is certain that one was employed on the Providence plantation, and it is supposed that he was employed by the ship's company to work to pay the passage of himself and brother from the old country to America. They separated and one was never heard from. The other was the father of Michael Jackson and became the progenitor of the Jackson family in this country.

Michael Jackson was born March 28, 1735, and married, June 4, 1755, Susannah Wilcox, who was born April 15, 1732. They resided at Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, and Michael Jackson served as an Orderly under General Lyman at Fort Ticonderoga in 1756. After the close of the war he retained his orderly book, and subsequently used it for a family record book. He had the following children: Lyman, Esther, Jesse, Abigail, Ebenezer, Kesiah and Mindwell. Of these, Lyman was born February 29, 1756, and married, January 3, 1782, Deidama Dunham, who was born February 25, 1765, and the following children were born of this marriage: Rosana, Jesse Dunham, Ebenezer (our subject), Michael, Lyman, John J., Obadiah, Abner, David B., Royal G., Norman L., Susannah S. and Lucy D. Nearly all of the children were born at Pownal, but in 1801 or '02 the family removed to Cooperstown, New York. Of the above family we are in this biography concerned with the third child, Ebenezer.

Our subject was born June 15, 1786, and January 22, 1808, he married Betsey Pringle, who was born in Richfield, Otsego county,

New York, January 26, 1788. They reared a family of seven children: Lucy N., Cynthia D., John Lyman, Charles Pringle, Sophia Jane, Kathleen and Julius D. Ebenezer died August 7, 1857, at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife May 13, 1842, aged fifty-four.

Edson B. Jackson, whose sketch is given elsewhere, is a grandson of Ebenezer Jackson, of the above memoir.



**A**DOLPH BIRRENKOTT, a prominent farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in this county, June 7, 1855, a son of Michael and Clara (Kalshauer) Birrenkott, natives of Kerpen, Prussia. The father was born September 7, 1830, a son of Adolph and Margaret Birrenkott, also natives of that country. They came to America about 1852. Michael, the father of our subject, came to this country with his parents, and he and his father first bought 120 acres of land in Dane county and erected a log house, 14x18 feet, later erected an addition, and remained there until the father's death. Mr. Birrenkott was a Democrat in his political views, served as Assessor and Supervisor of his township several years, and religiously was a member of the Catholic Church. The mother of our subject was born July 13, 1830, a daughter of John and Theresa Kalshauer, who came to this country about the same time as the Birrenkott family, and located in the same locality. Mr. Birrenkott died in this county January 12, 1874, and his wife February 26, 1884.

Adolph, one of eleven children, eight now living, remained at home with his mother after his father's death until his marriage. He then settled on the old homestead in Dane

county, later bought out the seven heirs, and now owns 346 acres of fine land, all of which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Birrenkott was married November 24, 1885, to Miss Anna Conrad, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1866, a daughter of John J. and Kate (Kherhenvoeder) Conrad, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1851, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but in 1868 purchased eighty acres in this township. The mother died April 25, 1885, and the father still resides in his old home in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Birrenkott have three children: Margaret K., born May 1, 1887; John M., May 21, 1888; and Maria K., February 6, 1892. Our subject served as Supervisor of the Township Board two years, and is Chairman at the present time, 1892; was a member of the School Board many years. Religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

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**J**OHAN L. BECK. Our subject is one of the leading merchants of the city of Madison, being a member of the firm of Krehl & Beck, hardware dealers and tin workers and jobbers. The firm is located at Nos. 121 and 123 East Washington avenue, the business having been established in January, 1891, and although still in its infancy the enterprise has proven very successful. Mr. Beck was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 22, 1829, son of John and Felictas (Krehl) Beck, natives of Germany, of good old stock. The parents lived and died in their native city of Wurtemberg, the father dying at the age of fifty-nine, the mother at the age of seventy-three years. They were good, hardworking people all their lives, and

earnest members of the German Lutheran Church. The father held a position all his life under Government, and was a faithful official. There were five daughters and one son, our subject, in the family born to these parents.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native land, receiving his education in the good schools of Wurtemberg, and learning the trade of a baker, which he followed until 1854, when, March 1, he took passage on a sailer from Antwerp, landing in New York city after a voyage of eight weeks. He came thence to Chicago, where he was married to Miss Mary Rauscher, a native of Germany, having been born in Wurtemberg, and came to America on the same vessel as Mr. Beck. In September of the same year Mr. Beck and his young bride came to Madison, where Mr. Beck obtained a position in a hardware store. So faithful was he in the discharge of his duties that he was retained by the firm for a period of thirty-six years, when he went into business for himself with his present partner. His handsome residence is situated at No. 421 West Main street. He and his wife are leading members of the German Lutheran Church, as are all their children. Mr. Beck is an independent Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are daughters, three of whom are deceased, namely: Henry Louis and Alvina. Those living are: Mary, wife of Rev. F. Prey, a Lutheran minister, of Warner, South Dakota; Eliza, wife of John Huegel, a shoe merchant of Madison; Louisa, wife of Julius Pfister, now living in Madison; Sophia, widow of Young Lawrence, who was an engineer on Chicago & Western railroad, now resides with her father; Fredericka, wife of Dr. William Mueller, a physician of Mad-

ison; Emma A. and Anna, at home, both photographic artists; and Clara, at home, a music teacher. All the children are accomplished young ladies and a great credit to their parents.



**C**HARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, Ph. D., Professor of Geology at the University of Wisconsin, non-resident Professor of Pre-Cambrian Geology at the University of Chicago, and Geologist in charge of the Lake Superior Division of the United States Geological Survey, was born in Fulton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, May 29, 1857.

His parents are William Henry and Mary Goodrich Van Hise, the former born and reared near Trenton, New Jersey, and the latter near Bangor, Maine. They were married in Rock county, Wisconsin. They had a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons. Mr. Van Hise was a farmer in early life, but later became a merchant. He and his wife are now residents of Georgia.

The subject of our sketch spent the first eight years of his life on the farm. When he was eight years old the family moved to East Milton. He attended school at the latter place two years, at Milton Junction three years, and at Evansville spent three years in the high school and one year in the Evansville Seminary, preparing himself for college. He entered the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1874, and graduated in the metallurgical engineering course in 1879. In the meantime he had remained out of college one year to engage in teaching.

From the University of Wisconsin he received the following degrees: B. Met. E.

in 1879; B. S. in 1880; M. S. in 1882 and Ph. D. in 1892. He was an instructor in the University of Wisconsin from 1879 to 1883; Assistant Professor of Metallurgy, *ibid.*, 1883-1886; Professor of Metallurgy, *ibid.*, 1886-1888; Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography, *ibid.*, 1888-1890; Professor of Archaean and Applied Geology, *ibid.*, 1890-1892. He was an Assistant, Wisconsin Geological Survey, 1881-1882; Assistant U. S. Geologist, Lake Superior Division U. S. Geological Survey, 1883-1888. He has been Chief of Lake Superior Division U. S. Geological Survey since 1888; Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin, since 1892; and Non-Resident Professor of Pre-Cambrian Geology, University of Chicago, since 1892.

He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Geological Society of America; a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the National Geographic Society. He has frequently read papers before these societies. His chief work has been an investigation of the Pre-Cambrian rocks of America, and particularly the iron-bearing series of the Lake Superior region. The laws of occurrence of the iron ores have been somewhat fully elucidated. His researches have resulted in the publication of the following articles:

Crystalline Rocks of the Wisconsin Valley (with R. D. Irving): *Geology of Wisconsin*, vol. iv., 1882, pp. 623-714.

On Secondary Enlargements of Feldspar Fragments in certain Keweenaw Sandstones: *American Journal of Science* (3), vol. xxvii., 1884, pp. 399-403.

On Secondary Enlargement of Mineral Fragments in Certain Rocks (with R. D.

Irving): Bulletin United States Geological Survey No. 8, 1884, p. 56.

Enlargements of Hornblende Fragments: American Journal of Science (3), vol. xxx., 1885, pp. 231-235.

Upon the Origin of the Mica-schists and Black Mica-slates of the Penokee-Gogebie Iron-Bearing Series: *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi., 1886, pp. 453-460.

Note on the Enlargement of Hornblendes and Augites in Fragmental and Eruptive Rocks: *ibid.*, vol. xxxiii., 1887, pp. 385-388.

The Crystalline Schists of the Lake Superior District (with R. D. Irving and T. C. Chamberlain): *Etudes sur les Schistes Crystallins*, International Geological Congress, fourth session, London, 1888, pp. 92-106.

The Iron Ores of the Penokee-Gogebie Series of Michigan and Wisconsin: American Journal of Science (3), vol. xxxvii., 1889, pp. 32-48.

The Pre-Cambrian Rocks of the Black Hills: Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, vol. i., 1890, pp. 203-244.

The Penokee Iron-bearing Series of Michigan and Wisconsin (with R. D. Irving): Abstract of Monograph xix.: Tenth Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey, 1888-1889, pp. 341-508 (1890).

An Attempt to Harmonize Some Apparently Conflicting Views of Lake Superior Stratigraphy: American Journal of Science (3), vol. xli., 1891, pp. 117-137.

The Iron Ores of the Marquette District of Michigan: American Journal of Science, third series, vol. xliii., 1892, pp. 116-132.

Observations upon the Structural Relations of the Upper Huronian, Lower Huronian and Basement Complex on the North Shore of Lake Huron (with Raphael Pum-

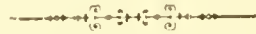
pelly): American Journal of Science, third series, vol. xliii., 1892, pp. 224-232.

Iron Ores of the Lake Superior Region: Trans. Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, vol. viii., 1892, pp. 219-227.

Correlation Papers, Archæan and Algonkian: Bulletin 86, United States Geological Survey. Twelve plates. 550 p.

The Penokee Iron Bearing Series of Michigan and Wisconsin (with R. D. Irving): Monograph xix., United States Geological Survey; quarto, 37 plates, 13 Figs. (In press).

Professor Van Hise was married at Evansville, Wisconsin, December 22, 1881, to Alice Ring, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of John and Janet (Bushnell) Ring. Mrs. Van Hise completed her education at Oberlin College, Ohio, and is a lady of much culture and refinement. They have two children: Mary Janet, born July 26, 1887; and Hilda Alice, born June 8, 1891.

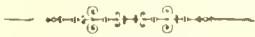


**G**RICK E. LADD, County Treasurer of Dane county, was born in Sogn Bergenstift, Norway, September 30, 1832, a son of Erick J. and Carry (Ludwig) Ladd, natives also of that country. The family are noted for their longevity, the maternal grandmother of our subject having lived to the age of ninety-nine years. The mother died at Stoughton in 1887, aged ninety-four years. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to the United States in 1852.

Erick E. Ladd, the fifth of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, was educated in the common schools of his native State, and came to America at the age of twenty years. In 1852 he went to Janesville, where he was employed in hauling wood, receiving

25 cents per cord, and furnished his own oxen; then worked in Caledonia, Wisconsin, twenty-two months; and next was successfully engaged in lumbering. In 1856 Mr. Ladd bought his farm of 140 acres, where he has made many improvements, and he now makes a specialty of the raising of tobacco and live-stock. While living on his farm he was severely injured by a runaway team, from which he was disabled eight weeks. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in 1890 was elected County Treasurer of Dane county by a majority of 1,100 votes. He was re-elected in 1892, with 706 majority, the largest in the county. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church of Stoughton.

Mr. Ladd was united in marriage, February 2, 1856, with Bertie Nelson, a native of Bergen, Norway, who came to America at the age of twenty-five years. They have had six children, namely: Bertha Maria, wife of Hans Iverson; Carrie, now Mrs. B. K. Fortan; Susan, wife of A. J. Lillisand; Julia, wife of Andrew Thompson; E. N., of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Nelson A., Deputy County Treasurer. They also lost one child in infancy. Mr. Ladd has served as a judge of tobacco in Stoughton and Edgerton, owns two good residences in the former place, and is one of the county's reliable citizens.



**A**LBERT M. PARTRIDGE, a successful farmer of Dane county, was born in Nova Scotia, April 22, 1841, a son of Joseph A. and Ruth Ann (Scott) Partridge. The father was born in Connecticut, was reared to farm life, and at the age of four years was bereft of his father. After reaching a suitable age he went to Nova Scotia as

a peddler, also conducted a store there, but afterward lost the property he had made, through a partner. In 1845 he removed to Boston, and in the fall of 1846 came to Wisconsin, where he taught school near Mineral Point; next moved to Sank City, then to Dover, where he farmed on rented land five years, and then purchased 133 acres of land near Black Earth, Dane county. He erected a log house, 14 x 16 feet, where the parents, ten children and eight boarders resided. The father died in 1863, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving seven small children, and the farm heavily mortgaged. Here they remained ten years. After selling the farm, the mother resided in Madison until 1883, when she visited her children and relatives in Nebraska and California; from there she went to Montana to visit her sons, where she was taken sick in the spring of 1886. She then came to Minnesota, to her daughter, Sarah Lennon, where she died, September 4, 1886, at the age of sixty-four years and nine months. She was born, reared and married in Nova Scotia.

Albert M. Partridge, our subject, was reared on a farm, and, like most farm boys of those days, received but a limited education. At nineteen years of age his father gave him his time, and he then worked out during the summer, giving his wages to his father, and doing chores for his board in the village of Mazo Manie, Wisconsin, and attending school in the winter. In the latter part of February, 1862, an old lady passed through the village with a pair of horses and sleigh, on her way to the West. She employed our subject to drive the team, giving him his board, and his wealth then consisted of \$2 of old Wisconsin money, a quilt and one extra shirt. At Dubuque, Iowa, he sold his money for \$1 of good money, which he invested in

thread, needles, etc. Mr. Partridge remained with the old lady until Omaha was reached when learning that Colorado, his objective point, was not as good as he expected, he made different arrangements. Hearing of the gold excitement in Washington Territory he determined to go there. A man at Omaha going there told him if he would get \$5 to buy provisions with, he would haul them for \$50, to be paid after they got through and as soon as earned. It looked like but little to buy provisions to go upon a trip of that kind. At that time bacon could be bought in Omaha for 3 cents per pound, and flour at \$1 per 100 pounds; these with a little dried fruit and beans constituted their fare. He then had not a dollar, but met two old neighbors from his Wisconsin home, and they each loaned him \$2.50. He immediately purchased his provisions, and soon after the party started for their new home in the far-off Washington Territory. After a perilous and tiresome journey of four months the party landed in Auburn mining camp, near the Powder river valley, in the eastern part of Oregon, nearly starved. Mr. Partridge's weight having been reduced fifty pounds. He then worked at anything he could find to do until February 1, 1863, when with a companion he packed two ponies and a cow, and started on a journey of over 200 miles on foot, across valleys and over mountains, to Idaho City, Idaho. While there he followed teaming, mining, etc., in which he was fairly successful. Hearing of his father's death, he immediately commenced sending money home to pay off the mortgage and for the support of the family. In the summer of 1864 Mr. Partridge returned to his old home in Wisconsin. After remaining one year and a half at home, he again went West, working in Montana until the

spring of 1867, when he went to Leesburg, Idaho Territory, and engaged in mining, where he lost all that he had. He again went to work for wages, and on the 1st of November, the same year, in company with two other men, started for the Sweetwater mines, 600 miles distant, near the summit of the Rocky mountains, in Wyoming. At one time he made \$50 per day in the gold mines. He next began railroading, making a trip of 100 miles alone, through the most dangerous part of the Rockies, in order to reach the construction part of the old Union Pacific railroad. He was soon at the head of a railroad outfit, and made money rapidly. In 1870 our subject returned to the States and remained until the spring of 1871, when he went to the silver mines in Utah, but finding nothing that would pay, he returned to the States in 1872. In 1873 he bought his mother's old home, where he remained until the fall of 1876. He then sold the place and moved to the village of Black Earth. Two years later he was obliged to move on a farm to satisfy a mortgage; afterward sold that place and again came to Black Earth with his family. He then went to Montana, but finding nothing satisfactory, he again returned to Black Earth and purchased a farm near the village of Cross Plains. Mr. Partridge now owns 340 acres of as fine land as there is in Wisconsin, where he is engaged in general farming. In his political views he was formerly a Republican, but now votes the Democratic ticket.

On the 6th day of January, 1873, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Roberts, a native of Berry township, Dane county, Wisconsin, and they had one son, Albert M., born September 15, 1874. The wife and mother died December 31, 1876, and December 4, 1877, Mr. Part-

ridge married Miss Emma Meltzer, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27, 1858, a daughter of William and Caroline (Ferge) Meltzer, who came from Germany to this country in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge have five children, as follows: Henry C., born October 22, 1878; William E., February 14, 1880; Elvie I., January 15, 1883; Edward J., September 7, 1887; and Adaline C., March 7, 1891.



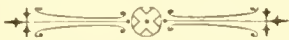
**D**R. HENRY VALENTINE BANCROFT, a practicing physician of Blue Mound, was born at Lodi, Wisconsin, on St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1860. His paternal grandfather was born and reared in Massachusetts, was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in that State at the age of sixty-four years. The father of our subject, Henry Lawson Bancroft, was born in Massachusetts in 1824, was early inured to habits of industry, and worked at farm labor until fifteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to learn the carpenters' trade, at which he was engaged five years, then taught school for a time, and next worked at his trade. Early in the '50s he came to Madison, Wisconsin, but shortly afterward began work at his trade in Lodi, where he remained many years. In 1888 he removed to Woodburn, Oregon, where he still resides. Mr. Bancroft was married first in Lodi, to Emily Kingsley, a native of McHenry county, Illinois. Her people removed from Connecticut to that county in an early day, but both parents are now deceased. To that union four children were born: H. V., our subject; Charles F., a druggist of Dodge county; George, telegraph operator at Beloit; and Herbert A., attending the Decorah Normal

School in Iowa. The mother died in 1867, and the father was afterward married to Anna Stewart, who is still living. They had three children, two of whom are now deceased, and the eldest, Ida, resides in Woodburn, Oregon.

Henry V. Bancroft, the subject of this sketch, attended school during the winter months, and worked on his father's farm during the summer. His mother died when he was seven years of age, and he was in a great measure thrown on his own resources in early life. At the age of sixteen years he went to live with an uncle, Porter Kingsley, a farmer of Lodi, who took an interest in the young man and desired to give him a complete education. The uncle died one year later, and our subject was thus deprived of the intended benefit. He continued work on the farm at that place until twenty-one years of age, taught school the following winter at Arlington, Columbia county, then resumed farming during the summer, and again taught school at the same place. Mr. Bancroft next entered the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, having formerly studied medicine at Lodi with Dr. Whitelaw, graduated two years later, and then began the practice of his chosen profession at Blue Mound, Wisconsin. One year later he established a drug store in this city which he still continues. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Bancroft is also general manager and local editor of the Blue Mound Press, a weekly, seven-column paper, independent in politics. The Doctor was an ardent Republican until the late election, when he supported the Democratic platform. He served as Deputy Postmaster under Cleveland's administration, as Justice of the Peace four years, Town Clerk two years, Notary Public, and is now holding the position of Health Officer.

He was married November 25, 1885, to

Christie Helmenstein, who was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin. Her parents came from Germany in 1848, landing in New York after a long and tedious voyage. They settled in Iowa county, Wisconsin, near the Dane county line, where they both still reside. The father is one of the prominent old settlers of the county, and has served as Postmaster and Township Clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Baneroft have three children: Henry Irving, born October 16, 1886; John Albert, March 25, 1888; Mabel Emily, November 26, 1890. Although a young man, Dr. Baneroft is properly considered a leading man in the community, and his advice is sought in all matters of public interest. He is a genial gentleman, and worthy of the respect and confidence of the people among whom he has cast his lot.



**N**ICHOLAS HAIGHT, a farmer, resident of Fitchburg, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, July 10, 1818. His father, Caleb Haight, was born in Rye, Westchester county, New York, August 27, 1785, and the grandfather of our subject was David Haight, a native of the same town; and his father, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, was also named David; and his father, who was the great-great-grandfather, was also David. Tracing the family still farther back, the father of the last named was Samuel, born in 1647, and his father bore the name of Nicholas Hoyt, born in 1624 or '26. From the best information at hand the latter was a son of Simon Hoyt, who was the first ancestor of the family in America. Little is known of the history of Simon Hoyt, but Nicholas was a resident of Windsor, Connecticut, and married Susan Joyce.

Samuel, son of Nicholas, moved from Windsor, Connecticut, to Eastchester, New York, and from there to Flushing, Long Island, and there the spelling of the name was changed.

Mr. Haight, as he now became, was one of the five original purchasers of the town of Harrison, and was a leading man among the Quakers. David, the son of Samuel, was born in 1670, and lived and died in the town of Harrison. David Haight, his son, was born about 1701, and first married Milicent Lane and then Abigail Purdy. He resided in Rye, where he died about 1798, and the grandfather of our subject was born in 1748 and married Elizabeth Wetmore. He removed from Rye to Bedford, bought a farm, reared a family and died there in 1836.

The father of our subject was but an infant when his parents moved to Bedford, and there he was reared and educated. He was taught agriculture, and after he had attained his majority he engaged in mercantile business in the locality known as Cherry street, in the town of Bedford, and continued there for several years, and then went to New York city and conducted the business there for a few years. He then returned to Bedford and engaged in farming there until he was seventy years of age. He then went to reside with a son at Pleasantville, Westchester county, New York, and lived with him until he was eighty-eight years of age, and then came to live with our subject, where his death occurred in 1875, when he had reached the age of nearly ninety years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sarah Maria Jackson, who was born in North Salem, Westchester county, New York, a daughter of Jabez and ——— (Dibble) Jackson. She died in Westchester county in 1833, and the three children that survived her were Nicho-



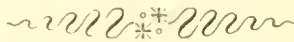
las, Caleb W., and John J. Caleb W. graduated from Columbia College and became a physician. He practiced at Pleasantville, where he remained his entire life. John J. taught school in Westchester county and Stamford, Connecticut, and about 1855 engaged in the drug business in New York city. He died at the home of our subject in 1872. The father of our subject reared one daughter by his first marriage, named Betsey W., and she married Dr. John Q. Harris, of Ontario.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools, and was advanced by attendance at North Salem Academy, where he fitted himself for a teacher and commenced teaching in Westchester county. He taught one term of school at Pelham, Ontario, twelve miles west of Niagara Falls and also in Stamford, Connecticut, where he commenced teaching in the suburbs, and was promoted to the Center school. Failing health compelled him to seek outdoor employment; therefore he resigned and engaged in gardening and farming until 1853, when he went to New York city. There he engaged in the business of earman, or the business of draying, as it is called here. The most of his work was for the New Brunswick Rubber Company. He remained there until 1857, then came to Dane county, bought eighty acres of land in the southwest part of section 31, in the town of Blooming Grove. This was a tract of wild land at that time, and he bought it for \$11 an acre. He built, improved the land and resided there eleven years, then sold out and bought where he now resides. Here he has a well improved farm of 190 acres.

Mr. Haight was married October 8, 1845, to Catherine E. Williamson, born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, July 10, 1823. Her father and grandfather were born

in the same town, and as far back as the genealogy can be traced the ancestry resided here. Her grandfather was a farmer and spent his last years on the farm. He died at the home of a son in Chenango county, New York, while there on a visit. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Reynolds, probably born in the same county and died on the home farm. The father of Mrs. Haight was reared and married in his native town. He came into possession of the home farm and spent his entire life there. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Haight was Sarah Carpenter, born in the town of Harrison, Westchester county, New York. Her father, Nathaniel Carpenter, was probably born there also, where he became a farmer and spent his entire life. The maiden name of his wife was Dorothea Carpenter, of the same name, but no relation. She spent her whole life in Harrison. The mother of Mrs. Haight died on the home farm in Westchester county. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have reared six children, namely: James C., born November 8, 1846, in Stamford, Connecticut, married to Ida A. Johnson, born in Genesee county, New York, daughter of Chauncey A. and Angeline (Prindall) Johnson, a resident of Fitchburg, and has four children: John L., born May 10, 1874; Benjamin E., born April 9, 1876; Edward C., born November 27, 1878; and Ella J., born February 12, 1882. The next son of Mr. and Mrs. Haight is William J., born September 6, 1848, who resides on the home farm, is a deaf-mute, and has attended the school for deaf-mutes at Delavan, Wisconsin, for six years; Sarah M., born February 21, 1850, is the third child, and she married H. J. Sutherland, and they reside in Fitchburg; six children have been added to their union: Catherine A., Adda I., William C., Harry N., Sadie A. and Gladys. Thomas W. is the

fourth child of our subject, was born January 11, 1860, graduated from the university of Wisconsin, in the class of 1882, and died July 25, 1884. Mary Josephine, born January 6, 1863, married Charles G. Carpenter and resides in Omaha, Nebraska, and has three children: Inez H., Marion I. and Milton J. The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Haight is Lizzie M., born September 5, 1867, who resides at home with her parents.



**F**RANKLIN HIRAM KING, Professor of Agricultural Physics in the University of Wisconsin, dates his birth in La Grange township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, June 8, 1848. His father, Edmund King, was born in North Pomfret, Vermont, the son of a Vermont farmer. He grew up on the farm, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. In 1842 he came west to Wisconsin, located in Walworth county, and there was subsequently married to Deborah Loomer, a native of Nova Scotia. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters, the Professor being the oldest son.

His early life was spent on the farm, and until he was nineteen his only education was that received during the three winter months in the little log schoolhouse near his home. In 1868 he entered the State Normal School, at White Water, where he completed a normal course, and graduated in 1872. He then took post-graduate work in the same school. During three of his summer vacations he was connected with the State Geological Survey of Wisconsin. After leaving the normal he taught natural science in the high school of Berlin, Wisconsin, till 1876. From 1876 to 1878 he was a student at Cornell University, taking a special course in natural

science. In 1878 he was called to the State Normal School, at River Falls, Wisconsin, where he was Professor of Natural Science ten years. While there he spent one summer at the Johns Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, at Beaufort, North Carolina, and one summer with the United States Geological Survey in North Dakota. He was called to the Chair of Agricultural Physics in the University of Wisconsin in 1888, and has been connected with this institution ever since.

Professor King was married June 30, 1880, to Carrie H. Baker, of Berlin, Wisconsin, daughter of Hiram T. Baker, a manufacturer of that place. They have four children, namely: Anna Belle, Max Werner, Clarence Baker and Ralph S.

Professor King is the author of numerous scientific works. He has two reports in geological surveys: one, "Economic Relations of Wisconsin Birds;" the other, "Geology of the Upper Flambeau Valleys." In connection with Professor Alphonso Wood (author of Wood's Botany), he published a plant record. He has also published "Elementary Lessons in Physics of Agriculture." While at River Falls Normal School, he and his wife prepared a series of relief maps—two of the world, three of the United States, one of Yellowstone Park, and one of the State of Wisconsin. The one of Wisconsin and two of the world are at Harvard Museum, and he has sent one set to the Sandwich Islands. The Professor has frequently lectured in this State on agricultural physics, on which subject he is authority.



**B**ERMAN SCHUERMANN, a widely known and highly esteemed German citizen of Vienna township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Germany in

1830. He is descended from a substantial family of the Fatherland, who owned and conducted their own store and tavern in that country. Mr. Schuermann was the only one of their immediate family to come to America, and now has one brother, John, residing in Germany.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in his native land, studying French and Latin and mathematics. In 1852 he came to America, and on arriving in New York city was employed as a clerk in a grocery for two years, and later in a hotel. He afterward went to Montour county, where he did farm work for a year. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin, and worked by the month on farms until the outbreak of the war. He then enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and served four years and a half, being mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, January 30, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to which position he had advanced in regular order. All of this time, with the exception of ten months passed in a rebel prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, was spent in active service on the field. He was taken prisoner at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864, having been wounded in the right leg and left on the field. The wound was serious, the small bone of the lower limb having been broken. The ensuing march to Texas and imprisonment at Camp Ford are indelibly stamped on his memory, as exemplifying the depths of brutality still inherent in the human soul. One poor fellow from New York, who was unable to keep up, had a rope put around his neck, which was fastened to the rebels' horses, and he was thus dragged a part of one day, but death mercifully released him that evening! A soldier of an Iowa regiment received similar treatment, but had

strength enough to take hold of the rope with his hands; yet he carried the mark of this halter on his neck for a long time. Although lame, Mr. Schuermann was obliged to march; he was allowed, however, during part of the way, to take hold of the tail of his escort's horse, which in a measure facilitated his progress. Arrived at Camp Ford, he was to witness how human beings could be situated and still live. His daily rations during that long ten months, which seemed interminable, were a pint of corn meal, cooked the best way he could in the mess kettle or skillet, with occasionally a piece of fresh beef. Seven thousand men were incarcerated in this place, the sanitary condition of which was horrible, causing scurvy and body lice. Upon his release Mr. Schuermann returned to Wisconsin, and was for two years employed at the Madison State Hospital. Since then he has been engaged in farming in this State and in Dakota. In 1880 he took a homestead of a quarter section in Brown county, South Dakota, situated near the thriving town of Aberdeen, which he sold for \$1,600 in 1884. He and Mr. De-Bauer, with whom he has made his home, are lifelong friends, having known each other in Germany.

Politically he is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856. Socially he belongs to the G. A. R., Irwin Post, of Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin.

America owes a debt of gratitude to her sturdy German inhabitants, than whom none are more industrious, sober and law abiding; none more sensitive of her honor, or more quick to defend it. On the other hand, America offers them a home, a voice in her laws, and a guaranty of protection under her flag.

**A**UBERTINE WOODWARD MOORE the subject of this sketch, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1841. In attempting to write the biography of such a person one is somewhat confused at the beginning, not for lack of material, but in consequence of the abundance of it. The majority of lives are meager in incidents that are of interest to the world at large. Many people whose histories possess attractions for those who know them personally, can furnish but little to hold the attention of people in general. A notable exception to this rule is Mrs. Moore. Her life has indeed been full of endeavor, the results of which make history that strikes the keynote of universal harmony, so as to awaken a responsive chord in every human breast. She seems to have led a full and complete existence as wife, home-maker, hostess, church-worker, musician, author, philanthropist and friend. On the maternal side she is of Swedish descent. Her father and grandfather were publishers in the Quaker City, and she can say, with Dr. Holmes, that she was born among books, and they became her daily food and drink. Indeed, from earliest years she was surrounded by a literary and musical atmosphere.

Mrs. Moore's earlier efforts appeared over the nom de plume of "Anber Forestier," the first two syllables of the given name being retained, while the surname was rendered into French. She gave many years to the study of music under the best masters, among whom was Carl Gaertner, the famous violinist and composer, who held that music was the key for the development of the spiritual nature. This interest in an enthusiasm for music has never been lost, and she has always been the center of a circle of musical people capable of understanding and appre-

ciating all that was brightest and best in the art.

There are enthusiasms which flame fiercely in the youth, only to gradually burn low and die out with the years, but Mrs. Moore's love for music is not one of them; rather was it developed and perfected with womanhood.

Her first attempts in the literary field were translations of musical sketches and criticisms, published both in America and Germany. Early in life she spent some time in California, from which State she wrote very entertaining letters to various Philadelphia publications. These letters contained so much of practical value that most readers thought the writer must be a man, and numerous missives addressed to Mr. Forester, seeking further knowledge of the resources of the Golden State, were received by her. Upon her return to the East she published the following translations of German novels: "Sphinx," by Robert Byr (1871); "Above Tempest and Tide," by Sophia Verena (1873); "Struggle for Existence," by Robert Byr (1873). The translation of that brilliant work of Victor Cherbuliez' "Saml. Brohl & Co.," which appeared as No. 1 in Appleton's series of "Foreign Authors," was also the work of "Anber Forestier," although the translator's name does not appear on the title-page of the series; the publishers wished to make the name of the foreign author prominent, rather than that of the English translator. Stories, sketches, translations of poetry for music and original songs occupied the time until the attention of this busy lady was attracted to the "Niebelungen Lied;" the result was that in 1887 she published her "Echoes from Mist Land" or the "Niebelungen Lay Revealed to Lovers of Romance and Chivalry." This is the prose version of the famous old heroic poem, with an elaborate introduc-

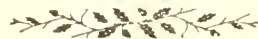
tory account of its discovery by Bodmer in 1757, as well as the history of the material of which it is composed. This was the first American edition of the Lay, and it was dedicated to Rasmus B. Anderson, professor of Scandinavian languages in the University of Wisconsin, as an acknowledgment of the valuable suggestions offered by him in the composition of the introductory pages. The book received laudatory notices from the press all over the country, besides calling forth favorable comment from the leading periodicals and prominent journals of Germany. The supplement to Meyer's "Conversations Lexicon," published in 1880-'81, contains a biographical sketch of "Auber Forestier," in which flattering mention is made of this particular work.


In 1879 Mrs. Moore went to Madison to continue her researches in Scandinavian literature under the direction of Prof. R. B. Anderson, in whose family her home was made until her marriage to Samuel H. Moore, formerly of Pennsylvania. As an author, Mrs. Moore has a style of her own. Her translations from the Norse and German have been almost numberless, and the range of subjects limitless. With wonderful adaptability she has rendered into English the poetic gems, such as "Over the Lofty Mountains," "On the Hill of Glass," "The Erl King;" and it is needless to say they lose none of their meaning from passing under her pen. It would take a long time to tell of the works that she has assisted in giving to the world, but among them are "Spell-bound Fiddler," "Eminent Authors," "The Norway Music Album," and some of Bjornson's novels.

The introduction to the "Music Album," which the title-page tells us is "a selection for home use from Norway's folk-songs, dances,

etc., national airs and recent compositions arranged for piano-forte, and also singing," is worthy of more than passing notice. It is really a critical survey of the music of Norway, giving biographical sketches of fifteen leading composers. Three editions of this work were brought out in a short time. The songs are given in the original Norwegian and also in an English translation. The music is grand and soul-stirring, the kind that Ole Bull associated with the fiords and gloomy pines of Norway. The national airs and dances have a weird though fascinating movement which cannot fail to charm all lovers of music. The words of some of the songs are written by Bjornson and it is needless to add are poetic gems. These are translated by Mrs. Moore in such a perfect manner that one can be sure they have lost none of their freshness by the change, for they are as sparkling and clear as the mountain streams of the land from which they come. Her delight in fiction is writing musical stories, and in this field she is without a competitor.

There is a demand for the class of literature she seems well qualified to furnish. Among the periodicals to which she is a valued contributor, are The Weekly Wisconsin, the Woman's and Youth's departments of the New York World, and the New York Home Journal. Mrs. Moore is a resident of the city of Madison. Here she has a beautiful and happy home that overlooks the lovely lake Monona, and has many attractions. Over this she presides with womanly grace and characteristic hospitality.



 **GEORGE THOMSON**, a prominent farmer and carpenter, resides in the eastern portion of the village of Oregon, where he has one of the finest homes in the town. He was born in Hamilton, Canada, January 19, 1847. His grandfather, George Thomson, was a native of Scotland and married Miss Elizabeth Fair there. He reared his family of children there, of whom three sons and two daughters grew to maturity and all came to America. The grandfather was a merchant in his native land, where he died before his wife and the children emigrated for this country. The names of the children were as follows: Robert, James, George, Elizabeth and Alice. Of these James was the first to come to the United States, and located in Dodge county, Wisconsin. He later returned to Scotland and married Margaret Law, a sister of Professor Law, of Cornell University. Since his return to this country he has resided in Dodge county, where he has a good farm. Robert emigrated first to Canada, but about 1845 came to Wisconsin, and entered 160 acres of land, which is now included in the eastern portion of the village of Oregon. He built a log cabin, which was the first in the place, and resided there until his death. The father of our subject, George, was born October 18, 1811, and in early life became a sailor, pursuing his calling upon the high seas for ten years. He made his first voyage, at the age of thirteen years, to Davis Straits, in a whaling vessel. After coming to America he sailed on the great lakes. He also married in Canada, March 15, 1842, and first settled at the head of lake Ontario, where he served as light-house keeper for twenty-nine years. Later he retired and lived in Hamilton, Canada, until his death, April 11, 1886. The mother of our subject died July 20, 1847, leaving

two children, our subject and a brother, William C., who died in Hamilton, Canada, in 1886, having been a patternmaker by trade.

Our subject was only one month old when his mother died; he was brought to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he was reared by his aunts. Like many other farmer boys, he worked upon the farm in the summers and attended the common schools in the winters, but he also had the advantage of attending the State University at Madison during the year of 1865-'66. His aunt, Elizabeth, with whom he lived, died in 1866, and afterward he worked at the wagonmaker's trade for one year. At that time he drifted naturally from that calling to that of a carpenter, and pursued it in Dodge county many years. In 1870 he went to California, remained four months, when he returned. He also made various trips to Canada and spent two winters there. February, 1882, saw him in Florida. November 7, 1886, he moved to Holly Hill, where he owned an orange grove. Here he worked at his trade of carpenter, but in 1889 he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Oregon, and purchased forty-two acres of the land entered by his uncle. There were only log buildings on the place, but he at once put up a fine residence, doing the carpenter work himself. In addition to his residence Mr. Thomson has built a set of good buildings, as fine as any in the village.

Mr. Thomson was married in Dodge county, April 19, 1871, to Cynthia Ellen Goodenough, born in Pelham, Canada, daughter of Aaron and Cynthia (Durbin) Goodenough. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, namely: George Francis (died September, 1874), Ethel Alice, Janet Elizabeth, Fannie Isabelle and George Aaron. In politics our subject is a Prohibitionist, and takes a great interest in temperance work. For

merly he was a Republican, but his opinions on the liquor question compelled him to espouse the cause of the party that promised to rid the land of that curse. He has served very creditably as a member of the village board. The religion of the ancestors was the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomson is a member of Neosko Lodge, No. 108, A. F. and A. M., and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty years. He is regarded as one of the substantial farmers of Oregon, where he has some very valuable property. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Thomson retains his orange grove in Florida. He and his pleasant family are regarded by all with feelings of extreme regard, as they are worthy, upright citizens, well deserving of the good fortune that has attended their efforts in life.



**M**ICHAEL A. DOYLE is a prominent farmer, residing on sections 17, and 18 in Verona township, and has been a resident of Dane county since 1845. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 24, 1844, being a son of Patrick and Ellenor (Broderick) Doyle, the former a native of Detroit, Michigan, and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Detroit, and after marriage went to Cleveland to live, remaining there until 1845, when they came to Wisconsin and settled at Sun Prairie, in Dane county, where the father of our subject entered 202 acres of land, on which he resided thirteen years, making numerous improvements. The parents then removed to the town of Westport, Dane county, where the father engaged in keeping a hotel until the time of his death in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother died in 1865 at

Westport, aged forty-eight years. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: Frances, who married Hugh Summers, resides in Davenport, Iowa; John, who is an Engineer at the State House in Madison; James, who was an engineer, and was killed by a boiler explosion in 1868, at the hospital for the insane at Mendota; our subject; Hannah, who resides at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Thomas, who died in 1870 at Westport, aged twenty-two; Ellen, who resides in Chicago; and Frank, who is an engineer in Chicago, Illinois.

Our subject was in his first year when his parents settled in Wisconsin, and his boyhood was passed on a farm. His father was a blacksmith, and at the age of thirteen he learned the trade, serving an apprenticeship. In 1862, although only then a boy, he enlisted, and was mustered into the army in August, entering Company G, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served bravely until the close of the war, participating in all of the battles, marches and skirmishes in which his company took part. The leading battles where he endangered his life for his country were: the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Champion Hills, Port Gibson, Sabine Cross Roads, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was a Corporal of the company, and passed through the whole struggle without wound or capture, and with no other misfortune than a short sickness in the hospital after the battle of Jackson.

After the war our subject returned home, but at once went to Chicago, where he worked in a machine shop for three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Wisconsin to fill the position left vacant by the death of his brother in the insane hospital at Mendota, and at that place he served as engineer for thirteen years. He then went

back to Chicago, and was a groceryman there for a few months, but then returned to Madison and went on a steamboat on Lake Monona. He then was made Under-Sheriff of Dane county, and served as such for eighteen months.

At this time he went to Oregon, Dane county, where he purchased a hotel, which he conducted for a few months, but in 1886 he bought his present farm of 420 acres. Here our subject has erected a good farm house and two large barns, and has now a well-improved farm. The buildings are located near the center of the farm, on an eminence which commands a view of the surrounding country, a most beautiful location. He is now engaged in stock dealing and feeding.

Our subject was married in 1872 to Miss Margaret Malone, who died in Westport in 1881, leaving no children. In 1884 he married Mrs. Charlotte Martin, daughter of John Mason, born in Middleton, Dane county, in 1856, and widow of Patrick Martin, of Perth, Scotland, who died in 1879, leaving one daughter, Emily D., born in 1877, in Verona, who with the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Ella C., born in Verona in 1886, constitutes their family.

In politics, he is a Democrat, and is Chairman of the Town Board of Verona; also is a member of A. O. U. W., and of C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, G. A. R. He is a well-informed man, and one who is well known and esteemed. He has made his own way in the world, and has won his success unaided. His military record is one to be proud of, and among her citizens, Dane county has no more honest citizen than Mr. Michael Doyle.

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FERMAN SACHTJEN, a prominent German-American resident of Westport township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in north Germany in 1821. His father, Thomas, having been born at the same place September 20, 1792. The latter was a farmer on his own little farm, consisting of fifteen acres. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Christie Mario, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, whom they brought to America with them in the fall of 1846. The family took passage in a sailing vessel from Bremerhaven to New Orleans, where they arrived January 3, 1847. The vessel was a small three-master and the journey consumed seventy-two days, as they encountered two severe storms with heavy seas. Their first location after leaving New Orleans was Louisville, Kentucky, where they remained four years, the father working on a rented farm and his son, our subject, in a brickyard for \$18 a month, boarding himself the first year, but the second year he had \$40 a month and his board. The family had started for Illinois, but on account of the river being frozen they could get no farther than Cairo, hence they went to Louisville, but in the spring of 1851 they came to Wisconsin and to Dane county, where our subject bought eighty acres near the asylum of B. Furgeson, where the asylum stables now stand. For this he paid \$480, and in the spring of 1852 sold it for the same and bought the farm where he now resides, this place containing sixty-nine acres, for which he paid \$6 an acre. This was wild land and many Indians were still here. He built a rough log house, 16 x 18, one story, with two small windows and one door. His cellar was a hole in the ground. He set up a stove, but had no chimney. He paid for this

when he bought it, and this has been the rule of his life, to buy something if he had the money and if he had no money to do without, and since he has been seventeen years he has never been without money.

Our subject was married in Germany at the age of twenty-five years, just before coming to America. The name of his wife was Geske Coleman, and she became the mother of five sons and one daughter. One son died an infant. George died in 1875 at the age of twenty-two; Gesina Marie died at the age of twenty-five years, in 1882, unmarried; John E. died in May, 1892, aged forty-three, leaving no family, but some money; Henry, a farmer on sixty-five acres which his father sold him, is thirty-three years of age; Johnson is thirty-five years of age. He has sixty-two acres of land; also a portion of the old home farm. These two brothers live together in the brick house which the father built in 1862, having lived in the first log house ten years. William married Paulina Hartkopf, of Minnesota. He is thirty years old and is farming on sixty-two acres of the old homestead. They have four children born in five years, two sons and two daughters. The mother died in 1880, aged about sixty years.

Our subject bought his 360 acres of land in different pieces, between 1852 and 1880, when he bought his last thirty acres, on which he now resides. This last purchase cost \$1,000, with no buildings. He has built three dwelling houses on these parcels of land, including the log house of 1852. He was married to his present wife in 1883, the widow of William Leir, a near neighbor in Germany. She came to America in 1857, and has six children by her first marriage and one son by this, named Edward, a youth of eight years. The family are German Lutherans, and our subject votes the Demo-

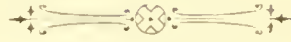
cratic ticket and does a general farming on a small scale, although he used to keep from thirty to forty cows, six to seven horses and from twenty to forty hogs. He did not go to the war of the Rebellion, although he was drafted and paid the bounty. He is still healthy and vigorous and is working yet. Had he been brought up and educated in this country he would no doubt have been wealthy and influential, as Nature has endowed him with possibilities and capacities. As it is, his life so far has been very successful.



JAMES R. O'MALLEY, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, is a son of Patrick and Mary (Welsh) O'Malley. The father was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1819, a son of Michael O'Malley, a farmer of that county. The latter reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, and his death occurred in Wisconsin at the age of sixty-three years. In 1846 Patrick O'Malley, the father of our subject, purchased eighty acres of land on section 14, Dane county. Three years later, in 1849, he went with his brother, Martin, to California, but returned one year afterward, via the Isthmus, having made considerable money. He then added to his original purchase in this county until he owned 280 acres, where he remained until 1880, and in that year removed to the farm our subject now occupies. At his death he left an estate of about 700 acres of land and a large amount of personal property. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising, but gave his attention principally to the growing of short-horned cattle. He sold large numbers every year, and also kept

many on his farm. Mr. O'Malley was a prominent and respected citizen, was a Democrat in his political views, was a member of the School Board for twenty-seven years, a leading member of the Catholic Church, was one of the founders and builders of the St. Marys of the Lake, and was buried on the family lot in the cemetery there. He was first married to Elizabeth O'Keefe, and they had six children, namely: Mary, now Sister Mary Alfonzo, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Catherine, now Sister Mary Dominic, of Washington, District of Columbia; Ellen, formerly a teacher, died at her home at the age of twenty-three years; Cecily, formerly a pupil of St. Clara's Academy, of Grant county, Wisconsin, is now a teacher of Green River, Wyoming; Michael O., is one of the most extensive farmers and perhaps the most successful of this county. He is married and has two children; and Francis, a graduate of the St. Clara's Academy, has taught for the past six years, and is now at home. The mother died in March, 1865, at the age of thirty-six years, and the father afterward married the mother of our subject, *nee* Mary Welsh. She was born in county Wexford, Ireland, and came to America with her parents in 1849, at the age of twelve years. After a long and stormy voyage they landed in New York, and came at once to Wisconsin, where the father died, at the age of sixty, and the mother at sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley lost one child by death, a daughter, Hannah, an infant. Their children that grew to years of maturity are: James R., our subject; Charlotte, a pupil at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin; William, attending the St. Thomas Seminary at St. Paul, Minnesota; and Dominic K., aged sixteen years, is at home. The father died December 21, 1882, aged sixty-three years, and the

mother November 27, 1890, at the age of fifty-three years.



JOSEPH O'MALLEY was born in Westport, Ireland, in December, 1841, a son of Michael O'Malley, who was born in the same place, and there his grandfather was also born. Our subject was less than four years of age when his parents came to America, in 1845. They settled on 160 acres of Government land, being a part of our subject's present farm of 320 acres.

The town of Westport was named by Michael O'Malley, in honor of his native town. They first built a rough log cabin, into which they moved with their children, the brothers and sisters of our subject being named as follows: Thomas, John, Patrick, Ellen, Catherine, Michael, Martin, Dominick, Mary, Hannah; James, who died when an infant; James, who is now a Catholic priest; and the subject of this sketch.

Our subject was reared on this place, and it has been his pleasant home ever since. He has had good school advantages, starting at the age of seven years to the common schools taught in the rude log houses, with rough slabs for seats, and where the desks were merely slabs fastened against the wall, upon wooden pins driven into angular holes in the logs. At the age of nineteen he quit the district school which he attended from two to four weeks in each year from his seventh, and then went to Sinsinawa Mounds College, then a college for young men and later to the college of the Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Niagara.

Although our subject has never engaged in any business except farming, he has seen much of the world. In the summer of 1878

he took a trip to Europe and visited his native land, being well pleased with his old country. He traveled through Scotland, England, Ireland and Wales, and bought a fine young Clydesdale stallion in Scotland from Gloucestershire, and also a large Cotswold ram for his farm. Previously he had traveled in Canada and imported from there in 1870, three Cotswold rams, which were the first brought to this county. He has engaged extensively in the breeding of fine horses, sheep and cattle since that time. A fine Durham bull is always kept. For the past ten years he has rented his tillable land, and during the summer he keeps a herd of cattle on his range, and sells in the fall. Formerly he fed stock for the market, shipping to Chicago, taking to market several earloads per year.

The parents of our subject died on the farm, the mother surviving the father some ten years, dying at about the age of seventy-six years. His brothers and sisters have become good people, all of the brothers embracing agriculture except James, who was educated for the priesthood. He was a student at Sinsinawa Mounds and also Milwaukee and Toronto, Canada, then attended college at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and lastly at Niagara Falls. Father O'Malley has been very successful in his calling, is a leading temperance reformer, and is the beloved and popular priest of St. Peter's Church at Oshkosh, where he has a congregation of 400 Roman Catholics, and also many Protestants who admire him. Drunkenness is unknown in his parish. He was president of the Catholic State Temperance Society, of Wisconsin, for years, and the cause of temperance among the Irish is very strong. Father O'Malley is Vicar-General of the Green Bay Diocese.

Our subject has traveled some in the United States, having spent the winter of 1885-'86 in New Orleans. He has a fine home in Wannakee, where he spends his winters, closing the farm house, but when summer comes he goes back to the old farm. He has no family, having never married, but contrives to make himself very comfortable with plenty of hired help. The farm house is an unpretentious cottage, but is most delightfully situated among the native trees, which form a beautiful driveway from the door to the main road.



CHARLES HUDSON, a prominent merchant of Westport, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1833. His father, William Hudson, a merchant of the same place, died when his son was a small child. The mother of our subject was Eliza Taylor, a native of the same place as her husband, and the daughter of William Taylor, also a merchant. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Hudson married again, and her second husband was James Clarke, of Leicestershire. In 1856 Mrs. Clarke came to America and settled in this county with her daughter, Mrs. Richard Poiner, where she died in 1889, aged seventy years. By her first husband Mrs. Clarke had two children, our subject and Mrs. Poiner, whose Christian name was Rosanna. By her second marriage she had two sons, James and Alfred.


Our subject was reared to his father's business, and in May, 1860, came directly to this county, upon arrival in America. One year after arrival here he commenced a small business at Leicester post office, where he became the Postmaster in the course of three or four years, and continued to hold that po-

sition for about twenty years, until another was put in his place early in the administration of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Hudson, with a partner, A. P. Goodclap, in 1879, built a store in Leicester, but in 1871 or 1872 they removed it to this place, where they started the second store. Mr. Hudson dissolved partnership in 1873, and has since continued alone. His business is a general merchandise one, including drugs and medicines.

When our subject came to America, he was accompanied by his wife, formerly Sarah Osborne, daughter of John Osborne, and one child, Eliza, which afterward died, at the age of six years. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have two living children: Charles William, a single man at home in the store; and Fred O., who married Johanna Stufel, daughter of Joseph Stufel, and has one child, Harry, a bright pleasing little fellow of three years, the pet of his grandparents.

Mr. Hudson served as Justice of the Peace for one term. He is a worthy, good citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.



 BRAM ASA BOYCE, a prosperous farmer residing on section 6, in Vienna township, where he has resided since April, 1847, was born in Fort Ann township, Washington county, New York, June 12, 1821. His father, Abram Boyce, was born in February, 1772, in the same county, and the grandfather of our subject, Abram Boyce, known as "Brom Boyce," of the Hudson, engaged in the Revolutionary war very actively as Captain of a company of scouts, attached to Washington's headquarters. He proved himself very efficient to the commander-in-chief. Mr. Boyce, our subject,

has a most valuable treasure of those times, the regalia of masonry, that is, the sash, apron and rosette worn by his grandfather in the lodge of which General Washington was the Master. This was a military lodge and the regalia was not as fine as that of modern masonry. This relic has been handed down to the male descendants of Abram Boyce and will continue in this line as long as it may last. The paternal grandmother was Mary Cowan, who was a cousin of Judge Cowan, whose common-law commentaries (Cowan's Treatise) is still a standard work. The Boyces were pioneer settlers and farmers of Washington county, New York. They lived and died near Fort Ann village, having reared three daughters and two sons, who became heads of families. The grandfather was accidentally killed at the age of sixty-three years, but his wife lived to be eighty-six years old. She was one of the heroines of the Revolutionary struggle and had some most heroic and trying experiences with the enemy. Her husband was away from home, with the army under General Gates and she at the farm, which lay in the path of the British forces. For days when the enemy was expected, en route to Heights and Stillwater, she kept two good horses saddled with some of their valuables tied in packs, ready to swing across the horses at an instant's notice. One of the children was on the lookout for the expected foes and when the alarm came just as a meal was ready, with her babe in her arms, who was the father of our subject, and with some provisions, pewter platters and the other children she rode away toward the fort, from the advancing marauders, but found that they were in the path in front of them, and Mrs. Boyce took to the forest and evaded them in that way. It was a frosty October night and the only shelter they had was an uprooted

tree. The next day they made their way to a stockade fort, just in time to escape the enemy. They found themselves prisoners in this beleaguered fort, which had only a small garrison. The brave little band kept the enemy out during the day, but when night came it was found that both shot and balls were gone, although plenty of powder remained. Then it was that these heroic women took grandma's pewter plates and run them into bullets for the defense and in this way the garrison held out until relief came. Grandma used to relate this chapter in her life and tell how heavy became her heart, when she saw the burning of their home. How sacred should we regard this noble ancestry, while we preserve their history and cherish their memory. The mother of our subject was Sarah Town, of Chittenden county, Vermont, born in January, 1782. Her father was Captain Elijah Town, commander of a company under General Stark, at the battle of Bennington. She became the mother of thirteen children, all of whom reached adult age and all married but one, a daughter, who died at the age of sixteen. The mother of Sarah (Town) Boyce was Susan Dickenson, of Delitfield, Massachusetts, and her grandfather was one of the slain in that Indian massacre.

The mother of our subject was a cousin of Salem Town, of educational fame. The father of our subject died in Fort Ann, New York, April, 1831, aged fifty-nine. He left a comfortable estate to his widow. He was twice married, his first wife being Phoebe Sutherland, of that place, born January, 1775, and died April, 1801, after becoming the mother of four sons, all of whom have passed away. The father of our subject had seventeen children, and of his ten sons our subject is the only survivor, although there are three sis-

ters living; Lydia M., born July 3, 1817, residing at Pleasant Grove, Minnesota; Sophronia L., born April 19, 1819, living with our subject, is the wife of David Gilbert and has two sons; and Harriet E., born August 6, 1826, is the widow of Ira Simmons, of Kirkwood, South Dakota. She has four sons and four daughters. Lydia married George K. Patterson and has four sons and one daughter. The aged mother spent her last days at the home of our subject in Vienna, Wisconsin, where she died in 1862 in her eighty-first year.

Mr. Boyce was brought up to farm life and at the age of seventeen years took charge of his mother's farm in Genesee county, New York, where she had moved after the death of her husband. He had a partial academic course of schooling.

At the age of twenty-five he was married, in Rock county, Wisconsin, October, 1846, to Miss Charlotte W. Bemis, the daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Wheelock) Bemis, both of Massachusetts. He was the grandson of Captain Edmund Bemis, of colonial fame, was at the battle of Louisburg and was the first man who could, or did unspike the cannon, which he did by heating them redhot and driving the spike into the chamber.

Our subject came West, to Wisconsin, in April, 1844, and was the first of his family to come, except his sister, Polly, the wife of Harvy P. Wheaton, who came in 1842. He came from Buffalo by lake to Detroit, by railroad to Jackson, Michigan, which was then the terminus of the old line of the Michigan Central railroad, and thence to St. Joseph, Michigan, by stage, from which place he crossed the lake to Chicago, with Captain Eber Ward, on the little steamer Champion, and from Chicago, early in April, came on the

sailing craft and schooner Pocahontas, landing at Racine.

His first purchase of land in Wisconsin was a quarter section claim, but his first purchase in this vicinity was of eighty acres, where he has lived since 1847. From time to time he has added to this eighty acres until he now owns 480 acres of good, arable land, the most of which is under cultivation. He has done a general or mixed husbandry and his made a specialty of dairying for the past twelve years, and for some years has engaged in the growing of tobacco, sometimes raising as much as 30,000 pounds a year. He has a herd of sixty cows, some of them Jerseys, has now eighty acres in corn and a hundred in oats, and keeps about ten work horses. He has turned off about a hundred hogs a year.

Mr. Boyce has served as Justice of the Peace for eighteen years and was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. During the war of the Rebellion he was in this county and helped to fill the quota of troops. He has served two terms in the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have one daughter, a charming young lady of seventeen years. He is a Master Mason and was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention, and has been an unswerving Republican ever since.

Morgan L. Boyce, the brother of our subject, came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled with our subject on a quarter section of land in Dane township, one mile from our subject's home. He was born in Fort Ann, New York, July 24, 1823, and died January 6, 1881, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Arthur W., is a farmer, residing on the homestead of his father, and with him lives his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Wilkins, of Livingston county, New York.

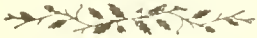
FRED KREHL, of the firm of Krehl & Beck, dealers in all kinds of stoves, hardware and tinware, is the subject of this sketch. The firm of Krehl & Beck carry a large stock in their line of business and have a large and flourishing trade, especially in the job work in the tin department. This prominent partnership was started in January, 1891, succeeding the old firm of Scheibel & Krehl, which was organized March 1, 1883. The business has always been located at No. 121 and 123 East Washington avenue, where the members of the firm have carried on a very successful business since the start.

Our subject has been a resident of Madison for the past twenty-five years, having come to the city in 1867. After his arrival Mr. Krehl began work at the tinner's trade, which he had learned in his native land, Germany. He was a skilled workman and received good wages for his work; these wages he saved and finally built a fine home for himself at the corner of Williamson and Jenifer streets. He has been a very hard-working man all his life and all the property that he now has has been accumulated by his own hands.

Mr. Krehl was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 17, 1839, and here he was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of tinner, following an apprenticeship of four years. At the age of nineteen he was engaged as a journeyman for a short time, after which he took a good position in a first-class hardware establishment in Stuttgart. Here he worked until he married, when he started into business for himself in Münsingen, Wurtemberg. Here he remained for four years and then came to America, with hopes of doing better, and he has not been disappointed. The parents of our subject, Ludwig and Anna M. Krehl,

were natives of the same place, where they have lived hardworking lives. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are still living, although our subject is the only one living in this country.

Mr. Krehl was married to Mrs. Fredrica Heinkel, in Wurttemberg, Germany. Mrs. Krehl was born and reared in Wurtemberg, where her father lived and died. She has three brothers now living in the United States, namely: Fred, editor and publisher of the Workman's Courier, in Florida, at Tampa; Philip, in Iowa; and Christ, in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Krehl took passage on a steamer from Hamburg, Germany, in 1867, and upon landing in New York city, came to Madison. At the time of their arrival in this city they were very poor, but as they have been hardworking people they have managed to work their way to the top of the ladder of social prominence among their many good friends, by whom they are universally respected. Mr. and Mrs. Krehl are the parents of five children, namely: Henry L., foreman in his father's tin shop; August W., a manager of the East Madison Pharmacy, is a successful young man and was educated in the University of Wisconsin; Pauline, wife of August Cunradi, a druggist of Chicago; Fred, who died when thirteen years of age; and Ida, who died when eight years of age.



JOHAN M. ESTES, a successful farmer of Dunkirk township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Milwaukee county, this State, March 1, 1842, a son of Elijah S. and Z. W. (Wentworth) Estes, natives respectively of North Carolina and Maine. The father became a resident of Wisconsin in

1835. The mother's people removed to Illinois and Wisconsin when she was very young. The parents of our subject died in Milwaukee, in 1887.

John M. Estes, the third of nine children, was reared on a farm in what is now the Seventeenth ward of Milwaukee. He spent three years in Beloit College and one year in the University of Wisconsin. August 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, participating with it in all of its marches and battles for two years and eight months, when he was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the Forty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, serving with this regiment until it was mustered out at the close of the war.

Soon after the war he began farming and is now the owner of one of the many comfortable homes in Dunkirk township. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, has served ten years as Chairman of the Township Board, has also served as Chairman of the County Board, and in 1886, was elected to the office of Sheriff of his county. During his incumbency of this office he obtained considerable renown by following the murderer, Kuhni, to England, where he secured his extradition and brought him back to suffer the extreme penalty of the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

In 1891 he was appointed to a place in the United States Department of Agriculture. He is a special agent for the Columbian Exposition in the branch of leaf tobacco. Mr. Estes also travels extensively over the United States, where he is engaged in lecturing and attending conventions. He has attended meetings of the State Board of Agriculture in various States; is the chief tobacco expert of the Government, also its special agent, has

made a study of the subject, and after the World's Fair will reduce his knowledge to print.

Mr. Estes was married September 8, 1869, to Martha A. Martin, a native of Willsboro, New York. To this union has been born six children, namely: Pauline M., Rollin L., Lulu May and three deceased.



GERT DE BOWER, a resident of Vienna, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, in 1828, reared to farm life by his father, and worked out by the month when he was fourteen years old. For the first few years he worked for very small wages, and never received more than \$50 a year. For three years he was in the German army, and at twenty-eight received a discharge and came to America, having a pass. He came with his brother, Sim De Bower, on a sailing craft, and they were six weeks on the ocean, landing at New York, and came directly to Madison by the railroad that had just been finished. They both hired out very soon to farmers and had the highest wages then paid, which was \$15 a month. He worked thus for about two years, when the brothers bought eighty acres of land at \$8 an acre, on new prairie. Here they built a shanty, where our subject's woodhouse now is, and which is the remains of it. He and his brother continued here for another year. They hired thirty-five acres of their land broken the first summer, but our subject moved into his shanty that fall and bought a yoke of cattle. That winter they lived there all alone and drew fence posts. In the spring he put his thirty-five acres in wheat, and this yielded over thirty bushels per acre, for which he received forty-five cents a bushel. After getting his wheat

in he dug out and picked stones off his land, made a fence, and then with his own team and another yoke of oxen, he did prairie breaking for himself and others. He broke over forty acres of their land and the same for others, for which he was paid \$3 per acre. He drove these oxen four abreast. The next year he and his brother had seventy-five acres in wheat and two yoke of cattle, and lived and worked together. This was in 1862. They then felt as independent as they have ever done since, although our subject now has 178 acres and a large number of horses and cattle, and his brother has 240 acres. About 1868 they separated.

In 1867 our subject was married to Mary Buffmire, a native of Germany, daughter of Wallace and Mary (Welling) Buffmire, who came to America in 1849. Her father died in Camp Douglas, in 1872, in the prime of life. Her mother died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven, having reared six sons and six daughters to adult years. Nine of these are still living. Mr. and Mrs. De Bower have buried one daughter, Adaline, who died at the age of nine years. They now have four children, namely: Frances, wife of Joseph McChestney, a farmer near by, and they have two daughters and one son; Edward Wallace is single, and is keeping books for a Madison lumber company; Gertrude is a young lady, at home; and Herbert, a very bright young man, now attending a high school in Lodi, preparing for the study of law. Mr. De Bower is a member of the Lutheran Church, and while his wife is a Catholic she attends her husband's church the greater portion of the time. In politics Mr. De Bower is independent and votes as he chooses, regardless of parties. He has served the township in minor offices; has been District Clerk for ten years, Assessor and School

Director. Oats and corn are his principal crops, and he cuts many tons of hay, keeps cattle, horses and hogs, turning off about thirty of the latter, per year. He keeps from twenty to thirty head of cattle and raises a half dozen a year; keeps eight to ten horses a year, and raises two colts per year, more or less.



JAMES TRAVIS, one of the pioneer of Fitchburg, was born in Greene, Chenango county, New York, March 25, 1825. His father, Stephen, lived in Westchester, New York, and the grandfather of our subject, David formerly lived in New York city, and then settled near Peekskill, in Westchester county, where he bought a farm and resided there until his death. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, but the farm where he spent his last years is still retained by his family. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Birdsall, who lived in England, but spent her last years on the home farm in Westchester county. She reared nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: Stephen, Henry, William, David, Ann, Esther, Sallie, Mary and Rachel.

The father of our subject was reared on the farm, but learned the trade of cooper, and went to New York city when a young man, where he was engaged as earman, until 1812, when he removed to Chenango county, and settled in the town of Greene, where he purchased a tract of lumber land, turned his attention to farming and resided there until 1846, when he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled in Fitchburg, Dane county. Here he bought a farm, on which he spent his last days, dying in 1860. The maiden name of the mother of our subject

was Mary A. Timson, who was born in New York city, and died in 1855. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject reared six children, five sons and one daughter, namely: Benjamin, William H., David, John, James and Catherine, the latter married John McWilliams.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town. In his early day there were no railroads near his home, and Binghamton was the principal market for all that part of the State of New York. His brothers used to raft lumber down the Susquehannah river, and each year used to build what they called an ark on the raft and fill it with potatoes and other farm produce, and thus take these things down to the Chesapeake bay and thence to New York city. When the Chenango canal was completed, that became a great highway of commerce. The first railway train our subject ever saw, was when he was sixteen years of age, and the train was on the Erie railroad. In those days farming was conducted in a very different manner from the present. All grass was cut with the scythe, and all grain with the sickle. When the cradle was introduced it was considered a great invention. Wages were very low, farm hands receiving fifty cents a day or \$12 a month.

Our subject came to the Territory of Wisconsin with his parents in 1846. They came via Erie and Chenango canals to Buffalo, and thence via the lakes to Milwaukee, and from there by team to Dane county. At that time Madison was but a village and the surrounding country was sparsely settled, and but little improved. He remained here, working by the month, working for \$12.50 and board, but after a time he and another party bought some cattle and took jobs of breaking ground for the settlers, which

proved quite remunerative. About the same time he rented land and engaged in raising grain, which he marketed at Milwaukee, drawing it there with oxen. It took seven days of good weather to make the round trip. He took provisions with him and cooked and camped by the way. In 1849 he bought his first land, a tract of wild land that is now included in his present farm, and for this he paid \$7 per acre. In 1854 he built on the place and has since placed it all under cultivation, erected good buildings, and planted fruit, shade and other ornamental trees. He has bought other land and now owns 200 acres, seven miles from the capital.

In 1852 he was married to Miss Laura A. Sutherland, born in Genesee county, New York, August 15, 1826, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Wooleot) Sutherland. Of this union four children have been born, namely: Julia A.; Arthur L.; Sarah M., wife of Howard Sigglekow; and Mary A. Mrs. Travis died November 17, 1878. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Prohibitionist in politics. He has filled various offices of trust and for two years served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors.



REBUBEN BOYCE, one of the prominent citizens of Oregon, was born in Grafton county, now Hampton New Hampshire November 26, 1826. His father, Reuben Boyce, was a native of the same State, and a natural-born mechanic, who learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in his native place. In 1829 he removed to Onondaga county, New York, accompanied by his wife and six children, making the entire journey

by team, taking the household goods along and camping by the way. He bought a tract of land in Manlius and engaged in farming there until 1844, when he again started westward and came, via lakes and ox teams to Dane county, where he bought a squatter's claim to a tract of Government land, that is now included in the subject's farm. There was a log cabin on the land, 16 x 18, into which the family moved, and eighteen persons resided there the following summer. Soon after this the townships of Oregon, Dunn and Fitchburg were set off as one town and named Rome and he was elected Chairman of the Board, which position he retained until his death, in 1847. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Wadleigh, was born in New Hampshire, and died in Wisconsin in 1846. She reared eight children, as follows: Sarah A., William, Benjamin, Polly, Reuben, Jessie, Ira and Ruth.

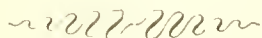
Our subject was three years old when his parents moved to New York and eighteen when they made the trip to Wisconsin, so he remembers well the incidents of pioneer life. The country was but sparsely settled and land was owned by the Government and sold at \$1.25 an acre, but cheap as it was the most of the citizens were too poor to buy it, so formed claim clubs to protect themselves from speculators. Deer were very plentiful and were seen in large droves. There were no railroads for many years and Milwaukee, ninety miles away, was the nearest market.

After the death of his father our subject bought the interest of the other heirs, and, with the exception of a few years spent in Madison to give his children school advantages, has lived here ever since. He has added to his real estate and now owns a fine farm of 400 acres, on which he has good buildings. He has improved his land until it is now

one of the finest farms in the county. He also owns a farm on sections 31 and 32, town of Oregon, consisting of 200 acres and also lands in McCook county, Dakota.

He was married, in 1849, to Anna Maria McLaughlin, born in Clark county, Ohio, and her father, William, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. He resided in Clark county for a while after his marriage, but in 1836, removed to La Porte, Indiana, and remained there until 1842, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, and made the removal, overland with teams, driving the stock. He was one of the first settlers of Brooklyn, Green county, where he bought Government land and improved a farm. He was a man of much enterprise. He served as Chairman of the Town Board many years and was sent to the State Legislature for several years. He resided on his farm until his death. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Boyce was Sarah Robinson, born in Clark county, Ohio. Mr. McLaughlin was a farmer and a Republican from the formation of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have seven children, namely: Llewellyn, Willis C., Frank, Nellie, Jesse, Annie and Fred. Frank and Jesse graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin and are engaged in practice at Sioux Falls, Dakota. Fred is interested in his father's farm in raising fine horses.



AUGUSTUS G. ESTES, a prominent farmer and dealer in tobacco, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, March 10, 1844. His father, Elijah S. Estes, one of the earliest settlers of the Territory, was born in the eastern part of

North Carolina, while the grandfather of our subject, Langston Lorenzo Estes was, as far as known, born in the same State.

The grandfather of our subject was a farmer, spending his entire life in North Carolina. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Elizabeth Moore, a native of Virginia. The father of our subject was reared in his native State and lived there until about 1833, when he came westward, journeying on horseback. He arrived in Indiana with empty pockets, consequently sold his horse and proceeded on foot to Chicago, which at that time was only a village. He found employment there of various kinds and remained in that city for two years, then with his wife emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. Upon arrival he secured a tract of Government land, bordering on Lake Michigan, now included in the Seventeenth Ward of the city of Milwaukee. As it was timber land he had plenty of material with which to erect his little log cabin, which he built in the woods on the border of the lake, and here it was that the subject of this sketch first saw the light. At the time of the father's settlement here Milwaukee was but a small place and the Territory of Wisconsin practically uninhabited except by the Indians who were numerous. He continued to live on that place until 1852, when he removed to Dane county, purchasing a farm from his brother near Stoughton, where he resided until 1869, then returned to his old home in Milwaukee and remained there until his death in 1887. He had married, while a resident of Chicago, a lady by the name of Zebiah Walker Wentworth, born in the State of Maine, daughter of Elijah and Mary Wentworth. The former was one of the first settlers of Chicago and kept the first hotel in that city. The mother died in July of the same year as her husband.

Our subject was only nine years of age when his parents moved to Stoughton, where he was reared. His education was received in the public schools and advanced by attendance upon the Albion Academy. At the age of twenty-one he commenced teaching and continued to pursue this calling for winters, engaging in farming the remainder of the year. At the time of his marriage he located on his father's farm, remaining until 1886, when he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies, including the northwest quarter of section 11 in Blooming Grove township. This is a well improved farm of 160 acres and contains a stone quarry, which has been operated for many years. On this farm he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and in 1891 commenced dealing in tobacco.

Mr. Estes has been twice married, the first time in 1869, to Martha A. Roach, born in Willow Springs, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Roach, and died in October, 1876. In 1878, he was again married, his second wife being Helen (Mitchell) Wright, born in Connecticut, a daughter of Allen Mitchell and a widow of John E. Wright. Mr. Estes has two children by his first marriage: Fred R., now a member of the senior class of the University of Wisconsin; and Jessie L., who married Henry E. Sheldon and is living in Tucson, Arizona. The two children of the second marriage are Mabel G., and Mary M., both living at home. Mrs. Estes had three children by her first marriage: William W., who died in 1887; Arthur A., living in Spokane; Washington; and John J., with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Mr. Estes has always been a Republican in politics, supporting the candidates of his

party upon all occasions. He is a member of Cottage Grove Fire Insurance Company.



PAUL TANNERT, a dealer of tobacco in Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Breslau, Province of Silisia, Prussia, December 4, 1852, a son of Carl and Louise Tannert, both born and reared in that country. The father, a machinist by profession, died in Prussia. They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom reside in the old country but our subject and his brother Carl.

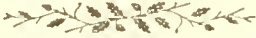
Paul Tannert was taken by his uncle, William Schefer, to Berlin at the age of three years, where he was given a collegiate education and received the privilege for the one year volunteer service in the army, but at the age of twenty years took out a furlough to come to America, locating in New York. His uncle having been one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in Prussia, Mr. Tannert gained a knowledge of that business, and after locating in New York was employed as office boy in the tobacco house of C. H. Spitzner. He soon rose to the position of bookkeeper and cashier of the concern. In January, 1882, he came to Stoughton, as a buyer for the tobacco firm of N. Laehenbruch & Bro., wholesale dealers of New York, and has acted in this capacity ever since.

Mr. Tannert was married October 1, 1884, to Carry Keenan, a native of Dunn township, Dane county, and a daughter of George Keenan, a farmer by occupation. She was educated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Our subject and wife have two children: Eliza M. and Georgia E. They lost one child, Cathleen M., deceased at the



Very truly yours
David Wood

age of two years. Mr. Tannert affiliates with the Democratic party, but has never been an office seeker. He was honored with the nomination of Assemblyman of Stoughton in 1886, but, owing to his district having a Republican majority of 1,400 he was defeated.



GENERAL DAVID ATWOOD, late editor-in-chief and proprietor of the Wisconsin State Journal, was one of the earliest, as well as one of the most prominent of the Badger State journalists. General Atwood came of good English Puritan stock. He could trace his ancestry back to John Atwood, who settled at Plymouth in 1643. By the time David was born, at Bedford, New Hampshire, December 15, 1815, this English strain had become mixed with Scotch-Irish blood. A New Hampshire farmer's boy, he was from the first trained in the school of industry. At the district school one of his companions was Horace Greeley. He was somewhat older than David and left the school and the town before the latter, but they were warm friends and maintained cordial relations throughout Greeley's life. The late Zachariah Chandler, afterward United States Senator from Michigan, was also one of David Atwood's boyhood friends and a classmate of his in the old Presbyterian Sunday-school.

At the age of sixteen, with only such learning as the Bedford pedagogue could impart, but well grounded in the virtues, in the principles of integrity and frugality and in practical views of life, David set out from the old homestead upon a career quite foreign to that of his ancestors, who had been tillers of the soil. He became apprenticed to the firm of Tred-

way & Atwood, of which his brother John was the junior member. They were printers and publishers of law books at Hamilton, New York, and at the close of his five years apprenticeship David was familiar with the trade in all its departments. During 1838 and 1839 our subject traveled with a horse and wagon some ten thousand miles through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and other States as far west as Missouri, endeavoring to sell a work in eight volumes entitled, *The American Common Law*. The young agent, as a matter of course, suffered much privation, especially in the far West, and oftentimes met with narrow escapes when storms had blocked the forest roads, and bridges had been carried away by swollen streams; but in all that time, despite his youth and slender figure, and the well-known fact that he often carried considerable sums of money, he never received even a threatening glance. Much of the country was then in a state of nature, the small settlements were few and far between, but the people were good-hearted, and the stranger was ever welcome. General Atwood was always glad to turn back in memory to those pioneer experiences, and it was a rare treat to hear him relate incidents of his remarkable wagon journeys, which were admirable pictures of the times.

In September, 1839, being now twenty-four years of age, he united with his brother John in the publication of the *Hamilton Palladium*, a weekly Whig newspaper. In Cincinnati, David had frequently met with General Harrison, and he returned to Hamilton imbued with enthusiasm for "old Tip." He was long known as "The original Harrison man" in Madison county, and was much in demand at campaign meetings as a leader. Although in charge of the mechanical de-

partment of the paper, he also wrote vigorous political articles. In 1844 he entered into the campaign for Henry Clay with intense enthusiasm, and from that date until his death he was actively engaged in political management, but he ever looked back to the Clay campaign as the one in which he had made the greatest personal exertions of his life. So seriously had these labors undermined his health that he withdrew from the *Palladium*, moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, and went into sheep raising. He regained his health, but lost his money, and financially broken he resolved to return to his trade.

The desire had for years been strong within him to establish a newspaper at some State capital. The neighboring Territory of Wisconsin was then experiencing somewhat of a boom, it was engaged at the time in seeking entrance to the Union, and for many reasons public attention was being attracted to this Territory in a marked degree. Madison, the capital was merely a name to Col. Atwood, but he resolved to go there, confident that the village must grow with the common wealth. He arrived in Madison, October 15, 1847, and at once engaged with William W. Wyman, the publisher of the Madison "Express," at a salary of \$6 a week, with board and lodging thrown in. During the winter of 1848, he accurately reported, not only the doings of the Legislature but the debates and transactions of the important and protracted convention that drafted the constitution, under which Wisconsin became a State May, 1848. Col. Atwood was never absent from the sessions of that convention for a moment. He wrote all the editorials in the "Express," set some type on the tri-weekly edition, made up the forms, often working until midnight in or-

der to fully meet the pressing demands of the day upon one, who was editor, reporter, foreman, compositor and all hands.

In October, 1848, with Royal Buck, Col. Atwood purchased the "Express" and the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Express," and it appeared on the sixteenth of November following with many improvements. In the fall of 1851, the Whigs, for which the "Express" had fought elected their candidate for governor, but, as all the offices were still in the hands of the opposition it brought no patronage to the "Express." In the spring of 1850 a new Whig paper called the "Statesman" had appeared, and in June, 1852, a consolidation was effected, with Gen. Atwood as one of the new staff, but the enterprise failed and out of the wreck the General single-handed reared the "Wisconsin State Journal," daily and weekly, issuing his first number on September 28, 1852.

The "State Journal" continued as the only Whig paper in the place, until the organization of the Republican party, in 1854, since which time it has been the sole champion of the latter at the Wisconsin capital.

In the spring of 1853 Gen. Atwood associated with him Horace Rublee, a vigorous editorial writer, who was appointed Minister to Switzerland in 1868, and is at present the editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee "Sentinel." He was succeeded by Major J. O. Culver, who remained with the "State Journal" until January, 1877. Ever since Gen. Atwood has been sole proprietor.

In 1841 Gen. Atwood was appointed Adjutant on the staff of Col. James W. Nye, afterward United States Senator from Nevada, who was then in command of the Sixty-fifth New York Militia. In 1842 he was promoted to be Major of the regiment. On Nye's promotion Major Atwood suc-

ceeded him, and in 1851, then a resident of Wisconsin he was appointed by the Governor, Quartermaster General of the State, and in 1858 he was appointed Major General of the Fifth Division of the State Militia. In 1861 Gen. Atwood represented the Madison District in the State Assembly, and was a very active worker in the business of raising and fitting troops for the front, and was an enthusiastic and efficient manager. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Internal Revenue Assessor, but in 1866 he was removed by President Johnson, as an offensive partisan, being the first Wisconsin officer to be thus sentenced. He was the valuable Mayor of Madison in 1868-'69, and during the latter year the whole state press urged his nomination as Governor, and the vote he received in the convention was a flattering evidence of his personal popularity.

In January, 1870, Benjamin F. Hopkins died and within the following month General Atwood was elected as his successor in the Fortieth Congress, taking his seat on the 23d of February. He was placed on the then important committee on the Pacific railroad and in Congress he soon established a reputation as an industrious and eminently useful man, his name being connected with some of the best of the successful bills of the session. From 1872 until the close of the Centennial, in 1876, the General was Commissioner from Wisconsin, appointed by President Grant and executed his important trust with signal ability. He was for a time the President of the full body, which included some of the most distinguished men of the nation.

General Atwood held numerous offices, of a public, or a semi-public nature. In 1849 he was a Justice of the Peace. In 1854 a Village Trustee. For thirteen years, after 1857, he was Treasurer of the Wisconsin State

Agricultural Society. For sixteen years, after 1866, a member of and President of the Board of Trustees of the State Insane Hospital. For many years a member of the City School Board, and for a time its president. For thirty years a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee, for five years the secretary and for a long series of years president of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, which did a large business in the upper Mississippi valley; for a long time he was president of the Madison Gas, Light and Coke Company. He had been a director in several railroad enterprises and from 1849, one of the most active members of the State Historical Society. For eight years, previous to 1876, he was the Wisconsin member of the Republican National Committee and he had attended every national convention of his party since the nomination of Lincoln, in 1860.

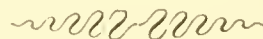
On the 23d of August, 1849, Mr. Atwood was married at Potosi, Wisconsin, to Mary Sweeney, formerly of Canton, Ohio. They had born to them two sons and two daughters, the eldest of these being Charles David, who was Vice Consul at Liverpool, from 1872 to 1876 and afterward an accomplished associate editor of the Wisconsin State Journal; in 1874 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. A. J. Ward, one of the leading physicians of Madison; Charles died in 1878, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, at a time when he appeared to be about entering a distinguished career, and his son David is of the fourth generation of David Atwoods. Harry F. and Mary L., other children of the General reside in Madison; Elizabeth G., lives in Milwaukee, having in 1877 married Mr. Edward P. Vilas.

Physically General Atwood was of a medium stature, with expressive eyes, which always beamed with a kindly light. He was

a charming conversationist and his fine regular features were well set off by a full head and flowing beard of snow-white hair. Dignified and impressive in bearing he was even tempered, frank in manner, hopeful in temperment and noted throughout Wisconsin, as a public-spirited man of rare political sagacity and good executive ability. He was a cordial host and under the roof of his spacious mansion they have been welcomed, in the past forty years a long line of politicians, journalists, statesmen and scholars, representing many sections and countries. His capacity for editorial work was something marvelous, in it he displayed remarkable facility in composition, possessed a simple style and was a rapid thinker. A politician in the best sense of the word he never allowed partisan bitterness to poison his intercourse with men of every political creed. To all he was the same affable gentleman, considerate and kind. He is a fine representative of the best class of western pioneers and although he was for many years a patriarch in appearance, his mind was as agile as his step. His editorial associates sadly felt the loss of his inspiring presence and to his devoted family it seemed as though a bright and shining light had gone out. All who knew him were his friends and in social, newspaper and political circles few Wisconsin men have filled so large a space. In his later life General Atwood, with his white hair and flowing beard, bore a striking resemblance to the portraits of the poet Bryant.

At half-past three o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 11, 1889, the life of this well-beloved and useful man ended in calm, as profound as the sleep of a child. His illness had been of short duration and the shock of his death to friends and family was great. On the following Saturday after-

noon the funeral services were held at the family home on Monona avenue. The casket rested amid a great profusion of floral offerings, and Dr. J. D. Butler, in a feeling tribute spoke in a touchingly beautiful manner of the life of the departed one. He related many particulars regarding the religious environment of the deceased in childhood and the cumulative influence of early impressions on his last days. The sermon closed with prayer and the choir gently sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and the remains were conveyed to their final resting place, at Forest Hill. During the service flags floated at half mast, from both the capitol and city hall. Had General Atwood lived four days longer he would have completed his seventy-fourth year. He was eminently a man of to-day, progressive in tone, and confident that the things of the present are necessarily an improvement on the past. In honoring such a man we indeed honor ourselves.



E. TIPPLE, a liveryman of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Verbon, Oneida county, New York, July 16, 1839, a son of John and Jeannette (Grant) Tipple, natives also of that county. Our subject spent his early life on a farm, where he had the advantages of good schools. At the age of seventeen years he took a course at the State Normal, at Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1857, and was then engaged in the hotel business in Oneida county three years. In the spring of 1858 he came to Wisconsin, traveling through Kansas and Nebraska, and going as far west as Fort Kearney. He traveled from Nebraska City with Mayor Waddle and Rus-

sell's wagon train, which was carrying supplies to troops stationed at Salt Lake and vicinity. This company was the only means of transportation west of the Missouri River at that time. After locating a quarter section of land in Nemaha county, Nebraska, Mr. Tipple returned to Rutland, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming, breaking land through the summer and threshing through the fall and winter.

In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, which regiment afterward formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade of the West. After following this command through its numerous engagements until the spring of 1864, Mr. Tipple re-enlisted as a veteran, and during the memorable campaign of 1864 he participated in every battle and marched every mile which made his command so famous for its brilliant fighting and unparalleled marches it endured from the Rapidan to Appomattox. During the above campaign our subject carried the colors of his regiment through most of its engagements, receiving several slight wounds, but none severe enough to unfit him for duty. Probably no man in Dane county can show a better war record or a more thrilling experience of suffering than can Mr. Tipple. He was captured by the rebels in the fall of 1864, at which time his usual weight was 165 pounds, and when paroled in the spring of 1865 he weighed seventy-one pounds, having spent six months of his prison life in the prison pen of Andersonville. He is a fluent talker, and has frequently entertained large audiences with his graphic pictures of military and prison life.

After the close of the war Mr. Tipple married Eunicy E. Davis, of Stoughton. Since that time he has been engaged in the livery

business in this thriving little city. In about the middle of June, 1891, his livery barn and dwelling was destroyed by fire, and as he was carrying no insurance was somewhat financially crippled. The leading citizens of Stoughton, recognizing his ability as a business man, came forward with their money and encouragement, and, coupled with Mr. Tipple's untiring energy, soon erected the finest livery barn in Dane county. And of this building both Mr. Tipple and the citizens of this thriving little city are justly proud.



JAMES W. VANCE, M. D., a physician practicing in Madison, Wisconsin, was born October 15, 1832, in Wilmington, Ohio. His father, Elisha Vance, was born in 1809, in Pickaway county, Ohio. His grandfather, George Vance, a pioneer, moved from his native State (Delaware) to Ohio and settled on a farm, which he cultivated until his death, when Elisha was a small boy.

The father of our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a tin and copper smith. After learning his trade he located in Wilmington, Ohio, and established himself in business, where he was very successful. He was endowed with a very considerable mechanical genius. The first of his many inventions was the first propeller wheel, which he neglected to patent. Subsequently he invented a new and ingenious force-pump, for which he obtained a patent. He engaged for some years in the manufacture and sale of the pump and in the sale of county and State rights, traveling extensively through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He disposed of his pump business and engaged in the mercantile business for many years, during

which time he invented and patented two cooking stoves—a self-acting premium and double oven stoves. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, to carry on the manufacture of his improved stoves.

About ten years afterward he removed to North Bend, Ohio, where in 1872 he died from a sunstroke. He was one of the original abolitionists, casting his vote for the first anti-slavery candidate for the presidency, James G. Birney. On the formation of the Republican party in 1856 he became an earnest supporter of its policies. The maiden name of his wife was Rachel Ward, a native of Maryland, daughter of William Ward. She died at College Hill, Ohio, at the home of her son, Dr. Vance, in 1875. They had three children, James W., Mary A. and George D.

The subject of this brief sketch received his education chiefly in the Wilmington Academy. On removing from Wilmington to Cincinnati he spent some years in school, graduating from a mercantile school, after which he took the position of bookkeeper in his father's store. He was fond of science, and especially that part bearing upon medicine and surgery, and while in his father's service he devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to that branch of study, being actuated by an earnest ambition to become a physician, much against his father's wish that he should devote himself to the law.

In 1851 he became a student under the preceptorship of A. Whipple, M. D., in Cincinnati. He attended two full courses of medical lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1853, continuing with Dr. Whipple until 1855, when he entered upon the duties of his profession. He practiced about one year in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, when he was offered an interest in a mercantile busi-

ness in Chariton, Iowa, by a gentleman who wished his brother to learn bookkeeping and the rules and principles of commercial life. The Doctor took charge of the business and conducted it for about a year, when, owing to failure of crops that year, the business was sold out and Dr. Vance put out his "shingle" again. He subsequently removed back to Cincinnati, where he practiced three years and then returned to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he practiced for fourteen years. In 1875 he moved to College Hill, Ohio, and in 1881 he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he has since been doing an office practice.

During the winter of 1880-'81 Dr. Vance entered Pulte College, Cincinnati, and was at the close of the course graduated. He was once elected to fill the chair of *Materia Medica* in Pulte, but, owing to sickness in his family, was unable to accept the chair. The Doctor is an earnest medical student and possesses a large medical library. His practice is quite extended, patients coming to him from every section of Wisconsin, as well as from other States of the Union.

Dr. Vance was married twice, the first time in 1856 to Carrie E. Floyd, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky. Her parents were William and Sarah (Moore) Floyd, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. They spent many years in Kentucky; and later in Illinois, residing on the, then, called Floyd's Island, after which they removed to Cincinnati, where soon afterward Mr. Floyd died. Four daughters were born to Dr. Vance and his wife Carrie: Carrie Floyd, Annie Mary, Sarah Ludlow and Rachel Whipple. Annie died at the age of nine and Rachel when only one month old. Mrs. Vance died June, 1879. In 1880 Dr. Vance married Mary C.

Spooner, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, daughter of Philip L. and Lydia Coit Spooner.

Dr. Vance is Junior Warden of Grace Church, Madison; a Republican in politics, having supported the policies of that party from 1856, when he cast his first vote at the presidential election of John C. Fremont.



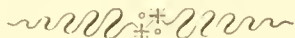
JOHN B. STICKNEY, of Mazo Manie, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Lancaster, Coos county, New Hampshire, August 4, 1828, a son of Dr. Jacob E. and Martha B. (Goss) Stickney. This family is one of the few that can trace its genealogy to the early English kings. The Stickney family left their original home in Normandy, in the north of France, and journeyed with William the Conqueror to Sumary, England, where they located and named the town of Stickney. In our own country we find the family prominent in America's early history. The grandfather of our subject, Captain John Stickney, was with General Warren at the renowned battle of Bunker Hill. His son, the father of our subject, was born at Brownfield, Maine, 1797, was one of a family of twelve children, was educated for his profession with great care, and graduated at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine. He was one of the most prominent physicians of Coos county, New Hampshire, where he devoted fifty years of his life to his profession, and also practiced in Grafton county, that State, and Essex county, Vermont, and was at one time president of the White Mountain Medical Association.

John B. Stickney, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education at Lancaster, New Hampshire, and at the

age of ten years entered the Lancaster Academy, where he graduated after three years. He at once began work for himself in his native town as clerk in a dry-goods store, which he continued for the following three years. At the age of sixteen years he pursued the same occupation at Wells River, Vermont, and seven years later, in the spring of 1851, we find him in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Stickney has spent forty-one years of his life in their employ, and to-day can say he is the eldest living employe of the road. In 1856, when the road reached Mazo Manie, he came to this city and at once took charge of the company's office, where he still remains, this being his thirty-sixth year at this point. When he came to this office Mr. Stickney found but one house in what is now the thriving city of Mazo Manie, and has been closely identified with the growth of the town from its remotest period. He platted the first lots ever laid off here, and has always been active in the real-estate business.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte W. Moore, a native of Lancaster, Vermont, and was educated at the Lancaster Academy. They have three daughters: Alice, a graduate of the State University in the class of 1877, is the wife of E. J. Elliott, of Dell Rapids, South Dakota; Mary, educated at the high school of Mazo Manie and the Female College of Milwaukee, is the wife of F. E. Bronson, of Mankato, Minnesota; and Nelly, educated in this city, spent two years in teaching, and is the wife of A. E. Diment, a hardware dealer of Mazo Manie. Mr. Stickney is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, has served as Supervisor of his township, as President of the Village Board six years,

and a member of the School Board fifteen years. He was at one time a candidate for the Assembly, but was defeated.



GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.—

The subject of this sketch, Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at this date, is the son of the late Jairus Cassius and Sallie (Blair) Fairchild, the former of whom was a native of New York, born December 24, 1801. The mother was from New England, of Scotch-Irish descent, gifted with Scotch persistency and Irish kindness, a woman of particularly strong character, noted for her hospitality, a devoted wife and mother, who sent three sons to the defense of her country. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild were married in Ohio, and a few months later moved to what is now Kent, Portage county, same State, where December 27, 1831, Lucius was born. The family then moved to Cleveland, in 1834, subsequently to Wisconsin, reaching Madison, then the capital of the Territory, as it now is of the State, June 8, 1846, when Lucius was a few months over fourteen.

The education of young Lucius was obtained in the common schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and in the academy of Twinsburg, that State, and also at Waukesha Academy, Wisconsin. Less than three years after he arrived in Madison, so much had the newly discovered gold region of California attracted attention, that he resolved to venture a trip across the plains, could his parents' consent be obtained. It was given, and the lad of seventeen, with other adventurers from the vicinity of his home, started in March, 1849, for the land of promise, the El Dorado of the West. His father furnished him with a

good saddle-horse and such necessary articles as could be packed in a small space. The young man remained six years in California, and most of his time was spent in the mountains. There he lived, of course, the hard, rough life of the miner. His severe labor during that period yielded him a reasonable success financially, and he returned to his home in Madison.

In referring to his trip West, he said: "I think that I owe a great deal to that portion of my life. I was forced to depend upon my own energy to attain anything, and there was no alternative but incessant labor. Since that period I have always been fond of work and glad to have plenty of it. In California, if I could not mine, I hired out to others and labored by the day. I was very ill for a long time, and was forced to fall back upon myself. For other reasons I grew to depend on myself, and I have reason to believe that this experience was of the greatest benefit to me in after life. We had many ups and downs, now wealthy, and again without a dollar in our pockets. We had a land claim in Scott valley, and raised the first crop of wheat there, in 1854. I secured 700 bushels, which I sold for \$7 per bushel, because we were 160 miles from the nearest wagon road south."

The young man's first political experience occurred during these days. He had been selected a delegate to the convention which nominated Bigler for Governor. He was located up near the Oregon line, but courageously concluded to make the journey, so loaded a mule with his spare clothes, such as he would need in so distinguished a body. On the way the mule fell off a height into a rapid stream below and disappeared. This was the last of the animal and his precious outfit, so the young delegate traveled the re-

mainder of the way on foot and stage. He sat in the convention without a coat, or a cent in his pocket.

In 1858 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dane county, and discharged the duties of that office most acceptably, his promptitude, energy and business habits being no less conspicuous than his courtesy toward attorneys and all others doing business in the court. In the fall of 1860 he was admitted to the bar, but in the spring of the following year, after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he left the legal career opening before him, to offer his life for the defense of his country, and was one of the first to respond to the President's first call. He enlisted as a private, but was made Captain of an independent company, the Governor's Guard, which was assigned as Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment. He declined the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, offered him by Alexander W. Randall, then Governor of the State, feeling that he was not fitted for the position. The regiment served its three months, from June 9, 1861, in eastern Virginia, where, on July 2, it engaged in a slight skirmish at Falling Waters, with a part of Joe Johnston's men, a skirmish remembered only as one of the earliest of the war, in which the Wisconsin troops were engaged for the first time.

In August of the same year President Lincoln appointed Captain Fairchild to the same position in the Sixteenth Regiment of Regulars, and about the same time he received from Governor Randall a commission as Major in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, which regiment had engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and was at this time in Washington. He accepted both appointments, and was the first officer of the regular army to

receive leave of absence to serve with the volunteer regiments. Major Fairchild was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel soon after he was assigned to the Second Wisconsin, having previously declined the commission of Colonel of another regiment, which had been tendered him by the Governor of Wisconsin. Colonel O'Connor, of the Second Wisconsin, being in poor health, Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild commanded the regiment most of the time. It rapidly improved in discipline and efficiency, and acquired the reputation of being one of the best regiments in the service. With the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana, it formed a brigade first commanded by General Rufus King, of Wisconsin, and which afterward won an enviable reputation as a part of the First Division of the First Army Corps. It took part in nearly all the great battles and campaigns of the Eastern army, except those of the Peninsular, under General McClellan.

In 1862 the regiment participated in the movement upon Manassas, and subsequently formed a part of the Army of the Rappahannock, under General McDowell. After spending some months, first in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and then in the abortive attempt to intercept the retreat of Stonewall Jackson, they were sent, late in July to feel the enemy gathered in front of General Pope, and after a successful skirmish and a march of eighty miles, in three days returned to their camp, at Falmouth, and spent the early part of August in supporting a successful movement for cutting the Virginia Central railroad, in the course of which they repulsed and drove Stewart's cavalry. They had hardly obtained a couple of day's repose before they were called to take a part in the movement of the Army of Virginia, under Pope, which had just fought the

battle of Cedar Mountain. Retiring with that army they had successful skirmishes with the enemy at Beverly Ford, on the 19th of August, and at White Sulphur Springs on the 26th. On the evening of the 28th, while moving from Gainesville, along the Warrenton road toward Centerville, the brigade encountered Jackson's famous division, which was moving westward from Centerville, to form a junction with Longstreet, and fought it for an hour and a half. It was this battle, known as the battle of Gainesville, that gave the brigade the name "Iron Brigade." While marching by the flank, the Second Wisconsin in advance, it was attacked by a battery posted on a wooded eminence to the left. Advancing promptly upon the battery it encountered the rebel infantry emerging from the woods. The other regiments came rapidly up and the enemy was re-enforced by at least one additional brigade, and in this unequal contest Gibbon's command maintained their ground until at nine o'clock darkness put an end to one of the fiercest conflicts of the war. Most of the time the combatants were not more than seventy-five yards apart. Here Colonel O'Connor fell, mortally wounded, and our subject had a horse shot from under him. His regiment, which went into the fight with only 449 men, lost more than half of them in killed and wounded.

During the next two days occurred the second battle of Bull Run, where lack of harmony and combined effort on the part of our military leaders resulted in a retreat of our forces at the end of the second day, while troops enough to have secured an easy victory lay within reach of the battle-field. The Iron Brigade, being in McDowell's corps did not reach the scene of battle until near the close of the first day. The next day, the

Second Wisconsin being reduced, by sickness and death to 150 men was temporarily consolidated with the Seventh Wisconsin, and took part in the fight on the right wing, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild, all the other field officers of both regiments being either killed or wounded. The failure of the left to hold its ground compelled the whole force to withdraw, and General Gibbon's brigade covered the rear, not leaving the field until after nine o'clock at night, gathering up the stragglers as they marched and showing so steady a line that the enemy made no attempt to molest them. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild's regiment was the extreme rear, and he was the last man to leave the field. Soon after this battle he was made Colonel of the regiment to date from August 30, 1862.

In the battle of South Mountain, on September 14, 1862, where the Iron Brigade so gallantly carried the strong center of the enemy, at Turner's Gap, Colonel Fairchild was in command of his own regiment. He was with his regiment during the latter part of the great day of Antietam, September 17, when his regiment lost ninety-one of the 150 men engaged. It was after these two battles that General McClellan declared this brigade equal to the best troops in any army in the world. After taking a part in the unfortunate battle of Fredericksburg, under Burnside, and in the subsequent "mud campaign," Colonel Fairchild, with men of his own and other regiments made two successful expeditions down the Potomac, February and March, 1865, gathering up horses, contrabands, provisions and prisoners. When the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, advanced to the unfortunate field of Chancellorsville, the Iron Brigade, to which the Twenty-fourth Michigan had been added, and which even then

only numbered 1,500 men, crossed the Rappahannock, at Fitzhugh's crossing in pontoon boats, under a galling fire, and then charged up the heights, carried the rebel rifle-pits by storm, capturing about 200 prisoners, thus rendering it possible to lay pontoon bridges. Arriving on the battle-ground, near Chancellorsville, on the morning of the 3d of May, Colonel Fairchild was called by General Wadsworth, his division commander, to serve on his staff, with which request he complied.

At Gettysburg as the Iron Brigade, early on the first day engaged in the desperate conflict on Seminary Ridge, the Second Wisconsin, in advance, lost in less than half an hour 116 men of the 300 engaged and there Colonel Fairchild fell with his left arm shattered, so that amputation was necessary. From the seminary at Gettysburg, extemporized into a hospital, he was transferred to the home of a village resident (the Rev. Dr. Schaffer), where he received the tenderest care and nursing, by means of which, with skillful surgical attention and the strength of his constitution he recovered sufficiently to return home. He was a prisoner within the rebel lines two days. While recruiting his health at Madison, having the desire and intention of rejoining the army, he having been recommended by all the generals under whom he had served for appointment as Brigadier-General, the Union Convention of Wisconsin, much to his surprise, nominated him with great unanimity and enthusiasm for the office of Secretary of State. The unqualified and earnest support he had rendered to the Government, both by word and deed, the passionate patriotism, rising above all personal and party views, which had marked his course from the commencement of hostilities, rendered him an object of confidence

and affection to those who tendered him the nomination. It was urged upon him by influential friends, that though perils seemed to encompass the Government at the North, as well as at the South, yet in his disabled condition he could serve the National cause more effectively by accepting the nomination than in any other way, and he yielded to the urgent desires of the people, though it is believed that he subsequently, notwithstanding his success in obtaining the office, regretted that he did not follow his own impulses and remain in the army. "Thus closed," says a recent writer, "a military career, than which there were few more brilliant and valuable. He passed from private to Brigadier-General in a little over three years and every step of the progress was earned. He was an indefatigable worker and gave all his time and best judgment to the service and aimed to improve every detail which came within his province. He was but thirty-two years of age when disabled by his wound. Such a rise, at such an age, and in so short a time, demonstrates conclusively his value as a soldier and his possession of rare qualities of organization and leadership."

General Fairchild was elected Secretary of State, but previously resigned not only his rank in the regular army, but also that of Brigadier-General of volunteers to which he had been appointed. While holding this office he was ex officio a Regent of the University of Wisconsin. He always took a prominent part in the meetings of the board and in various ways promoted the welfare of that excellent institution of learning. He also took a deep interest in seeing that the dependent families of soldiers were paid the five dollars per month allowed them by law. After serving as Secretary of State for the full term of two years, to which he had been elected, he was,

in 1865, nominated without opposition, for Governor of Wisconsin, by the Republican Union Convention and elected by a majority of a little less than 10,000. His inauguration took place, January 1, 1866, the beginning of the tenth administration since the admission of the State to the Union.

"In entering upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have so recently been elected by the people," said the Governor in his inaugural address, "I fully appreciate its responsibilities and in the discharge of its duties I shall earnestly endeavor to execute faithfully the trust committed to my care, to honestly enforce the laws of the State and to carefully exercise the closest economy, consistent with the public good in the expenditure of public money." He then told them in emphatic language on what terms, the (then) recently rebellious States should be allowed to resume their functions in the Union. The "reconstruction policy," which Congress afterward enforced was in the main brought forward by him at this time and argued in a clear, vigorous and compact manner. "Our first duty," said he in his first message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for his mercies during all the year that is past." He said that no people on earth had greater cause to be thankful than had our people, as the enemies of the country had been overthrown in battle. The war had settled great questions at issue between ourselves.

The Governor performed the duties of his first term (as indeed of his two subsequent terms) as chief executive of Wisconsin to the satisfaction of the people, the intelligent earnestness and zeal with which he sought to promote the educational interests of the State was especially commended. He devoted an unusual proportion of his time to the personal

visitations of the penal reformatory, benevolent as well as educational institutions of the commonwealth. He urged the establishment of additional free schools, one for the education of the feeble-minded.

In 1867 Governor Fairchild was renominated without opposition, by the Republican State Convention of that year and re-elected by a majority of nearly 5,000, over his Democratic competitor. His second term, commenced on noon, January 6, 1868, and again in 1869 was the Governor elected to the same position, his majority was over 8,000 votes. On the third of January, 1870, he was inaugurated for the third time, the only instance, to that date of a person being elected to fill the chief executive office for Wisconsin for three consecutive terms. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair.

In his last message delivered to the Legislature, January 11, 1871, the Governor declared that Wisconsin State policy was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people and so favorable to its growth and prosperity as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislators, and those rather of detail than system, a happy condition of public affairs truly, and one of which, after serving the people for three terms as their highest executive officer of State he might well be proud. Just here it may be stated that throughout his entire term of service, both as Governor and ex officio Normal School Regent he did not relax his interest in the cause of popular education, on the contrary he always encouraged it to the best of his ability. The last term of Governor Fairchild's office expired with the year 1871.

In less than one year after his retirement to private life he was called by the United States Government to the consulate at Liver-

pool, one of the most important of the consular offices in her Majesty's dominion. He received his appointment in December, 1872, and while in the discharge of his duties he gave particular attention to the encouragement of the beef trade between the United States and Great Britain, which grew from nothing (as we may say) to immense proportions. American shipping was watched by Consul Fairchild with an anxious solicitude to the end that its best interest might be protected, and he was at all times prompt to extend a helping hand to our suffering tars and to American citizens generally, who were needing aid. "In his position he was engaged in a line of duties," says a recent notice of him, "which afforded no opportunities for examination and admiration on the part of the world, but which in reality are not the least arduous or valuable of his career." He was one of the hardest working Consuls in the service of the Government and he filled his place with a fidelity, intelligence and conscientiousness that have never been excelled. His mastery of the principles of international law and commerce was especially noted by the English press and made the subject of unqualified commendation. He succeeded in creating in England respect for American official far above the average entertained for our consular and other representatives.

Gen. Fairchild remained at Liverpool until 1878, when he was promoted to the position of Consul-General at Paris, upon the motion of the Government. He had transacted the business of his consulate to the entire satisfaction of the department at Washington, as his promotion clearly demonstrated. When about to leave for France he received many tokens of regard and esteem in which he was held, by banquets, addresses and res-

olutions of public bodies and of citizens tendered him.

He was no less fortunate in his discharge of his duties at Paris. He visited all the consulates under his charge and was again promoted, this time being made Minister to Madrid, succeeding James Russell Lowell, receiving every demonstration of good-will from the gay Parisians upon leaving for Spain. This second promotion, like the first, was entirely unsolicited and was a high compliment paid this great man by his Government. While in Spain Minister Fairchild was given full power by the United States in a Congress of Representatives of thirteen governments, which met to settle affairs in Morocco on an international basis. He visited that country subsequently, at the instance of our Government to inquire into the condition of non-Mohammedans, especially the Jews.

In March, 1881, he resigned his position as Minister to Spain, declining to remain abroad any longer in any position. The education, in part, of his children in the United States, was of such paramount importance to him as to make irrevocable his determination to return home; however, by special request of the Government he remained at his post until the following December, when he was relieved by Hon. Hanibal Hamlin. While in Spain he visited many of the commercial centers and consulates as the United States has no Consul-General in that country.

Gen. Fairchild reached his Wisconsin home, March 2, 1882, on which occasion he received a public ovation. He was enthusiastically greeted as he stepped from the cars by the Governor and Lieutenant-General of the State and a large number of citizens. Speeches of welcome were made at the capitol, and feelingly responded to by the General. A telegram from Milwaukee expressed

the sentiments of the old soldiers of that city toward him, and voiced the feelings of the sturdy veterans of Madison. "Though in foreign countries for ten years," said the dispatch, "your growth in the hearts and affections of Wisconsin people, especially the hearts and affections of her soldiers, has been steady and vigorous. Every soldier's heart to-day beats a happy, hearty song of welcome to the loved, one-armed patriot."

Gen. Fairchild was elected, in 1886, Commander of the Department of Wisconsin Grand Army Republic, and he gave his whole time to his duties as such officer, visiting various portions of the State and conducting the necessary correspondence. At the National Encampment, held in August of the same year at San Francisco, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of that body. Five candidates were before the session, all of whom were men of eminence and national reputation, and every one of whom would have filled the important and honorable office with credit.

The General's prompt action in aid of the earthquake sufferers at Charleston, South Carolina, and his visit of late through the Southern States has been the occasion of most favorable comment of the press of the whole country. He was every where cordially received by those who were formerly confederate soldiers and all the people who had anything of a knowledge of the beneficent character of the G. A. R., gave him the right hand of fellowship. It may be said indeed that throughout the entire South he was greeted with uniform courtesy by all classes.

The General was married in 1846, and has three children. He occupies the house erected by his father, some forty years ago. With a face indicating decision and frankness

so plainly that no man can mistake, with a frame of medium size, but finely knit, active and powerful, with a mind not so much addicted to letters of learning as to strenuous activity of public or private business, yet actuated by a genuine respect for literature, art and science and those whose taste tend to their cultivation; not given to subtle speculations, but simple, clear, just and decided in his general views of men and things; direct and positive of speech, and at times, especially when busy, curt, with a soldierly bluntness which men do not dislike; destitute of all cant or affectation and of all the arts of demagogue; a radical believer in giving all men the best chance that society can give; he is thoroughly patriotic, with mental executive ability, intelligent, prompt, energetic and incorruptible in the discharge of his public duty; such a man is Lucius Fairchild.



HENRY C. ADAMS, of Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, November 28, 1850, a son of B. F. and Caroline M. (Shepherd) Adams, also natives of that place. Henry C., the only child, was brought by his father to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, at the age of six months, where he was reared to farm life. He first attended the common schools, and in 1868 entered Albion Academy. After remaining there one year he attended the Wisconsin State University, being a member of the class of 1874 during its freshman and sophomore years. Ill health compelled him to drop his college course for three years, when he again entered the university as a junior with the class of '76 but was only able to remain one term. He afterward read law in the office of Gregory &

Pinney, after which his health again failed, and next took a course in the Business College of Madison. In 1875 he purchased a farm, and engaged in raising small fruits, also bought a number of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and began the dairy business. In 1883 Mr. Adams was elected to the Legislature, in the Southeast Assembly District, receiving a majority of over 700 votes, was re-elected in 1885, with a majority of 1,050. He spent three years in farm institute work, conducted by Mr. Morrison, in connection with the university; was a lecturer at the Farmers' Institute; president of the State Dairyemen's Association three terms; secretary of the State Horticultural society two terms; has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years; was a delegate at large from Wisconsin to the convention which nominated Harrison in 1888; for a short time, 1887, he was manager and editor of the *Western Farm*; superintendent of public property for two years, under Governor Hoard; was then associated with the firm of C. M. Dow & Co.; later with Mr. Vernon; and is now interested in farming and real estate. He has been a correspondent for several agricultural journals.

Mr. Adams was married October 15, 1878, to Annie B. Norton, who was born and reared in Madison. They have four children: Benjamin Cullen, Frank Shepard, Mabel, and Carrie.



JOSEPH C. CHANDLER, claim agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, located in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county,

Maine, November 1, 1824, son of Hon. Joseph and Sarah (Colby) Chandler, who were natives of the same place. By occupation the father was a farmer and our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits. He attended the common schools and this was supplemented by a few terms at the Fryeburgh Academy, a place of learning known over the country because its first preceptor was the great Daniel Webster.

Our subject became a manager of some public works in the city of Lawrence at the age of nineteen, also in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was engaged in railroad work at an early age on the Maine Central, and then on the Androscoggin & Kennebec, and still afterward on the Grand Trunk. He continued in that line until the road was carried into Canada, in 1852. In 1854 he came to the State of Wisconsin and located on a farm in Madison township in Dane county.

The parents of our subject had come here in 1852, locating in Primrose township, and while living here his father had represented his township on the county board. He was a man of prominence, having been a member of the Maine Legislature. The mother of our subject died when he was but four years of age and he was her only son. The father remarried and had a family of five children by this second union, three boys and two girls. His death occurred in Primrose township in 1858.

Our subject remained on the farm in Madison township but sold that farm and then bought another near Judge Bryant's place. Later he sold this and bought the place, where he has lived for the past thirty years, and from that time he has been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and also the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul Railroad as their claim agent and the manager of the commissary department in the buying of wood and coal. He removed to the city of Madison in 1862, and has resided here almost ever since he came to the State, excepting a few years in Stoughton. For the past six or seven years he has been in no active business, and for five years he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Sixth Ward of the city.

The marriage of our subject took place in Fryeburg, Maine, in December, 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, of Conway, New Hampshire, born in the same place. They have had three children, Sarah, born January 15, 1854, died July 15, 1885; Alice, who was spared for twenty-two years; and Charles N., who passed away a man of thirty-five years. For five years before the death of the latter he filled the position of ticket agent for the Northwestern Railroad Company at Madison, and died in April, 1890. He had been born May, 1855, in Wisconsin. Alice was born in November, 1858, in this State, and little Sarah in New Hampshire, January, 1854.

In politics our subject is a very out-spoken Democrat. In religion he leans toward the Universalist faith, believing firmly in the carrying out of the Golden Rule in life.

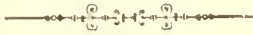


HENRY WILSON, of Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Bethersden, Kent county, England, July 15, 1812, a son of Thomas and Frances (Hill) Wilson, natives also of that place. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten of whom lived to years of maturity, and two still survive. One son was born in 1797, and is still living.

Henry Wilson, the youngest child of the family, was reared on his father's farm, and received a good education. At the age of twenty years he began working for himself. In March, 1837, he left his native country for America, sailing from London on the vessel *Gladiator*, and was five weeks and four days on the ocean. He settled first in Oriskany, New York, but in October, 1843, purchased eighty acres of land near Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, which he improved. In 1880 he sold his farm, then consisting of 200 acres, and came to this city, buying seven acres of fine land. Mr. Wilson came to this State when it was yet a Territory, there having been not even a wagon track where the city of Black Earth now stands, and the city of Madison then contained only two stores. There are but few of the old families left who were then in the county. Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Democratic party, has served as Township Treasurer two or three terms, and as a member of the Board of Supervisors several times.

He was married in England, October 22, 1832, to Mary Homewood, who was born within one mile of her husband's home, October 4, 1812. Her father was a farmer of that place. To this union has been born ten children, namely: Alfred, born in England, is a farmer of Steele county, Minnesota; Charles, also a native of England, is a farmer in the same county; Ellen C., wife of James Young, of Minnesota; William H., born in New York State, is also in that State; John F. Wilson the first white child born in Black Earth, is a speculator in real estate at West Superior, Wisconsin; Eliza E., wife of Homer Wardwell, a blacksmith of Minnesota; Martha, married, and resides in Black Earth; Emma Jane, wife of Frank Adams; a whole-

sale merchant of Gunnison, Colorado. One child died on the voyage to America; and another, Samuel, died at Black Earth, at the age of nine years. Three sons, Alfred, Charles, William, and the son-in-law, H. Wardwell, were soldiers in the late war, and Mr. Wilson also spent several hundred dollars in the support of the cause.



JOHAN SCHILMGEN, is one of the well known German residents of Wisconsin. He is a large dealer in granite and marble and is also interested in insurance and real estate.

Our subject was born near Cologne, in a Rhinish province of Germany, April 3, 1842. He is the son of John Schlingen, who was born in Villa Bergheim, a Rhinish province. He grew up a farmer and was first married in his native villa to Christina ———, who was born and reared in the same province and died in middle life, leaving three children, namely; Mathias, Engelbert and Sibilla. The two brothers are married and live in South Dakota, the former in Ethan and the latter in Mitchell. The sister is the wife of Lawrence Bowar, of Pine Bluff, a retired farmer. Our subject's father was a second time married, in his native place, to Margaretha Jansen, who was born and reared near the river Rhine and died in her native province, when about thirty-five years of age. She left our subject and a sister, Elizabeth, who is the wife of Mathias Schmitz, a lumber dealer, at Ethan, South Dakota. The widowed father, with his children sailed from Antwerp, Germany, in 1854, sailing on the Clifton and landing in New York November 18, of the same year, after a voyage of forty-two days. The family came to Wisconsin immediately

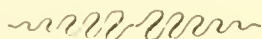
and spent the winter south of Milwaukee and the next spring came on to Dane county, Perry township, and here the father died September 29, 1871, aged seventy-six years three months and five days. He and both his wives were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Our subject came to this county in 1855 and remained on the farm until 1863, when he came to the city of Madison, being then twenty-one years of age. He began here by working for \$12 a month at whatever he could get to do. He saved his money and in 1867 he engaged in business on his own account and dealt in wines and liquors until 1886. He has been quite active in local matters, has never sought office but has been three times elected Justice of the Peace. His granite and marble business was started in 1882, when he became the successor of John Hendricks. For some eight years our subject had been connected with Mr. W. H. Alford and in February, 1892, he associated with him his son, Fred M., who is a practical marble-worker and designer and who now has full charge of the business. Our subject is not a practical marble-worker himself, but became connected with the business in helping out another. For some time he has been a real-estate dealer. He began in this city in 1872 and since that has handled and transferred a large amount of real estate and has been very successful. He has also, in the meantime, carried a great many of the old and reliable lines of insurance and has been one of the live men of the city and is regarded as one of the best of her German citizens.

In politics our subject is a true Democrat and takes an active interest in behalf of his party. He is a member of St. Michael Benevolent Society, a social order.

Our subject was married in this city, to

Miss Amanda J. Heppner, who was born in York, Pennsylvania, and was only four years of age, when her parents, Jacob and Barbara (Schumann) Heppner, settled in Madison and both Mr. and Mrs. Heppner died when still in middle life. Mrs. Heppner was instantly killed, in 1857, in her own house in this city by a stroke of lightning. The stroke did not injure the house nor any other member of the family seriously. The wife of our subject has three sisters: Mary, wife of William Farrel, a retired business man of this city; Catherine, widow of E. Sturn, a successful and skillful maker of shoes, and resides in this city; and Elizabeth, wife of John H. Starck, a successful contractor and manufacturer of sashes and doors. Our subject and his wife are the parents of five living children, namely: William E., an architect, a thorough graduate of this country's and European schools, passed the War Department of the United States and is now a member of the staff of architects of the World's Columbian Exposition and has about thirty draughtsmen under him, he lives in Chicago and is a single man; Fred M. conducts the marble business for his father, is his partner and lives at home; Louisa K. is a skilled seamstress and lives at home; J. Michael; B. lives at home and is a printer by trade; and Bertha S., a skillful seamstress resides at home. The children are all members, with their parents, of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church.



MATTHEW H. GAY.—The subject of the present sketch has been living in the city of Madison since November 1, 1851, prominently connected with the business interests of this capital city. Be-

ginning here as a tailor on the bench, he later, in 1857, went into the business of agriculture, by purchasing land in Fitchburg township, where he carried on farming until 1865. At that time he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there established a tailoring business, which he conducted for four years, at the end of which time he came back to Madison and worked at his trade until the year 1881, when he purchased his present location, 302 State street, where he has since conducted a very successful business. Mr. Gay thoroughly understands his occupation and the demands of his trade: carrying only first-class goods, he has only first-class custom. His career has been a prosperous one and he may regard it with pardonable pride as he has gained all himself, by his honest methods and by his industry.

By birth our subject is an Englishman, having first seen the light of day in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, in 1827, coming of pure English stock, a son of John and Ann (Harrison) Gay, natives of the same place, where they lived and died. The father was but a young man, only thirty-six years of age, when his useful life ended, having followed the occupation of maltster. The mother of our subject came to America in 1852, following her son, and her death took place July 18, 1854, upon the same sad night that witnessed the death of her son John, both from the cholera. One brother, Enoch, is living in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, a retired hardware merchant.

Our subject is the youngest but one of nine sons born to his parents. The family has been divided: One brother, George, having died in Australia; one, Leonard, died in London; two, Esau and Henry, died in Bristol, England; and two others died in the old home place in England, when young.

When fourteen years of age our subject was apprenticed to learn the trade of tailor, serving at it for seven years, then working as a journeyman until he had earned enough to bring him to America. Leaving Bristol on the sailing vessel the Java, he reached New York city after a voyage of forty-nine days, which was very rough and almost caused the loss of the vessel and much hardship was experienced by the passengers. From New York our subject came on to Buffalo, New York, thence around the lakes to Milwaukee, landing at four o'clock in the morning of June 17, with seventy-five cents in his pocket, which his breakfast reduced to twenty-five. To a person of the enterprising kind that our subject proved to be, this was not such a desperate state of affairs, for by seven o'clock that same morning he had obtained work.

Discouragements seemed to be just lying around waiting for Mr. Gay, notwithstanding his happy name, for although he worked faithfully until July 4, earning \$17, all that was paid him was \$2.25; and the next \$10 that he earned was lost by the defaulting of a bank in which he had placed it for safe keeping. After eighteen months of work he had managed to save \$50, and then walked 300 miles to find a place which suited him for a home. For a time he located at Lake Mills, Wisconsin. The country around there was but sparsely settled, entailing many hardships, and later he came into the city of Madison, where he has been very successful, as he brought with him the same characteristics which made him friends and gave him work when he came into the country poor and a stranger.

Mr. Gay has taken a deep and active interest in all matters pertaining to the city and country since locating here. During the rebellion he gave of his means for its sup-

pression, and was for some time a Republican, but at present is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Congregational Church and has been so for a number of years.

The marriage of our subject took place in this city, with Miss Sarah C. Story, who was born in Pennsylvania and went to Missouri when quite young with her parents, and there her father, William Story died, she coming to Madison in 1849 with her mother from Illinois, and since locating here she has been socially connected with the pleasantest circle in this city, being an active member of the Congregational Church and a very lovable woman. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gay has been blessed with a family of nine children. Three of these are deceased, two in infancy, and one, little Ethel, at the age of ten years. Those who have been spared, are Sarah Ann, Lucy Maria, Leonard W., Marguerite G., Matthew J. and Robert J. This family is one of the most highly esteemed in the city of Madison, every member of it having acquitted himself with credit.



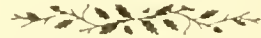
WILLIAM FISCHER, a successful merchant and the Postmaster at Paoli, is the subject of this sketch. He is the oldest merchant in the place, and his residence in Dane county, Wisconsin, dates from 1854. He was born in Rhoim Pfalz, Bavaria, August 24, 1837, being a son of John and Catherine Fischer, natives of Bavaria, born 1809 and 1814, respectively. The father of our subject owned a very good farm in his native land, but concluded that he could do better in the new world, therefore, in 1854, started for the United States, landing in New York in April, coming at once to Wisconsin, by rail to Stoughton,

thence to Madison by wagon. Mr. Fischer at once entered 160 acres of Government land, in section 5, Montrose township, and also purchased eighty-six acres of land, all of which was unimproved and covered with timber. He built a log cabin and the family commenced life in true pioneer style. There were no roads, and the nearest market was Madison, sixteen miles distant, but he had expected hardships and difficulties as he had but little money when he came to the United States. He was a very hardworking man, persevering, industrious and economical, and gave his whole attention to farming and gained a competency before he died, in 1880, his wife surviving him ten years. They were both members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he found the Democratic party to best agree with his political views. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Sr., three of whom grow to maturity, as follows: Catharine, who is now the wife of Frank Duppler and resides in Montrose township; Barbara, wife of William Minch, of the same township, and our subject, who is the oldest of the three.

Our subject attended the district schools after coming to the United States, and ably assisted in clearing the farm. He resided at home until he was twenty-six years of age, when he took a trip East. He went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in clerking for some time, then went to Tyrone, Pennsylvania, he engaged in the same occupation, but after three years residence in the East, he returned to Wisconsin, and established the business at Paoli, which he still conducts, and has been Postmaster of the town since 1866. Mr. Fischer also represents four fire-insurance companies.

He was married in 1867, to Miss Emilia Sitzman, daughter of Peter and Anna Maria

Sitzman, then living in the city of Madison. She was born in West Point, New York, and accompanied her parents to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer have four children: Emma; Julia, now wife of Paul Krause, of Chicago; Irena and Anna. All of the children have been well educated. In politics, Mr. Fischer is a Democrat, and has been called upon to serve in the offices of Town Treasurer and Township Clerk, the former for a period of seven years, and the latter for ten years. Twenty-five years of married life have not changed his love of humor, and he is still fond of his jokes, and is a genial and entertaining gentleman.



DON. PHINEAS BALDWIN, one of the leading and influential Republicans of the city of Madison, was born in county of Kent, Canada, December 4, 1824. His father, David S. Baldwin, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, whose father, Phineas Baldwin, was born in the same place. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, John Baldwin, was a native of Europe and was kidnapped when a mere child; was brought to America and sold for his passage. He was reared in Connecticut, where he was married; reared ten sons and finally died at the ripe old age of 104. The great grandfather of our subject spent his entire life in Connecticut. He reared three sons, all of whom served in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject married in Connecticut, from thence moved to Canada and settled near Bellville, where he spent the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Landon, a native of Connecticut, she died near Morpeth, at an advanced age. The father of our subject was young when

his parents removed to Canada and located in Kent county, where David S. married and was one of the first settlers of the county. He secured a tract of Government land in the present locality of Clearville, on Talbot street. Here he built a log house, where our subject was born. At this time there were plenty of wild game, such as deer, bears, etc., and there were no railroads there for years. The people subsisted on the wild game and products of their land. After a few years the father built a frame house, cleared the land and resided in Canada until 1849. He then came to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county, where he bought a tract of 600 acres of land in the town of Oregon, on which he resided until his death. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Catherine Roome, born in Nova Scotia, of English ancestry. After the death of her husband she returned to Canada and resided with her daughter until her death, at the age of eighty-seven.

The father of our subject kept public house at Clearville for many years, and for seventeen years had the contract to carry the mail, a part of the time from St. Thomas to Erie, and the remainder from St. Thomas to Amherstburg.

Our subject was one of ten children and was reared in his native county. The summer before he was thirteen years of age he began to carry the mail. He rode on horseback from St. Thomas to Erie, a distance of sixty-five miles, through a dense wood part of the way, with the wolves howling in his wake. When he was eighteen years of age he began to learn the trade of woodturner, and followed that for four years and then engaged in farming and stage driving. In 1854 he came to Dane county and engaged in farming until 1879, and in 1882 came to

Madison, where he has resided continuously ever since. A portion of the time he was engaged in the sale of real estate, but is now engaged in the sale of musical instruments.

Our subject was married in 1846 to Mehitable Young, born near Decoes Falls, Canada; a daughter of Philip and Mary Young. She died in 1853, and in 1855 Mr. Baldwin was married a second time, this marriage being to Eliza M. Montgomery, born in Erie county, New York, daughter of Henry and Maria Montgomery.

Mr. Baldwin has been an ardent Republican ever since the formation of the party. His efforts for the party have been rewarded by several offices, which he has filled with signal ability. Among the offices held by him are, Justice of the Peace, which office he held for twenty-one years in the town of Oregon and two years in the city of Madison; one term as Alderman in the city of Madison; fifteen years a member of the Town Board of Oregon; eight years a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and in 1870 was chosen Sheriff of the county and served two years. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, and so acceptably did he serve that in 1877 he was returned to the same position by the people of his district. In all the offices he has held he has proven himself a good official and citizen.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOGGIN, one of the well-known residents of the city of Madison, is the subject of our present notice. He carries on the business of repairing, dyeing and tailoring for the University at Madison, and with this is a practical carpenter, mechanic and harnessmaker. The present business was established some

fifteen years ago and is now located at No. 414 West Gilman street. Mr. Hogbin spent three years on the bench, and there learned the details of his business, and for the past twelve years has carried it on with the greatest success, winning the regard of not only his customers, but also of the people of the city generally.

Our subject was born in Dover, England, September 24, 1834, coming of good old Anglo-Saxon stock, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Monday) Hogbin, natives of Kent, Dover county, England, where they lived near neighbors to the great temperance lecturer, Gough. Robert Hogbin grew up in his native county and passed many years on the English race-course as a successful jockey, and was one of the most daring riders of either England or Wales in his day. Many times he was the driver selected by the Duke of Wellington, and has been a driver for the English Queen in her youthful days, as his skill with a horse was widely known. Later in life he became a reserve soldier under Wellington, serving some time, but later, in 1853, with his wife and family, removed to America. They left London on the sailing vessel, the "Prince Albert," landing in New York city in June, going from there to Utica, New York. After the children had grown, the parents came as far west as Dubuque, Iowa, where they both died, the father at the age of eighty-nine and the mother at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Hogbin was born in 1792, the mother in 1791, and for many years they had been worthy members of the Methodist Church.

A brother of our subject came to this country early in life and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, 1796. William is the youngest of a family of eleven children, of whom five are yet living. He was yet a

young man when his parents came to this country, and had learned his trade with his brother George in West London, serving an apprenticeship of nearly seven years, and after coming to the United States he followed his trade for one year in Utica and then engaged as a clerk in a market store for a term of two years, during which time he was married.

The marriage of our subject took place with Mrs. Catherine Knott, *nee* Tiffany, the widow of Joseph M. Knott, a native of England, who had carried on a trade of harness-making, dying in the prime of life in Utica, New York, leaving his widow with three children. Walter S. and Albert W. Knott are both deceased. The former served in the late war in Company D, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, came home, married and died some two years ago. The daughter of Mrs. Knott was Mary, now the widow of Stedman B. Farrier, of Michigan. She now lives in Chicago, with her two daughters and one son. Mr. Farrier served through the Rebellion with Company D, Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and entered as a student out of the State University.

Our subject enlisted from Chicago, Illinois, in 1862, in Company E, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a tailor, being, however, soon put upon detached duty as regimental tailor, in what was well known as the Second Board of Trade Regiment of Chicago.

Mr. Hogbin took part in the battle at Perryville, Stone river, and was in many other engagements, remaining in the service for nearly three years, being mustered out July 5, 1865. A full record of the military career of our valiant subject can be found in the Soldier's and Citizen's Album of the State of Wisconsin. Since the war our subject has been a devoted citizen to the Union

and the old flag for which he fought, and is a prominent member of the C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, of Madison, in which he has held the office of Chaplain three years and six months, and has also been Officer of the Day. In his political opinions our subject is one of the strongest of Republicans. Mr. and Mrs. Hogbin attend the Congregational Church, are honest, upright people, and have many warm friends in this city. Their one daughter, Elizabeth Jane, is the wife of Edwin M. Dorn, a member of the firm of Dorn Brothers, liverymen of this city. (See sketch of Frank Dorn.)



JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL.D., was born in Rutland, Vermont, March 15, 1815. His father, a merchant, had settled at that Green Mountain village in 1787, but was born in Boston, in which city his lineage has been traced as far as 1635, or five years after its foundation.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from Middlebury College in 1836, and after a year at Yale, as post graduate, returned to his Alma Mater as a tutor, and on the death of one of the professors became an acting professor. In 1840 he finished the theological course at Andover, where he at once became Abbott Resident, a sort of fellow. During the second year of his occupancy of this position he accepted an invitation to become the traveling companion of Prof. E. A. Park on a European tour.

In 1842 Trans-Atlantic travel was a novelty and somewhat adventurous. No one from Rutland, or Andover had ever been abroad. The tourists embarked from New York, June 23, on a sailing packet and were forty-seven days in reaching Hamburg.

While in Germany they made their trips on foot and in the diligence. Their two chief pedestrian tours were in the Hartz mountains and along the Rhine from Mainz to Bonn. They lingered in Cassel, Frankfort, Heidelberg and other cities, and then separated with a view to learn the language.

Mr. Butler attended lectures in Jena, Berlin and Halle, but in January, 1843, set out for Rome, halting at Dresden, Prague, Vienna and Venice on his way. He continued in Rome, Naples, Florence and other Italian cities for five months, rambled six weeks in the Alps, half as long in France and then reached the British Isles. In this British domain railroads were already common, but Mr. Butler was not too late for a ride on the top of a four-in-hand from Dover to Gretna Green and far into Scotland. He reached home in time for a Thanksgiving dinner in New York.

Few persons had at that day made so extended and leisurely a trip abroad, hence Mr. Butler's lectures on his travels were popular. Among his subjects were: the Architecture of St. Peter's at Rome; Naples and its Neighborhood; Visits to Pompeii; Alpine Wanderings; German Provincial Life; European Peculiarities; and one or more of these lectures he was called upon to deliver over 300 times in, or near, New England. During this European journey he had been a foreign correspondent for the New York Observer.

Mr. Butler supplied the pulpits of two Congregation Churches, in West Newbury, Massachusetts, and Burlington, Vermont, half a year in each. In the fall of 1845 he became a professor in Norwich University, Vermont, and acted as president after General Ransom departed for Mexico. At the end of two years, in 1847, he was installed pastor of the

Congregational Church at Wells River, Vermont, and after a ministry of three years there he was called to the church in South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, a pastorate which he left within about two years for another in Cincinnati, where he remained about the same length of time. The climate there proving unhealthy to his family, Mr. Butler, in 1854, was inaugurated Professor of Greek in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Here he taught four years, until the ague of the Wabash valley rendered a call to a similar chair in the State University of Wisconsin irresistible. Here he taught for nine years, and then in 1867 bade farewell to professional duties.

In 1863 Prof. Butler received the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater. In 1847 he had been elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. At this time (1892) only four of those who had been earlier members survive. Ever since 1854 he has been a member of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1892 his standing out-ranked that of all others save six. Historical research has always been a favorite pursuit with Mr. Butler and his two addresses before the Vermont Historical Society were the first ever published by that Association. One of these was delivered in the capitol at Montpelier, while he was standing between two cannons taken at Bennington, and just then, October 20, 1848, restored by Congress to Vermont. In preparing for this occasion Mr. Butler had found the last survivor of those who had fought at Bennington, seventy-one years before. The narrative of this veteran—Thomas Mellen—was introduced into his speech by Mr. Butler, and a copy of the whole was sent by the Legislature to every town in the State.

While residing in Ohio and Indiana Prof.

Butler gave addresses on historical subjects, and in 1870 he was invited to visit his native town, Rutland, Vermont, to deliver a historical address at its centenary, October 5. Rutland had become the second town in Vermont and her celebration was the finest that had been witnessed in the State. From the time of Prof. Butler's entry into Wisconsin he has been an active member of the State Historical Society. Usually as an official of some kind, he has served during the past few years as a vice-president. He was the person who discovered the Perkins collection of copper implements, aided in keeping them in the State, and delivered an address in the capitol concerning them, which was illustrated by heliotypes. This address is sought for by pre-historic specialists the world over. His papers for the State Historical Society, collections on the copper age, speeches on the same topic in Washington before the American Philosophical Society, in Worcester before the American Antiquarian Society, were specimens of his antiquarian researches. In the department of American history he has been equally interested. His monographs on the naming of America, on portraits of Columbus, American Pre-revolutionary Bibliography, and Revolutionary Thunder may be mentioned. Among his published sermons are his farewell disclosure at Danvers, another at the burial of General Ransom, who had been killed at the storming of Chapultepec. Some of his educational publications were: Incentives to Mental Culture among Teachers, an address in Troy, New York, 1852, before the American Institute, 5,000 copies of which were printed by that association for gratuitous distribution; How a Dead Language Makes a Live Man; or a Defense of Classical Study, before the National Association at Detroit, and Commonplace Books, a lecture written after

he had himself kept one for a quarter of a century, and which was declared by no means commonplace in half of States of the Union. In addition to these productions, his articles have appeared in various periodicals, Lippincott, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Wisconsin Academy* and the *Genealogical Register* for many years. More than a hundred of his articles have been published in the *New York Nation*, and more than a thousand others, partly letters during his journeys and more of them on his diversified studies, printed in Boston, New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, he has preserved in nine octavos of clippings.

Two of his long vacations Prof. Butler spent in Hartford, Connecticut, and there wrote nearly all the letter-press of a volume of 399 pages, entitled "Arms, the Home, Arm and Armory of Colonel Samuel Colt," a splendidly illustrated memorial brought out by his widow. In 1888 Prof. Butler published *Butleriana*, a genealogy of the descendants of Mary Butler and the families with which they had intermarried. His pamphlets on Nebraska, onward from 1869, had no small influence in turning the stream of migration in that direction. His paper on the Hapax Legomena, or words used once for all in Shakespeare, was every where recognized as a new departure in Shakespearian study and has often been reprinted in New York, Philadelphia, etc.

On the one hand Prof. Butler has always been a recluse student, a bookworm; at other times he has abjured books for years. As a boy he walked 150 miles to climb Mount Washington. In 1842-'43 he rambled over Europe for eighteen months. In 1867-'68 he repeated those early rambles and extended them to regions not before penetrated, as Spain, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Palestine and Egypt. On this journey he spent

thirty days in a Syrian saddle, and more than twenty journeying up the Nile. In 1878-'79 and 1884 he made two other European tours. Nor was he neglectful of American travel; in 1869 he went to California and the Yosemite valley and during the trip was a guest in ten United States forts west of the Missouri river. At this time he voyaged to the Sandwich Islands in a sailing vessel, and while there went to the bottom of the crater of Kelauea, the largest known volcano. At the opening of the Northern Pacific, in 1883, he first saw Oregon and went through Puget sound into British Columbia. On his way West he had, with three companions, explored Yellowstone Park. These pioneers slept thirteen nights on the ground, unsheltered by tents. Early in 1883 he turned his attention southwest and traveled through Texas in Mexico, and in 1887 he spent the winter in Cuba and Florida, with a sojourn in Charleston just after the earthquake. Thus by degrees this wanderer trod the soil of every existent State as well as the Territories that were to round out the forty-four.

The desire and love for travel grew with the gratifications it afforded until in July, 1890, nothing would satisfy Dr. Butler but a trip round the world. At this date he started to put Puck's girdle round the earth; not in forty minutes, however, but in seventeen months. Reaching Vancouver by the Canadian route, and failing of a Pacific steamer he traveled 1,100 miles to San Francisco by the Shasta railroad. Embarking on the *Belgie*, August 12, he landed at Yokohama, on the 28th. From there he went to Kamakura, Tokio, Utsonomia, Nikko, Chu-Sen-Zee, Nagoya, Kioto, Kobe, Nagasaki. Voyaging through the Inland and Yellow seas he arrived in Shanghai. He then pushed up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Wu-hu, Chin-Kiang, Kiu-

Kiang, and Han-Kow. He was also several weeks in southern China, touching at Macao, Hong-Kong and Canton. He was the first Wisconsin man seen by the American Consul, who had been there ten years. In passing to Ceylon he touched at Singapore and Penang, went up a Ceylonese mountain to Candy and Perendenia. His landing in India was at Tutticorin. In the south he saw Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Kumbiconam and Madras. Thence he sailed to Calcutta and then railed to the foot of Mount Everest, the highest peak in the Himalayas. Returning to the Ganges he lingered in the cities of the great Moguls, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Fatepur, Delhi, Jaypore, Amber, Ahmadabad, and thus reached Bombay. A voyage as long as from New York to Liverpool brought him to Ismailia. As he had been there before he had already swung round the great circle, but he went up the Nile again with double zest, and explored many unbeaten paths in Greece, Sicily and Italy. After hasty surveys of the Alps, Germany and France he began his longest voyage in time. This was from Hull to Stavanger, Bergen, Drotheim, Molde, Tromsøe and Hammerfest to the North Cape. He thus walked about in the most northern towns of the world, and thanks to clear weather, beheld the midnight sun at its fullest and best. This world-circling begun at the age of seventy-six, was performed without any traveling companion. It brought him into regions where cholera was rife and he once fell down as if dead from sunstroke, but the trip was accomplished without sickness or accident. The happy rover daily met new friends, who made his world wider, or old ones, who made it warmer. He also seemed to rejuvenate and his advice to every friend was, "Go thou and do likewise."

Prof. Butler was married in 1845, to Anna,

daughter of Rev. Joshua Bates, for more than twenty years president of Middlebury College, chaplain of Congress, etc. Professor and Mrs. Butler lost a young daughter in Massachusetts and a son by cholera in Cincinnati, but four of their children survive. Mrs. Butler died at Superior, Wisconsin, June 9, 1892, and was buried in Madison.

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**J**OHIN C. MILLER, a prominent and influential farmer of Fitchburg township, Wisconsin, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, March 22, 1826. His father, also John Miller, was born in Grafton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and his father, James H. Miller, was, as far as is known, a native of the same town. The father of James, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and spent his last years in the town of Grafton. Here James lived after him on the farm his industry had reclaimed from the wilderness, and the former was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war. In about 1805, however, the old life grew too restricted for James Miller and he removed, with teams, to Vermont, where he was a pioneer of the town of Springfield. The trip from Massachusetts to Vermont was a hard one, as it was made in the winter season. Mr. Miller had traded his farm in the former State for one at Springfield, and here he spent his last days with his faithful wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Pratt, a native of the same town as her husband.

The father of our subject was only ten years of age when his parents removed to Vermont, and there he was reared and married to Statira Booth, born in Lempster, New Hampshire, in 1792, daughter of Jonathan and Sally (Scott) Booth. Mr. Miller served



in the war of 1812 and resided in Springfield until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin and bought a tract of land in section 35, Fitchburg township. In 1879 he sold this farm and bought a farm in section 36, on which he resided until his death, which lamented event occurred when he was ninety years of age.

Our subject was reared and educated in Springfield and resided there until 1846, when he removed to Lansingburg, New York, and was engaged in a floor-cloth factory until 1848, when he removed to New Hampshire and remained a few months, when he returned home and pursued his trade of blacksmith until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin, via Troy, New York, and on the Erie canal to Buffalo, where he took a steamer to Milwaukee, and from there made the journey with team to Dane county, where he engaged in farming with his father and brother-in-law, Franklin Sutton. He was in partnership with them for many years. He now owns a fine improved farm of 116 acres on section 36, Fitchburg township, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Miller was married in 1856 to Miss Adelia M. Waite, native of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Three children have been born to these parents: Alice I., J. W. and W. E. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican in politics.



**S**AMUEL HAWLEY, a farmer of section 5, Berry township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, in 1830, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Cherry) Hawley. The mother was a daughter of Thomas Cherry. The paternal

grandfather of our subject, William Hawley, came to America in a very early day, where he engaged in farming. While in the old country he followed gardening. His death occurred in St. Louis at about eighty years of age, leaving a large estate. He was the father of three daughters and two sons. In 1845 Samuel Hawley, the father of our subject, came to America to look after his father's estate, sailing from Liverpool to Boston on the St. Petersburg, an American craft. They were six weeks on the ocean, and encountered a field of icebergs and several severe storms. In one of the latter, a whirlwind, they had a most miraculous escape. They came to the second field of ice, eighty-five miles long, and on which could be seen polar bears and seals. The Hawleys came in company with three other families, relatives, and they all landed without money. After landing in Boston they went by rail to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, by the lake to Milwaukee, and then by hired teams to Berry township, Dane county, Wisconsin. The first winter the Hawley family lived on one of the Emigration and Society Farms, then rented a place near by, and in the spring of 1849 purchased 160 acres in this township, where the father died in January, 1860, aged about fifty-five years, and the mother in 1881, at the age of seventy-six years. At their death they left six children, viz.: William, a farmer of this county; Thomas, engaged in agricultural pursuits in South Dakota; Jane, who died in Minnesota at the age of forty-six years, was the wife of Augustus Barnes; Samuel, our subject; John, engaged in farming near the home place; and Mary, wife of Reuben Witcher, also a farmer of this county. One daughter, Sarah, died at the age of three years.

Samuel Hawley, the subject of this sketch,

was married April 8, 1861, to Miss Mary Ford, a native of England, who came to America about the same time as Mr. Hawley. They began married life in a part of the present home, a log house. To this union was born seven children, as follows: Ernest W., aged thirty years, is a farmer in Nebraska; Herbert W., a farmer of Springfield township, Dane county, married Miss Eugenia Ford and has one daughter; Asa, at home; Viola Mary, who has been engaged in teaching for three years; Cornelia J., wife of Edgar Ford, has two sons, and they reside with her father; Nellie B., aged sixteen years, is at home; and Fred S., aged fourteen years. The mother of these children died June 10, 1884, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Hawley is a staunch Republican in his political views, and has served as Supervisor of the Side Board one term. Religiously, he has been a member of the Methodist Church for the past thirty-eight years, of which denomination his wife was also a member. The home of our subject is most delightfully embowered, is located near the native woods, and the shade trees, consisting of cedar balsam, Norway spruce and Scotch fir, were planted by his own hands. One famous native burr oak was planted when a slender sapling. The old log house built by him of hewed logs is still a safe shelter from the cold blasts of a Wisconsin winter, and is now an addition to the new frame dwelling.



**G**EORGE L. FRANCIS, a prominent citizen of Wannakee, Wisconsin, was born in Essex county, New York, June 7, 1830. His father, Stephen, a farmer of New York was the son of Samuel Francis, who died in Erie county, Pennsylvania, at

the home of one of his sons. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reared families of their own. The grandfather and grandmother lived to old age and are buried in Franklin township, Erie county, Pennsylvania. The father of our subject married in Essex county, New York, Charlotte Allen, of that place, a daughter of Adna Allen, a farmer of that county, who died in Erie county at the home of our subject's parents. They moved to Erie county in the summer of 1834, when he was but four years old, and being in humble circumstances they bought but a small farm. The brothers, Levi, William, Alvin and Stephen, were all soldiers in the war of 1812.

Our subject was one of eleven children, being a family of seven daughters and four sons. One son and one daughter died in infancy, and one son, Philip, died at the age of eleven years, killed by a tree accidentally falling upon him. Mr. Francis, of this sketch, and four sisters are still living. His brother, Cyrus S., was a volunteer in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, taken prisoner, and about a month later was exchanged, but died in the hospital at Philadelphia. His wound was in the foot, having been caused by the explosion of a shell. The foot was amputated by rebel surgeons and after his exchange another operation was performed, by which part of his limb was removed, but his life could not be saved and he died in the prime of manhood, aged twenty-six years. The mother died in 1852, aged forty-eight years, and the father died about 1878, aged eighty.

Mr. Francis was reared at home on the farm, attended the district schools during the winter, became fairly proficient in the common branches, and at the age of eighteen he

learned the tanner's trade, but only worked at this three years. He taught the district school one winter in Pennsylvania.

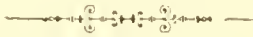
Mr. Francis was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Sally T. Fish, a daughter of Asahel and Mary (Lane) Fish, natives of Vermont. Mrs. Francis was born in Canada, June, 1827. She was taken to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, by her parents at the age of seven years, and four years later they moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where she met her fate and was married, as above noted, July 4, 1852, by Elder Bullock of the Christian Church. They began housekeeping there, and in September, 1853, came to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, by water, bringing their own team and wagon, in which they brought their household effects to Dekorra, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where they bought eighty acres of wild land, with a comfortable log house and five acres partly cleared and broken. They lived here eleven years, and during this time cleared the most of it and built a frame house. They then sold out for \$800, which was but a small advance, having paid \$350 and made the improvements. They moved to Westport township in the fall of 1864, buying eighty acres, one-half mile north of the present village of Waunakee, which was not thought of, nor started until some seven years later. They paid \$2,200 for this farm, which was under cultivation, with fair buildings, and four and one-half years later they bought eighty acres more, adjoining, for \$3,000, or \$37.50 per acre. On this farm they resided until 1880, when they sold it at an advance of \$700, and bought eighty acres just west of it for \$2,500. To this place they moved and lived five years, then bought land in the village, on which they erected the present nice home. One year later Mr. Francis sold his farm for

\$4,000. Where ever he has lived he has been a prominent man. While residing in Dekorra he served the township as Town Clerk for seven years, and in Westport, while on the farm he was Assessor one year, and Treasurer and Collector one term. From 1887 to 1891 he was a Justice of the Peace. For many years he has been an Odd Fellow. Mr. Francis is a Republican and has a great admiration for the grand old party.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis buried their infant son, Frank L., in Erie county, Pennsylvania. They have one son and one daughter living, namely: George R., and Ella M. The former married Mary Boyle, daughter of Joseph Boyle, of Onalaska, Wisconsin. He is a railroad agent, at Merrillon, on the St. Paul & Omaha, and they have two sons and two daughters, namely: George J., Arthur Blaine, Alice L. and Saidie Francis. Ella is the wife of E. M. Demming, an attorney-at-law, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. They have one son, Wayne Edgar.

Mrs. Francis was one of eleven children, the middle one of the flock, as her husband had been in his family. She has two brothers and three sisters living, namely: Asahel Fish, a minister in the Christian Church, advanced in years and retired, resides in Mitchell county, Iowa; Betsy M., is the widow of James F. Luther and resides in Milwaukee; Marshall S., is a farmer of Wyocena, Wisconsin; Emily, the wife of Augustus Moulton, resides at Poynette, Wisconsin, and Mary is the wife of John Kline, a farmer of Mitchell county, Iowa. The parents of these are resting side by side in the Dekorra cemetery. The mother died at the age of eighty-four, in 1884, and the father, in April, 1889, in his ninety-ninth year. He was a minister in the Christian Church, and traveled in that connection for forty years, when this meant

much labor and privation and very small pay. He was a pensioner of the war of 1812; was a man of great strength of body and mind and preserved his faculties to the last, and died at the home of his daughter in Portage.



**HENRY M. LEWIS**, a successful jurist of Madison, was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, September 7, 1830, a son of Martin and Sophia (Russell) Lewis, natives respectively, of Cornwall, Vermont, and Tolland, Connecticut. Henry M. was reared on his father's farm in the former State, and received the advantages of a district school education.

In April, 1846, he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and located with them in that year in what is now Burke township, Dane county, Wisconsin, and followed farming until the fall of 1850, when he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he remained, however, but one term, and taught school during the winter of 1851. At that time the total enrollment of pupils in the university was only about thirty, of all ages and grades.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Lewis began reading law with the firm of Vilas & Remington, later with Collins, Smith & Keyes, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1853. He first spent one year at Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he was a member of the law firm of Scummes, McMullan & Lewis, but in 1854 he returned to Madison, where he has since engaged in the active practice of law and as a member of the following law firms: Lewis & Lathrop, Ainsworth, Johnson & Lewis, Stevens & Lewis, Stevens, Lewis & Flower, Lewis, McKenney

& Tenney, Lewis, Lewis & Hale, Lewis & Harding, Lewis & Pfund, and he is at present a member of the firm of Lewis & Briggs.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party; was District Attorney of Dane county from 1861 to 1863; Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collection District of Wisconsin from 1867 to 1873; United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin from 1877 to 1885; he has served three terms as Alderman in Madison, one year of which he was President of the Common Council; a director of the Free Library since its organization in 1873, and was for several years President of the Board of Directors; has been a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, and is now President of the Board.

He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in May, 1875, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He is the author of the Wisconsin section of the work entitled "The Law of Incorporated Companies Operating Under Municipal Franchises," published by Allen R. Foote, of Washington, D. C., and Charles E. Everett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1892.

During the winter term of 1892 he lectured on Equity Jurisprudence in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, in place of the Hon. I. C. Sloan, who was absent on account of ill health.

Mr. Lewis was married September 1, 1858, to Charlotte E. Clarke, a native of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Addison and Cynthia M. (Arnold) Clarke. To this union has been born three children, viz.: Lottie Breese, deceased, wife of William H. Holmes, of Janesville, Wisconsin; Jessie Russel, wife of Rev. Lloyd Skinner, of Eau Clair, Wisconsin; Sophia M., Librarian of

the Free Library of Madison. Mrs. Lewis died in August, 1884.

In religion, Mr. Lewis is a Unitarian, and an active member, and one of the Trustees of the First Unitarian Society of Madison, and he is President of the Wisconsin Conference of Unitarian and other liberal churches.

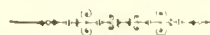
The city of Madison, like most western cities, in its earlier history, undertook to aid in the building of railroads, whose lines came to or passed through the city, and for that and other municipal improvements, issued its bonds to an amount beyond its ability to pay, and it was compelled to default in the payment of the interest on its bonds as it became due, and the city was in such a financial condition as to seriously injure the town and prevent its future development. It was for the purpose of devising some means of extricating the city from its difficulties that Mr. Lewis was solicited by his fellow-citizens and consented to be elected to the office of Alderman. He devoted several years to the difficult task of placing the city upon a sound financial basis. He, with the assistance of others, prepared and procured the passage of the needed legislation, thorough revision of the charter to enable the city to compromise and liquidate its then indebtedness, and to prevent the incurring of future indebtedness beyond its ability to promptly pay; and he, with the late Hon. J. C. Gregory, was appointed by the Common Council agent of the city to visit the creditors of the city, mostly residing in the Eastern States, to adjust and compromise their claims against the city, a work which was successfully accomplished, and the city was relieved of the financial incubus which was destroying its prosperity.


Mr. Lewis is distinguished for his ability as a trial lawyer, and he is particularly strong before a jury. Possessing in an eminent de-

gree mental acuteness, he addresses himself to the turning point in the case. He is noted especially for the candid and straightforward manner in which he addresses courts and juries, making his forensic efforts convincing and effectual, and him an opponent to be respected by opposing counsel.

Upon the death of the Hon. Alva Stewart, Judge of Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, about January 1, 1890, Mr. Lewis was the choice of a large majority of the lawyers of the circuit as his successor, but the then Governor of the State, in whom the appointment was vested, for personal and other reasons, refused to make the appointment.

Strictly faithful to trusts and honorable in all his dealings, and of a generous and genial disposition, he deservedly enjoys a high degree of popularity among his fellow-citizens.



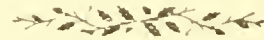
ALVIN FLOWER, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 24, west one-half, northwest one-quarter, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Lemrock Flower, was a native of Connecticut, but resided in Ashfield, Massachusetts. William, grandfather of subject, was born in Connecticut, but lived and died in Ashfield, Massachusetts. The father of our subject, Phineas, was a native of Ashfield, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming, and married Rebecca Jones. He and his wife had nine children, two of whom are now living. The names of the children are: Julia E., Calvin, Chester, Lueretia, Wealthy, Clarissa, James, Benjamin and Mary Ann. The two now living are: James B., in Greeley, Colorado; and the subject of this sketch.

Our subject remained with his parents until the age of twenty-four, attending the district schools, with a term at the academy, previous to his eighteenth natal day, after which time he became a traveling salesman, making trips through New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Georgia, and other States, but still continuing to make his home with his parents.

When he reached his twenty-fourth year he married Hannah Phillips, at Ashfield, Massachusetts, and settled at Hannibal, New York. Here he remained one year, selling goods and employing salesmen, and then went to Phelps, Ontario county, New York, where he continued in the same business, part of the time running a store at that point. Here he remained for eleven years, and then came to his present home, in 1844, where he found more Indians than white people. At this place he bought 140 acres of land from the Government at \$1.25 an acre, and first lived with another settler until he could get a cabin built for himself. The family came via Erie canal to Buffalo, and lake to Milwaukee, and then by team to the present location, making the trip in eight days. In this new land Mr. Flower began to make a home. He had a pair of horses that he had driven through the country from New York, the journey consuming five or six weeks. He lived for many years in a small frame house, and then built a commodious one, in which he still lives. The little frame house still remains on the farm. Since coming to this locality he has resided here continuously, with the exception of two years spent in Madison.

Five children have been added to the family, three of whom are still living. The names of the children are: James Monroe, married and living in Chicago; Phineas

Allen, married; Ellen Julia, died in 1856, in Madison; George, died in 1842, in Phelps, New York; Edith Caroline, a resident of Chicago, widow of Colonel Bradford Hancock. Mr. Flower's wife died July 30, 1882. Mr. Flower is a strong believer in protection, and therefore supports the Republican party. The Presbyterian Church has in him a firm adherent. Mr. Flower has made a fine home here, and enjoys the esteem of the entire community. He has served as Township and County Supervisor six years since living in Wisconsin.



**W**ILLIAM K. PARSONS, a retired farmer of Marshall, Wisconsin, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1828. His grandfather, Simeon P., was a native of Massachusetts, born May 12, 1774, who removed to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred November 17, 1841. His son, Urbane P., father of subject, was born December 20, 1801, and was the oldest child in a family of nine children born to the union of Simeon Parsons and Nancy Carter. This lady was born July 23, 1781, in Massachusetts, and died March, 1848, in Wisconsin. The marriage of these two occurred February 18, 1801, and the nine children born to Mr. Parsons by his wife were as follows: Urbane; Nancy, deceased; William, now in California; Samuel Lincoln, deceased; Arabella L., deceased; Adelia, of Saratoga Springs, Massachusetts; Gratia, deceased; Nancy, deceased; and Simeon, deceased.

The father of our subject worked at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and received his education in the common schools of Massachusetts. When seven-

teen years of age he learned the cooper trade by apprenticing himself. January 10, 1828, he was married to Mary Dewey, of Massachusetts. He owned a farm and he and his wife engaged in labor upon it until 1847, when they crossed the country with teams and wagons to Dane county, Wisconsin, settling in Medina township, September of that year. In all, Mr. Parsons worked at his trade of cooper for about forty years, as he also pursued it at a town in Ashtabula county, Ohio, for about seven years.

When the family crossed the plains, the trip occupied thirty-one days, and the party consisted of seven persons. After arrival Mr. Parsons purchased village property in Marshall, and moved on it with his family. He also bought land near the village, which he improved, and this land is now owned by his son, the subject. There were three children by his first marriage, and two by his second, namely: William K.; Nancy F., wife of J. C. Cummins, of Brookings county, South Dakota; and Ann D. T., wife of John Hart, of Buffalo county, Wisconsin. By the second marriage: Harriet M., wife of Edward Hart; and Fannie E., wife of George E. Allen, a veterinary surgeon of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Our subject was reared upon the farm, and attended the district school until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Ann Hart, September 12, 1852, and then removed to a farm in Medina township, where he resided until 1887, when he rented his farm for four years and removed to Marshall, where he may now be found. His farm in Medina he subsequently sold.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are as follows: Orlando, married Emma Robbins, of Wisconsin, and one child has been born to them: they now reside in Los Angeles,

California, where he pursues his trade of carpenter; Mary E., at home; Charlie, deceased, February 5, 1889, was married to Minnie Deiger, who died November 12, 1889, leaving a child, Ruby, who is now living with her grandfather; Laura N., married to Gus Kiser, of Marshall, and has one child, Carl; and Fannie E., wife of Clarence Cole, of Marshall, who has one child.

Mr. Parsons is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the township. He has held the office of Supervisor a number of times; has been Treasurer two terms, and has been largely instrumental in the benefiting of the educational interests of the township, having served as director of the township. Mr. Parsons' first wife died August 24, 1883, on the farm, one mile south of Marshall, and is buried in the Marshall cemetery. Mr. Parsons was again married, January 28, 1885, to Laura P. Cole, whose parents were from Ohio, and located in Wisconsin in 1844, making their first settlement in Medina township, on a farm, on section 2, where the mother still resides. The father died about 1854.

Mr. Parsons is one of the old representatives of the town and county, and is always ready to aid in any enterprise calculated to aid in the upbuilding of the town. He has never engaged in any private enterprise for private gain that would in any way interfere with the rights of others; has always been an exemplary citizen, a good neighbor, a kind friend, and a man any one could rely upon, as he was honorable in every respect.

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GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK is the second Democratic executive that Wisconsin has had in the last quarter of a century. He was born in Jefferson

county, New York, September 25, 1840. Three years after the family moved to Wisconsin and settled near White Water. His father and two uncles were all Jackson Democrats and the boy was early trained in the way he should go. He attended the public school until he was fifteen years old and then learned the printer's trade in the office of the White Water Register and afterward he bought an interest in the Jefferson county Republican at Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and after selling his interest he went to Madison to set type in the Madison State Journal. While there he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Cavalry and came home after the war as a Second Lieutenant.

When he returned to the State he started the Ripon Representative and afterward sold it and went to New York, where he worked as one of the editors of Pomeroy's Democrat. After this he went to La Crosse, where he bought an interest in the Democrat, helped to run it for a time and then retired to establish the Sun. While in La Crosse he was Chief of Police for one year and was chief clerk of the Democratic Assembly for 1874. In 1878 he moved the Sun to Milwaukee and made the first permanent success of his life. The paper had a phenomenal growth and reached 80,000 weekly circulation at one time. He did not lose his head, but quietly bought real estate with the profits, so that when the tide turned again he had enough to keep himself and family in comfort without the inconvenience of being a millionaire.

In 1860 Governor Peck was married to Miss Francena Rowley, of Delavan, Wisconsin, and they have two children, George W. Peck, Jr., and Roy, a school boy. There are also grandchildren in the family and it is with these that the executive really enjoys himself.

George W. Peck will be more generally known perhaps as a humorous writer than as a politician. He is unique as an editor. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country. The bad boy sketches are by no means the best things that he has written, but to describe the subjects which have been given a comical aspect by his fertile pen would be describing the colors of the rainbow. Every phase of country newspaper life, the army, domestic experience, travel and city adventure has been sketched by his vivid imagination and restless Faber.

Governor Peck was never financially on his feet until he made his success in Milwaukee. He is too fond of his old-time friends and too generous to the needy members of the press to become rich unless his income was very large. Peck's sunshine is not all in print. His humor is spontaneous and the divine afflatus never fails to work. In everything he does he bubbles over with fun. Governor Peck is now fifty-two years old, blonde in complexion and inclined to portliness in figure, rather above medium size, good looking and takes as naturally to State dinners as a duck to water. At the same time there is no lack of dignity and few States in the Union can present better appearing governors. He has always been a Democrat and voted his party ticket in State and National elections except his first vote for president, which he cast for Lincoln, while in the army in 1864. His paper was never given to politics, but its editor personally acted with the party on all occasions. During the Hancock campaign in 1880, he was chairman of the county and city committees and in the campaign of 1884 and 1888, he was one of Mr. Cleveland's enthusiastic admirers. So well has Governor Peck pleased the people of his State in the man-

agement of the affairs of the commonwealth that at the last Wisconsin State Convention, held at Milwaukee, August 31, 1892, he was unanimously nominated to succeed himself as Governor of the State, and at the ensuing election in November he was elected by a good majority over his opponent, receiving 178,095 votes, the largest vote ever given to any candidate for office in the State.



HON. PETER FAGG, a temperance lecturer and solicitor for various religious and educational works, has been a resident of the city of Madison for many years. He first came to this place in 1853, then a young man, soon after graduating from the Spencerian College of Madison, where he had taken a business course, and later he went to Milwaukee, where he engaged himself as a teacher in the public schools. Here he remained for about two years in the suburban town of Bethlehem. During this time he was married in the vicinity of Milwaukee, to Miss Mary Tillema. She was born in Holland, in 1842, a daughter of D. M. and Catherina (De Vries) Tillema, who were natives of Vriesland, Holland, where they were farmers.

In 1854 the father of Mrs. Fagg emigrated to America with the family on a sailing vessel, landing in New York, whence they came directly on to Milwaukee via canals and lakes. They settled in Milwaukee, and after some years the parents moved to Columbia, Dane county, Wisconsin, settling at Randolph Center, where they died at the ages of seventy and seventy-nine years. All their mature lives they were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. They had been hard working, good, honest Dutch farmers.

Our subject is of Holland birth, that event having taken place in the province of Zeeland, in the Isle of Walcheren, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, January 14, 1837, a son of Captain John Gerardus Fagg, who came of Scotch and English ancestry. He was a ship owner and sailor, and also owned a large grocery business in Vlissingen, at which place he met and married Miss Sarah Jacoba Smith. She was born and reared in that city and had come of English and Dutch stock and of a prominent family of the place. After marriage Captain Fagg engaged in active business as ship owner and sailor and also engaged in extensive mercantile transactions until his death, which occurred when he was in the prime of life, only thirty-four years of age. He was an active member of the Methodist Church and was one who exercised a good influence in his community, always upright in his dealings with all. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He had never learned the Dutch language, speaking only English.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Fagg managed the business for about seven years, when she again married, this husband being Hon. F. T. Zetteler, whose father was the royal tailor. A few years after marriage the whole family came to the United States, taking passage at Antwerp and coming on a sailing ship that landed them at New York city after a voyage of some weeks. The next move was to Albany and then by canal and lakes to Milwaukee, landing July 3, 1848, and there they settled down on a farm. In 1853 Mr. Zetteler brought his family to Madison, here establishing himself as a general merchant. The mother and children conducted the store and the father became attached to the official offices of the State, being engaged in that of the Secretary of State and

later in that of Register of Deeds. At the same time our subject was employed in the office of ex-Governor Farwell and all seemed to be prospering when a great calamity, in 1858, befell them. A fire destroyed all of their property and after this Mr. Zetteler removed to Milwaukee.

Reaching that city the stepfather of our subject engaged in the real-estate business, but soon his ability as a statesman was recognized and three times he has been elected a member of the State Assembly, his district being known as the old Ninth Ward of Milwaukee. He has always been a firm Democrat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Zetteler are living, aged respectively eighty-two and eighty-one, and both are well preserved mentally and physically. In their religious views both belong to the Presbyterian Church.

A few years after marriage our subject removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and remained there from 1861 to 1867, being engaged there as a clerk in a general store. During this time he was made Justice of the Peace of Alto and was Supervisor of the same place for two terms. In 1865 he was appointed as guard of the State prisoners by Hon. Henry Cordier. In 1867 he went back to Milwaukee and was there engaged in the duties of several municipal offices, such as Deputy Sheriff, and was, in 1874, elected to the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket and was re-elected on the Independent ticket in 1875. After his term of service expired in the Legislature he was urged by Governor William E. Smith to take a place in the land office, and this position he held for nine years, but in 1886 he was not reappointed on account of his religious and temperance convictions.

Having been a total abstainer many years, our subject felt that he could not speak and

pray one way and vote another. Since that time he has not taken any special interest in political matters other than as a lecturer for the cause of Prohibition. Mr. Fagg is a general agent for books and Bibles. He has been a prominent member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Temple of Honor and Temperance and is Past Grand Chief and Past Deputy Supreme Council of the World, and has been Past Chief of the local lodges. He is Past Grand Chancellor and Past Grand Recorder of the K. of P. order and for years has been a member of the order of I. O. O. F.

Our subject is a man of remarkable memory. His wife has been an invalid for the past fifteen years and also his daughter, and these afflictions have prevented him from accomplishing much that he has desired to do. Mr. Fagg has ten living children, as follows: Rev. John G., at present missionary to China, where he has been for five years. He married Miss Maggie Gillespie of Jersey City, where she was the principal of a school there and now is a missionary with her husband and a teacher, their headquarters being at Amoy. Mr. Fagg is the professor there in a Theological seminary of the American Reformed Church. He graduated with first honors at Hope College and New Brunswick Seminary. Katie M. is an invalid at home. She has devoted her time to local missionary work, is a member of the King's Daughters and of the Shut-in Society. Fred D. is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Evanston, Illinois, and an active worker in the Baptist Church. He married Miss Ida Chase, also a prominent member of a fine family, a daughter of a farmer of New York. Sarah married Rev. E. E. Day, a Congregational minister and pastor of a church in Bowmanville, Illinois. Dow M. is a ship-

ping clerk for D. Warner & Co., of Madison. Peter A. is a stenographer and bookkeeper in this city. William, Marcus C., Charles A. and Nellie J. are in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Fagg, with the children at home, are members of the Congregational Church of Madison. Dow M. and Peter A. are members of the Christian Endeavor Society and the former is Superintendent of a mission school. All of the children of our subject have been blessings to their parents, but they were called upon to mourn the loss of four: J. Edward, Isaac W., T. George and Benjamin A.



BEVERLY JEFFERSON.—Among the important business interests of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, is the one conducted by the subject of the present sketch. What Frank Parmelee or Leroy Payne is to Chicago, Mr. Jefferson is to the city of Madison, conducting one of the largest lines of carriages, hacks and wagons in this section. His business was established in 1869, is the oldest in the city, having been developed as the demands of the times required, until now his turnouts and horses are really metropolitan. His stables are located at No. 12 North Webster street.

Mr. Jefferson came to this city in the early '50s, when he was yet a boy, passing his young manhood in various occupations until he became the clerk of the old but well-remembered American House. The old house has given place to the handsome First National Bank building on that site. Here our subject remained until his enlistment in 1861, in Company E, First Wisconsin Regiment, under Colonel J. C. Starkweather, and Captain George E. Bryant, now the Postmaster

of the city. He served three months in the volunteer army, going out with the three months' men. At the expiration of his enlistment, he returned and bought out the American House, in which he had been a clerk before entering the army.

After a season, Mr. Jefferson moved out to his farm, which is located four miles from the city, but after a time returned and opened the hotel known as the Capital House, being the first landlord, and here he remained for just five years. In the meantime he had seen the opening for a line of omnibuses, and left the hotel to engage in his present business. He established it before leaving the hotel, and now has fourteen vehicles, and gives employment to fourteen men, thus beginning as others have done, who have made such well-known successes in the same line.

Mr. Jefferson has steered clear of local politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Madison. Mr. Jefferson was born in Virginia, Augusta county, in 1839, and he was yet young when his parents removed to the West, and was educated principally in this city. Both of his parents had been born in Virginia, but they both passed away in Madison, the father when he was less than fifty years of age, and the mother when seventy-five. Her maiden name was Julia A. Jefferson, and she had been a member of the Congregational Church.

Our subject is the only surviving member of his family and was the youngest son. The oldest son, Colonel J. W., died June 13, 1892, at Memphis, Tennessee. He had been a resident of Madison for some years, enlisted early in the Rebellion, was commissioned Major of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the "Eagle Eight," August

26, 1861; was seriously wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862, and again, slightly at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863; was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel June 7, 1864, and was mustered out as Colonel at the expiration of his term of service, October 11, 1864, and at once returned to the city of Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of cotton, and for many years had been interested in the raising of cotton in the State of Arkansas.

Colonel Jefferson was identified very closely with the history of Memphis, its interests and welfare were dear to his heart, from 1864 until the time of his death. In that city he was regarded by all as a gentleman to be esteemed, as he was enterprising, liberal, progressive and warm-hearted. He was one of the original projectors and owners of the Continental Cotton Company, and until 1873 was one of the largest shippers of cotton in the South. He was engaged in numberless enterprises tending to the public good, of a genial, chivalrous disposition, and became well known through the South, his adopted home, became wealthy, and died unmarried.

Our subject was married in Madison, to Miss Anna M. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, who came here when a young person with her parents, who settled upon a farm near Madison, where they became prosperous, but later moved into the city, where they both died and were buried upon the same day at about the age of seventy-five years. Their honored names were Isaac and Sarah J. Smith, who were strong Presbyterians in their religion. Before coming West Mr. Smith had been a prominent lumber merchant in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jefferson died in 1880, when in middle life. She was a consistent member of

the Presbyterian Church, and left behind her five sons. These are as follows: Thomas B., messenger with the American Express Company; John F., in the passenger service with the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; Fred A., now a student at Rush Medical College; Harry E., with W. B. Pierson & Company, mechanical engineers in Chicago, Illinois; and Carl S. at home, attending the city high school.



FRANK LOUIS VAN CLEEF, professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin, was born at Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, May 20, 1863, son of George Anson and Maria (Knox) Van Cleef. He traces his paternal ancestry back to Jan Van Cleef, who left his home in Holland in 1685, came to America and located at New Amsterdam, now New York. There are breaks in the genealogical chain from this till we come down to the great-grandfather of our subject, Lawrence Van Cleef, who served under General Sullivan, of Washington's army in the Indian struggles in New York, and whose home was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He, on one of these scouts, visited Seneca Falls, New York, and was so impressed with the grandeur and beauty of the place that he resolved if he lived through that campaign he would return and locate there. This he did in 1790, and was therefore the founder and first settler of that now handsome city. In 1855 George Anson Van Cleef, his son, moved from New York to Wellington, Ohio, where he and his family have since resided. Of his eight children four are still living, the Professor being the youngest.

Professor Van Cleef graduated in the high school of his native town in 1880, after

which he entered Oberlin College, took a classical course, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. He then entered the senior class of Harvard College, from which he received the degree of A. B. the following year. He remained at Harvard, taking post-graduate work in Greek and Sanserit until 1888, when he was given a traveling fellowship. For two years he was abroad. At the University of Bonn, Germany, he continued his researches in Greek and Sanserit, and also studied Latin and German until he could converse fluently in both. Returning to America, he was engaged as private tutor at Cambridge, Massachusetts, one year, at the end of which time he was tendered a professorship from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, as professor of Greek. He accepted the position in 1890, and has since filled it with credit to himself and also to the university. While at Bonn University he prepared a thesis in Latin upon a Greek subject, which gave him the degree of Ph. D. He has since written an article that was published in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters.

Professor Van Cleef was married July 31, 1888, to Florence Thurston, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was reared and educated in that city and is a lady of rare culture and refinement. She accompanied her husband to Germany. They are members of the Congregational Church.



FLETCHER ANDREW PARKER, professor of music in the University of Wisconsin, is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, born December 26, 1842. His parents, S. P. and Elizabeth Parker, were

born, reared and married in Ontario, Canada. His father was a carriage-maker. On leaving Canada, he located in Ashland county, Ohio, where he resided a number of years, moving from there to Fulton, Illinois, and several years later to Quincy, that State. He and his wife are now residents of Omaha, Nebraska, aged seventy five and seventy-six years, respectively. They had five children, three of whom are living, two sons and one daughter. Fletcher A. was the second born.

Professor Parker received his early education in the public schools of his native county. He then became a student at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. At the end of his junior year, he left school and enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and continued in the service until the close of 1864, in the Western Department, under Generals Grant, Sherman and Banks; was at the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and in the engagements at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg; was later transferred to the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and was in Texas at Matagorda Bay. While at Matagorda Bay he received orders to go to New Orleans to be examined for a commission, and was made First Lieutenant of the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery, a regiment officered by men chosen from various Northern regiments. In the fall of 1864 he resigned and returned home.

Having a talent for music and deciding to educate himself for the musical profession, he went to Boston in 1865 and entered the Boston Musical School, where he graduated in 1867. He then taught music in Boston until 1868. Returning to Illinois, he located at Bloomington in 1868, and until 1874 was actively engaged in his profession there. That year he went to Europe. He spent one year studying music at Stuttgart, Germany,

and six months as teacher in the Royal Musical Academy for the Blind in London. He was then offered a permanent position as teacher in the same institution, but declined and returned to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was elected dean of the College of Music of the Wesleyan College, remaining there until 1878. That year he was elected to the professorship of music in the University of Wisconsin, where he has since remained, filling the position with much credit to himself and also the university.

He is a Vice-President of the National Society for the promotion of musical art, and has been organist at the First Presbyterian Church of Madison ever since he came here. His contributions to musical literature have been chiefly sacred music. He has assisted in publishing a number of hymnals and collections of sacred songs.



PROFESSOR ALEXANDER KERR, A. M., professor of the Greek language and literature in the University of Wisconsin, is the subject of the present brief and inadequate sketch. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, August 15, 1828, a son of George and Helen Kerr, the father by occupation a farmer. When six years of age our subject came to America with his parents, who located at Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, remaining three years, then removed to Joliet, Illinois, and for three years made that place their home, later removing to Rockford, Illinois.

At the latter city our subject began his education, entering the public schools, leaving them to enter the Rockford Scientific and Classical Institute, conducted by Hon. Seely Perry, a graduate of Union College of Sche-

nectady, New York. Our subject later entered the sophomore class in Beloit College, at the age of twenty-three years, taking the full classical course and graduating from it in 1855 with the degree of A. B.; and in 1858 received the degree of A. M.

In 1855 Professor Kerr moved to the State of Georgia, and there engaged in literary and educational work, conducting classes in Brownwood Institute at La Grange, Georgia. He served there for some time as professor of mathematics, and also taught the Latin language and literature. The marriage of Professor Kerr took place in Rockford, Illinois, July 1, 1857, to Miss Katharine Fuller Brown, the daughter of Rev. Hope Brown, pastor of the Congregational Church at Shirley, Massachusetts. For a number of years Mr. Brown was the agent for the Rockford Female Seminary after his pastoral work was over. Mrs. Kerr was educated at New Ipswich Academy, located at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and later graduated from the Rockford Seminary. Professor and Mrs. Kerr have been the parents of three children, one dying in infancy. Charles H. is a publisher, located at No. 175 Dearborn street, Chicago; and James B. is a member of the law firm of Sanborn & Kerr. Both of these talented young men are graduates of the University of Wisconsin. James B. had a fellowship for one year after graduation and studied law, then spent some time in traveling in Europe to complete his education. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1892. During his European travels he visited Great Britain, France, Greece, Germany, Italy, and the countries of the Mediterranean sea.

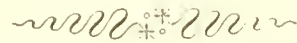
In 1861 our subject left La Grange and returned to Rockford, where in 1862 he was made County Superintendent of Schools.

He held that office until February, 1863. Then he removed to Beloit and engaged in public school work. At that time the school system of Beloit was in a bad condition and our subject took it in charge, reorganizing and perfecting until he had brought order out of chaos. For eight years Professor Kerr labored at Beloit, but in 1871 the Board of Regents of the State University elected him professor of Greek in that institution. This chair he has filled with the ability which has marked every work of his life, and for twenty-one years that position has been his. He is beloved and appreciated.

For a long time the learned gentleman has been engaged in the preparation of an edition of the New Testament in Greek, one part of which has been recently published, and he has lectured largely upon language and popular subjects through the country. He has spent two summers in the land of Greece, enjoying the home of his beloved classics. During the past ten years he has devoted much time to the study of modern Greek. He thinks that the Greek language has never been dead, and that it is as much alive to-day as 3,000 years ago. His delight is to talk upon his favorite theme, and the delight of his pupils is to hear him, illustrating his most entertaining lectures as he does with photographs of his subject in most attractive form.

For some twelve years our subject was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Madison. He has a handsome residence upon Langdon street, which, with its beautiful lawn sloping to lake Mendota, is one of the most attractive places in the city. However, into this abode of happiness and comfort the death angel came. Mrs. Kerr died July 23, 1890.

Professor Kerr claims to be Independent in politics, although he usually votes with the Republican party. Religiously, he belongs to the Congregational Church. He has been particularly blessed in his sons. Both of them have filled his heart with pride on account of their literary attainments. We have mentioned James above. Charles is one of the successful publishers of the big city of Chicago, and since 1886 he has been in business for himself. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1881, with the degree of A. B., and made a specialty of the French language and literature. He has issued over fifty books on various subjects from his office, and is considered a promising young man.



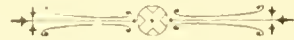
DR. CALEB S. BLANCHARD, a retired physician of Mazo Manie, Wisconsin, was born in Victory township, Cayuga county, New York, May 8, 1818, a son of Willard and Sallie (Platt) Blanchard, both born and reared in Rutland county, Vermont. Willard Blanchard was a son of Caleb Blanchard, who was a son of John Blanchard, who was a son of Theophilus Blanchard, son of Moses Blanchard, who emigrated from France in 1679, June 12, locating in Rhode Island. The Blanchards are descended from good and notable families. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a Captain in the war of 1812. In 1818 he moved to Cayuga county, New York, and both he and his wife are now deceased, the mother dying December 1, 1843, and the father May 23, 1860, aged fifty-six and seventy-seven years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were the parents of seven children, three sons and two daughters, and the former were all practicing physicians.

The eldest son, O. W., came to Wisconsin in 1843, and is now deceased.

Caleb S. Blanchard, the subject of this sketch, received an academic education in the Victor Academy, which was organized in 1826. He still has an announcement of the school, printed for the term to begin September 5, 1842. At the age of nineteen years he began the practice of medicine with his brother, O. W. Blanchard, and three years afterward entered the Pittsfield Medical College, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1843 our subject opened a medical office in Racine, Wisconsin, but December 20, 1848, on account of ill health he left that city for East Troy, Walworth county, where he followed his profession until again obliged to discontinue practice. August 5, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, but after one year with his command was obliged to tender his resignation. During the following twenty months Mr. Blanchard practiced medicine at Bloomfield, California, and in May, 1865, returned to East Troy. May 22, 1890, he came to Mazo Manie, where he has retired from active work of all kinds. Mr. Blanchard votes with the Republican party, has served as Lieutenant, Corporal and Colonel in military companies; as Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of Supervisors of East Troy. He was elected a member of the Assembly of 1880, and served on three committees; the Penal Committee, Engross Manufacturing Committee, and Medical Committee. He was elected to the office by a majority of 1,200 votes. Socially he was made a member of the Masonic order in 1852, and of the I. O. O. F., in 1845.

Mr. Blanchard was married June 14, 1852, to Susan G. Ames, a native of Genesee county, New York, and who died January 19, 1860.

July 27, 1861, he was united in marriage with Jennette D. Park, a native of Weston, Windsor county, Vermont, and at the time of her marriage was Principal of the East Troy schools. To this union has been born four children, viz.: Charles W., who graduated at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1889, and is now a practicing physician of Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin; Frank P., educated at the Madison schools, and is now a druggist of Muskogee, Indian Territory; Stella J., wife of Dr. Scott, of Racine county, Wisconsin; and Albert C., attending the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he will graduate in 1895. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Congregational Church of Mazo Manie.



CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, August 27, 1851, a son of Hon. Jared C. and Charlotte C. (Camp) Gregory, natives also of that State, the father born at Gregory Hill, Otsego county, and the mother at Owego, Tioga county. Hon. J. C. Gregory was called to the bar in his native county, where his father and grandfather had also resided and practiced law there till 1858. He was associated then with his brothers-in-law, Judge Charles Noble, and later with Senator Loomis as law partners. While in New York he was Justice of the Sessions and was a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district in 1856; after removing in 1858 to Wisconsin he was Mayor of Madison one term; was for twelve years one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin; and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, where he served as one of the vice-presidents. During

Cleveland's administration he held the office of Postmaster of Madison. Mrs. Gregory still resides in this city. A son, S. S. Gregory, is an attorney at Law in Chicago; and a daughter, Cora W., is still at home.

Charles N., the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin when only six years old, where he attended private and public schools in Madison. He entered the preparatory school of the university at a very early age, where he graduated in the classical course, taking the Latin Salutatory in 1871, and in that year entered the law office of Gregory & Pinney. In 1872 he graduated from the law department of the university, with the degree of LL. B., and has since received the degree of A. M. After completing his law course Mr. Gregory became a junior member of the firm of Gregory & Pinney, consisting beside himself of his father and Mr. Justice Pinney, now on the Supreme bench of Wisconsin, and so remained until the dissolution of the partnership in 1879. He then began business with his father, under the firm name of Gregory & Gregory, and in 1886 Colonel George W. Bird became a partner, the firm being then known as Gregory, Bird & Gregory until 1889, when Colonel Bird retired. Father and son then continued business until the former's death February 7, 1892. Mr. Gregory is a Democrat in his political views; has served as Alderman of the city of Madison two terms; has been for many years a member of the Madison Free Library Board; has been a member of the Board of Education of his city and president of the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin for many years; a member of the General Committee of National Civil Service Reform Association; is an able speaker in political campaigns; and is a Vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church and a Curator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Mr. Gregory

has been a contributor to various magazines and publications, among them being the old Scribner's, Littell's Living Age, the Overland Monthly, the Youth's Companion, Outing, New York Independent, New York Nation, New York Evening Post, Harper's Weekly and to Chicago and Milwaukee papers. During the campaign of 1888 he edited "The Tariff Reform Advocate." In 1883 he visited Europe and had the pleasure of meeting many interesting persons, among them Mr. Gladstone, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. John Walter, M. P. of the London Times, our own Mr. Lowell, then at the court of St. James, and many others.

In the profession of the law, although practicing generally, Mr. Gregory has given special attention to the law of wills and has been engaged in various notable testamentary contests. He has for many years held an annual retainer from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.



HON. JAIROS H. CARPENTER was born in the town of Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, February 14, 1822. He grew up to young manhood in his native town, spending three terms at Holliston Academy. He early determined upon his course in life, which he thereafter pursued with a steadfastness of purpose, which became, and is still one of his striking characteristics.

He was engaged for a time in teaching and later began the study of law, completing his legal studies preparatory to his admission to the bar, with the Hon. L. P. Waldo, a prominent attorney of Tolland, Connecticut. In March, 1847, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his chosen profes-

sion, at willimantic, Connecticut. Full of hope and energy young Carpenter entered with zeal into the struggle for professional standing and eminence, in which each young lawyer must engage who aspires to a place among the distinguished men, who always and at all times are found adorning the ranks of attorneys and counselors at law in every part of our country.

Believing that the West afforded better opportunity to the young attorney, young Carpenter wisely decided, in 1857, to locate at Madison, Wisconsin. This beautiful city pleased him and his ability, energy and sterling integrity soon brought him to the front in legal matters and won for him the esteem of the best people of the city of the lakes. During the first year of his residence in Madison he became associated in the practice of law with John W. Johnson, Esq., now deceased, the most brilliant and eloquent lawyer and orator ever engaged in the practice of law in the city of Madison. An Apollo in form and bearing, a grace of manner, a never-failing vocabulary of the choicest English, a poetic imagination, with wit and humor in abundance, but under perfect control and a power of pathos seldom equaled, made him an orator of surpassing power and excellence and he is remembered by those who are so fortunate as to know him with admiration for his marvelous eloquence, and pity for his unfortunate habits of intemperance, which brought him to an untimely grave.

However much young Carpenter may have admired his brilliant partner, his ideas of temperance were such as to render Mr. Johnson uncongenial as an associate and the business connection unpleasant, so the partnership between them was dissolved, and in 1858 he entered into a partnership with the

late General Ezra T. Sprague, under the firm name of Carpenter & Sprague, which continued until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. Judge Carpenter's connection with General Sprague was most pleasant. They were from the same neighborhood in Connecticut and had mutual acquaintances there and many associates in common, and General Sprague was one of those rare men, whom to know was to love and esteem. A graduate of Amherst College, thoroughly educated as a lawyer, of stainless character, possessing a broad and comprehensive intellect, he was a most genial companion, with a quiet humor of a rare flavor. Modest and retiring by nature, with the tender sympathies of a woman, but with a courage that quailed at no danger, when duty and conscience commanded him to act, all these qualities endeared him to all who came to know him.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was the first to enlist at the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers and he went to the front as Sergeant of Company K, First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of the three months' term of enlistment he was appointed Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the Eagle Regiment, this appointment being made September 30, 1861. The regiment participated in all the fiercely contested battles in which that division was engaged and the bravery of Adjutant Sprague won for him the admiration, of not only the men in his own regiment, but of the commanding officers in the army, and upon their reorganization he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and on the 29th of July, 1864 while Colonel of this same regiment, he was commandant of the important military post of

Cairo, Illinois. For his brave and conspicuous services in the army, June 20, 1865, the brevet rank of Brigadier-General was conferred upon him by the President. On being mustered out of the army General Sprague removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and resumed the practice of his profession, and after three or four years' practice was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, in which Brown county was then included, but failing health compelled him to resign and remove to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he engaged in practice, until his death two or three years afterward.

In 1868 Judge Carpenter formed a partnership with Captain R. J. Chase, who had also been a gallant soldier in the civil war. The connection with Captain Chase continued until 1874, when it was dissolved and the latter removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he attained prominence in his profession. Since 1874 Judge Carpenter has had no partner. He was a careful painstaking lawyer, carrying into the practice of his profession those high moral qualities for which he has ever been distinguished, refusing retainers, where in his opinion, the client had not a cause in which he could conscientiously engage, but when he did accept a retainer he espoused the cause of his client with all the zeal and energy of his nature, giving to the case careful thought and preparation. His fidelity to his clients was notable even in a profession where that virtue is a common one.

Judge Carpenter has many of the elements of an orator, a good command of language, a voice well trained, which, combined with his earnestness and evident sincerity of belief in the righteousness of his client's cause, make him an able and effective advocate before a jury, his efforts often rising into the realms of genuine eloquence.

In 1868 Judge Carpenter was appointed dean of the law faculty of the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He organized the law class, became one of the law lecturers and devoted many years actively to this work; he resigned the deanship in 1884 but still holds the Jackson professorship in the law department of the State University and lecturing upon contracts. In 1874 the honor degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale College, and in 1876 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin.

Ever since and before he took up his residence in Wisconsin Judge Carpenter has taken a deep and active interest in educational matters and has been of great service to the cause of education, not only in the city of Madison, but for the State of Wisconsin. For twenty-eight years he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Madison, and for twenty-three years served as its president. By his patience, good judgment and practical business sense and sagacity he has been largely instrumental in raising the public schools from a low standing and almost chaotic condition to the prominent place they now occupy among the schools of the State and country.

Upon his settlement in Wisconsin Judge Carpenter entered with zeal into politics, espousing the cause of the Republican party. The great questions which were then at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties were such as to engage the attention of every earnest mind. The position of the Republican party in its opposition to the extension of human slavery, and the maintaining of the equal rights of all men, was such as to call from Mr. Carpenter full and enthusiastic support. He was active in the councils of his party, and with his moral earnestness

and his ability as a speaker and orator he was an effective and influential political speaker, but with the close of the war and the absence of any great moral questions from the issues, in most of the late campaigns he has been less active. While still espousing the cause of the Republican party he is conservative in his views and disposed to exalt the man above the party and to support those for office whom he deems most worthy of the position. He takes, however, an active interest in the civil service reform, and in all movements having for their aim the purification of our politics and the better administration of governmental office. He has been an Alderman of his ward for three years, and while serving in that capacity rendered his city very valuable services, especially in establishing the city credit and placing its financial affairs upon a sound basis.

In 1885 he was appointed, by Governor Rusk, County Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sanborn, and this position he has continued to hold ever since, having been elected, after serving one full term and part of another by appointment, by the people of the county. In the administration of this important office he has given the greatest satisfaction to the bar and to the people. To the first, because he is always ready to give them a patient, conscientious and impartial hearing, and they know that his decisions, whether for or against them are equally honest, and the people know and feel that with his supervision, so far as human ability and foresight is able to secure such a result, that their estates will be honestly administered and guarded against wrong and peculation. The bar and people believe implicitly in his integrity and hope that he may long continue to discharge the duties of an

office which he adorns and which is so important to every citizen.

Judge Carpenter is a well-preserved man, possessing a marked degree of mental and physical activity for one of his age. He is a man of pleasant and cheerful disposition, social in his nature, enjoying all innocent sports and amusements. He shows the strength and hardihood of his ancestors, who were of old New England stock, the family having lived in Connecticut for many generations. His parents were Palmer and Martha (Brown) Carpenter, who settled in Minnesota in 1856, where they spent their last years, and where they died, honored and respected by all who knew them. While living in the East his parents were members of the Christian church, but after their removal to this State they joined the Congregational Church and died in that faith.

Judge Carpenter was married while living in his native State to a lady who has shared his fortunes and misfortunes through life and who is yet the comfort of his declining years. Her maiden name was Martha C. Kendall, she having been born, reared and educated at Palmer, Massachusetts. She also came of good old New England ancestry, her forefathers having been among the early settlers of the Bay State.

Judge and Mrs. Carpenter hold to no particular religious creed, but are moralists in the true sense of the word. He has always been active in local temperance work, and he believes in and gives his influence to all things that are progressive and good.

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HAXON, SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, was born July 24, 1816, in Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather, McIntosh, was a soldier in the

Revolutionary war and was of Scotch descent, and his mother possessed, in a marked degree, decision of character, independence of thought and ardent devotion for her children. These elements doubtless stamped her son with some of his noblest traits. His father was of English ancestry, of noble blood and ancestry, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hastings, who in 1634 settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and who long held important positions in both State and church. The old family motto was, "In truth is victory."

Mr. Hastings' early life was spent in Boston, Massachusetts, where his school training was limited to the first thirteen years of his life, and from the age of fourteen to thirty his home was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While engaged in the duties incident to the beginning of mercantile life he pursued a course of practical study. In his public life he has always experienced a need of assuring science, but has much more frequently reaped the benefit of the practical culture acquired by that self-drill and self-dependence in youth. Before twenty-one, through the aid of a gentleman from his native village, he was established in business for himself. Although always engaged in some active business he never allowed the acquirement of money to be the sole aim of his life, otherwise he might be numbered among the wealthy of the land; but the reformatory and philanthropic movements of the times always engrossed much of his time and energies. Entertaining interest in human affairs, he could not forego the responsibility of a conscientious citizen and allow himself to drift on the tide of events without an effort for public reform. The anti-slavery movement was one of the political questions which engrossed his attention. When other young men of his age and natural endowments sought success in acquiring

property and seeking political preferment, Mr. Hastings threw himself into the anti-slavery movement. He helped to found the Liberty party, and the fact that he was elected the chairman of the State Central Committee in Pennsylvania proves at once his courage and the possession of those qualities that go to make up the successful leader. All through his public career he has been an earnest advocate of universal freedom and education. In 1846 he settled in Walworth county while Wisconsin was still a Territory, and he has been identified as an active citizen with the history of the State. He was first elected Justice of the Peace without his consent or even knowledge; and equally, without his solicitation or cognizance, he was, in 1848, nominated for the Legislature, the nomination resulting in his election by a large majority. He went to Madison in 1849 as a member of the first regular winter session of the Legislature after the State was admitted into the Union. During that session he delivered a speech on the subject of slavery, opposing its extension and denouncing all legislation which in any way favored the slave trade. This speech was published and widely circulated, and was afterward republished as one of the documents of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The resolutions for which he spoke and of which, as chairman of the Select Committee, he was author, passed both houses, irrevocably committing the State to the principles he so ably advocated.

In 1852 he removed to La Crosse, where in many ways he was recognized as co-operative in building up the town and promoting its institutions. He afterward removed to Trempealeau, a new town on the Mississippi. In 1856 Mr. Hastings was again brought into public life by a second election to the State

Legislature, and in the fall of 1857 he was elected Treasurer of the State, which office he held for four consecutive terms of two years each. This sketch would be incomplete without some allusion to Mr. Hastings services during our last great war. The management of our finances in those troublesome times called for the highest ability, and Wisconsin was fortunate in having the head of her financial department one whose wise and careful management did much to save the credit of the State, to secure to our people a better monetary system and to provide the means to enable the State to respond to all calls made by the Nation. In negotiating the State loan in 1861, for the purpose of securing funds for carrying on the war, Mr. Hastings acted with promptness and discretion. Under his management a financial panic was prevented, and our home currency was placed on a much firmer basis.

During all of his political career, with all of its cares, toils and temptations, he was an earnest advocate of temperance reform; from early boyhood he always found time and means to spend in this cause. He never drank liquor or used tobacco, and was energetic in measures designed to remove the curse from others, embracing every opportunity of making speeches, encouraging legislation and attending temperance organizations. With his pen, too, he has always been active in the cause. He was, and is now an occasional correspondent for many of the Good Templar and Prohibition papers in the United States and in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. He has spoken on some phase of the temperance question in nearly every State in the Union, in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland; in nearly every city and large town in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, and on the questions of slavery

and temperance in every county and almost every town in Wisconsin. He arose to the position of Grand Worthy Patriarch of Wisconsin in the order of Sons of Temperance, and was sent as a delegate to the National Division at Chicago, which was presided over by Judge O'Neil, of South Carolina and Neal Dow as M. W. Associate.

In February, 1857, he became a member of I. O. G. T. and has ever since retained his membership. He is now Treasurer of the National Prohibition Committee, also the State Prohibition Committee, and he was for twenty years one of the trustees of Beloit College. In July, 1873, while a representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to the Right Worthy Lodge of Good Templars, held in London, England, he was elected Right Worthy Grand Templar, the chief office of the Good Templar order throughout the world. This was the sixth time he had been chosen head of this order. He has been vice-president of the National Temperance and Publication House for fifteen years.

In social and church circles Mr. Hastings has ever been active and his work in these fields has called him almost constantly to positions of labor and responsibility, and the duties discharged in these departments called for ability as marked as those wielded in the important positions filled by him as a State officer. At the age of sixteen years he united with the church, and he has been Trustee, Treasurer and Deacon of the Congregational Church, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, President of the Wisconsin State Sunday-school Convention, Moderator of the Congregational State Convention, Moderator of the Triennial Convention of Congregational Ministers and Delegates from the churches in the Northwestern States,

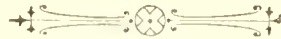
Corporate Member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Secretary, Treasurer and President of the Wisconsin Sunday-school Assembly. The confidence with which he has inspired his fellow-men and the hold he has had, and now has, upon the hearts of the people are clearly shown by the offices he has been called upon to fill. He has been Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Chairman of Town Board of Supervisors, also of County Board of Supervisors, member of the Wisconsin Legislature for two terms, State Treasurer for four terms, Secretary of State Board of Charities, Trustee of State Hospital for Insane, Treasurer of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art and Letters, and Curator of the State Historical Society, a splendid record, surely, and one that fitly mirrors forth the man. In the interest of some of these institutions he was commissioned to visit and report upon similar ones in Great Britain, which he did during his travels in that country in the year 1873.

Mr. Hastings is ever at the service of the public, in whatever good work commands his rare business talents. For many years he was treasurer and director of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, director of the Madison Manufacturing Company and also of the City Gas Works.

He was married August 1, 1837, to Miss Margaretta Shubert, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Samuel D., Jr., Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit of Wisconsin, residing at Green Bay, Wisconsin; Emma M., married to H. R. Hobart, now editor of the Railway Age, Chicago; and Florence L., married to Henry W. Hoyt, of the Gates Iron Works of Chicago. Mr. Hastings' home is an attractive brick residence, on the corner of Lake and Langdon

streets. His gift of business thoroughness and integrity in the world is no more a characteristic than are the graces of the home circle, of which he is the head and soul. His wife has the rich grace of a high order of womanhood, and artistic taste in working up the endless details into the harmony of a home.

Through life Mr. Hastings has been a tireless and unselfish worker and his principles have enshrined themselves in his works. He is an effective speaker, a ready writer, a good organizer, a genial, just and philanthropic man.



CHARLES S. MEARS, one of the retired business men of Madison, Wisconsin, may now be found at his pleasant home on East Gilman street, where he has resided since its erection in 1857. He was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, January 12, 1818, son of James and Lois Mears, both natives of Vermont. The father was a railroad and canal contractor and in early life followed the occupation of a farmer.

Our subject received a common school education and at the age of fourteen entered the Elbridge Academy, where he remained three years. In the family of which he was a member there were thirteen children and Charles was the youngest. Of all these children, only one sister, Mrs. Harriet Sherwin, of Fultonville, New York, and our subject survives. About the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion the parents of our subject died. In order to support himself he engaged in selling groceries at Amsterdam, New York, where he remained one year, then went to Hanover, Ohio, and engaged with his brother in selling merchandise for about two years.

After leaving his brother he removed to Port Richmond, Staten Island, where he clerked for some time in a grocery, but after nearly two and one-half years he removed to Fultonville, New York, and engaged as clerk in a country store for a short time, after which he removed to Jordan, New York.

Our subject was married, November 12, 1840, to Miss Lucretia Martineau, born in London, England, who came to the United States when twelve years old. Soon after her marriage Mrs. Mears died, only bearing that name about five months. After her death Mr. Mears removed to New Albany and there was married October 26, 1848, to Harriet Anthony, a native of that city, daughter of Jacob Anthony, a merchant of New Albany, who had served as a surveyor during the war, of the port of New Albany. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mears, namely: Alice A., married to J. H. Palmer, of Madison; and Flora E., at home, a young lady, educated at the Wisconsin University. Mr. Mears, wife and children are all living and in the enjoyment of good health.

While in New Albany Mr. Mears was engaged in dry-goods business, residing in that city for about ten years, after which he removed to Madison, in December, 1855. In this city he entered the lumber business, forming the lumber business of C. S. Mears and Company, which he operated for nine years, after which he retired from active business. In political matters Mr. Mears votes with the Republican party, being convinced the principles enunciated by that body are the ones most conducive to public order and prosperity. Mr. Mears has been one of the most enterprising business men of the town, and now enjoys the rest he has fully earned for himself by his industry and frugality.

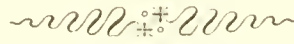
ROBERT WOOTTON, Secretary of the Masonic Benefit Association, and agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, was born in Cambridge, England, in 1832, son of William and Hannah (Harvey) Wootton. The father died in 1834, and his wife was married a second time, to Robert Fitkin, and in 1836 or 1837 came to America and settled in Brooklyn, New York, resided there until 1862, and then removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where Mr. Fitkin bought a farm and where he and his wife spent their last years, the former dying at the age of ninety-two and the latter at the age of eighty-two.

Our subject was about four years old when he came to America, so he remembers but little of his native home. He attended the Brooklyn schools until thirteen years of age, and then entered the printing office of Harper Bros. to learn the art preservative. From the printing-room he went to the press-room and remained, except two years, until 1856. Close confinement in the office began to tell upon his health, and in 1856 he resigned his position, and, accompanied by his wife and infant child, he emigrated to Iowa. They journeyed by ears to Dunleith, Illinois, which was then the western terminus of the Illinois Central railroad, and from there journeyed with a team to Howard county, Iowa. At that time only a part of the county had been surveyed and the settlements were few and far between. He selected a tract of Government land, erected a log cabin and at once commenced to improve the land. There was no railroad nearer than 100 miles (Dubuque) and no convenient market, consequently the family lived off the products of their lands and wild game, which was abundant. Burnt

corn was used in place of coffee. He resided there until 1861, but in January of that year he left his family in the log cabin and came to Madison, where he arrived nearly out of funds. He at once found employment in the press-room of the State Journal, where he remained one year. He then entered the business department of the office and continued there until 1869, when he resigned to engage in the grocery business with Mr. G. W. Huntley, in which he continued seven and one-half years. He then resumed his connection with the Journal and remained until 1880, when the Madison Plow Company was formed and he was elected president of it. He remained with that company two years, and then engaged in the insurance and real-estate business, in which he has continued until the present time.

In 1854 he married Elizabeth Denton Morgan, who was born in New York city, September, 1833, was a daughter of John and Caroline Morgan. Two of their five children are now living, Frank M. and Addie May. The former is a graduate of the law department of the State University in the class of 1890, and is now practicing in this city. Our subject was made a Mason in 1854, at which time he joined Corner Stone Lodge of Brooklyn. At the present time he is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Madison Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Madison Council, No. 3, R. & S. M.; Robert McCoy Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Hope Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.; Madison Encampment, No. 8, I. O. O. F. He has been a Republican since 1861, has served one year as Chairman of the County Central Committee, one term as member of County Board of Supervisors, six years as a member of the City Council from the Second

Ward and for several years a member of the School Board.

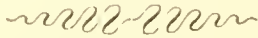


JOHN H. CORSCOT, secretary of the Madison City Gas, Light and Coke Company, was born in Winterswyk, Holland. His father, Gerrit J. Corsecot, was born in the same place. He learned the trade of weaver and followed that until 1845, when, accompanied by his wife and two children, he came to America. He sailed from Rotterdam; landed at New York after a voyage of seven weeks and three days. He then settled at Albany for six months, and then went to Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, and remained there, engaging in farming until 1855, when he came to Madison, where his death occurred in January, 1892, at the age of ninety years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Diana Droppers, who was born in the same town as her husband and died in Madison. She reared two sons, William and John.

Our subject was only seven years old when he came to America and attended the public schools of Jordan, and then came to Madison and obtained employment in the Madison mills for two years, and then learned the printers' trade in the office of the Patriot, which he continued until 1865, and then entered the employ of the American Express Company as messenger on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad until 1868, when he became City Clerk of Madison until 1890, which position he held continuously for twenty-one years.

In 1871 he was married to Julia F. Mayers, born in Westport, Dane county, Wisconsin, daughter of Charles G. and Kate

(Fitzgerald) Mayers, of England. Mr. and Mrs. Corscot have two children, namely: Kate M. and John C.



CARL FEHLANDT, of Mazo Manie, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, February 25, 1825, a son of John and Mary (Schuldt) Fehlandt, both born and reared in Picher, that country. The father was a farmer by occupation. They reared a family of three children, our subject and two sisters: Sophia, who died in Germany; and Mary, who died after coming to this country.

Carl Fehlandt, our subject, received but little education, as his parents were very poor. After reaching a suitable age he obtained a tract of wild land in some remote section of the Fatherland, which he improved and sold for \$5,500. A part of this money he used for the betterment of his parents, and with the remainder he came to the United States, in 1865. He settled in Roxbury township, Dane county, Wisconsin, which he has since made his home. Mr. Fehlandt purchased two farms of 160 acres each, where he followed farming until the spring of the present year, and then sold one place and came to Mazo Manie. Here he purchased a neat little cottage and prepared to spend the remainder of his days in peace and rest. He is a Democrat in his political views, believing protective tariff to be injurious to the producer and a great burden to the consumer of manufactured articles. He has been honored with the offices of Supervisor and Assessor of his township, having held the former position three terms.

Mr. Fehlandt was married in his native country at the age of twenty-five years, to

Mary Niebuhr. They have had eight children, as follows: Carl, editor of the Port Washington Zeitung, the only German newspaper published in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin; William, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dane county and owner of a fine farm in Berry township; John, who has just completed a journey over the greater part of the Western States, is a practicing attorney of Madison; August, a graduate of both the Wisconsin University and Princeton College of Princeton, New Jersey, is now attending Yale College; Henry, for seven years principal of the high school of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has traveled extensively in Europe, and is now superintendent of public schools of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin; Mary, wife of Robert Voss, a farmer of Dane county; Lewis, deceased at the age of twenty-one years; and Sophia, wife of Henry Kirch, a miller by occupation. Mr. Fehlandt is a life-long member of the Lutheran Church. He has made the education of his sons the sole object of his later days, and their present prominence bespeaks to the public the success he has attained in this direction.



GEORGE M. OAKLEY, residing at the "Evergreens," about three miles from the capitol in Madison, was born in Niles, Cayuga county, New York, November 10, 1825. His father, John Oakley, was an Englishman, and his mother, Charlotte Sherman, a Quakeress. He attended the Niles school till, at the age of fifteen, he began to learn the trade of brick and stone mason and plasterer. Pursuing his trade at his home and also in Wayne county, he started in 1845 for the Territory of Wisconsin, via Buffalo and the lakes to Milwaukee, thence by team

to Jefferson. Here, during the winter of 1845-'46, Mr. Oakley taught the village school. In the spring following he reached Madison, at that time a mere village. He resided in Madison until 1854, when he went to Prescott, where he purchased a farm. Nine years later he moved to Chicago, actively engaged at his trade until 1882, when he purchased the farm he now occupies.

In 1849 he married Susan Jane Sweeney, a native of Canton, Ohio. Their two children, George Walter and Horace Sweeney, reside in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley are members of the Congregational Church. In political matters Mr. Oakley is a Republican.



HON. HIRAM H. GILES, one of the prominent men of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, whose name is known through the State, commercially, politically, and socially, was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, March 22, 1820, and was a son of Hon. Samuel Giles, who was born in the same town and whose grandfather, of early English ancestry, was also born there. The father of our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits and spent his entire life on the farm where he was born excepting when a member of the Massachusetts State Legislation. The maiden name of the mother was Hannah Foster, born in the same town, where she also spent her whole life. She was the mother of nine children. The parents of Hiram Giles were Unitarians in their religious belief. The father was reared a Democrat and served in the offices of his town, having been Selectman, County Commissioner, and a member of the State Senate.

Until the age of seventeen years, our subject remained with his parents and then, on account of ill health went South, accompanied by his brother who lectured on electricity. The brothers traveled together for a year and a half, at the end of which time Hiram bought the apparatus of his brother and continued the lectures through several different States, and also went into Canada. Two years he spent on a farm in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and then, in 1844, he made a trip to the Territory of Wisconsin and selected a farm in Dane county, later returning to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and engaging in farming and lumbering for a space of two years. In 1847 he returned to his future home, settling upon the land he had bought in Dunkirk township, three miles from the present town of Stoughton.

At this time there were no railroads and Milwaukee was the nearest depot for supplies. On one occasion Mr. Giles employed a neighbor to draw a load of wheat to Milwaukee and on his return paid the neighbors \$5 above what the wheat brought for his expenses. Pork sold at that time for \$2.50 per hundred pounds net, and oats 12½ cents per bushel. Sometimes agriculture in the new State seemed discouraging, but he continued at it for years, but in 1853 was appointed station agent at Stoughton, being the first one to hold a position of this kind at that important railroad center. Here he remained until 1870, when he was appointed claim and right-of-way agent for the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and continued their trusted man until 1881.

In 1871 he was appointed upon the State Board of Charities and Reform, and continued a member until it was abolished in 1891.

Much of his time for the past ten years has been devoted to the work of that board, and in 1887 he was elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In 1844 Mr. Giles cast his first vote for Henry Clay and voted with the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party. His ability as a politician was soon recognized and he was elected to the State Legislature in 1852, and in 1855 was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1857. It was at the session of the State Legislature in 1853 that the State bank law was enacted. As first drafted it made provision for State bonds going as security. Mr. Giles offered an amendment that first mortgage railroad bonds of a railroad in operation, not to exceed \$8,000 to the mile, should be accepted as security. This amendment met with great opposition at first, but was finally adopted. He also offered an amendment that stockholders should give bonds to the amount of 25 per cent of their holdings. He was during his term very prominent in many measures which became laws. During this time occurred the election of Senator Doolittle to the United States Senate.

Mr. Giles was married in 1844, to Miss Rebecca Smith Watson, born near Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, a daughter of Luther Watson. Two daughters, Belle and Ella, blessed their union. Belle married Mr. Robe Dow, of Stoughton, but Miss Ella resides devotedly with her father in the beautiful home overlooking lake Monona, although her winters are spent either in New Orleans or at Biloxi, Mississippi. She is well known in the city of Madison where her abilities as journalist, novelist and poetess have won her fame. For five years she was the efficient and obliging city librarian, but on the death of her mother, in 1884, and in

broken health, she resigned. In her younger days she was one of the belles of this gay city, and much of her beauty remains. She has been particularly gifted, as in early years, her instructor, Hans Balatka, predicted for her a brilliant musical future. She is highly educated and took a great interest in the work of the Board of Charities to which her distinguished father devoted so much of his life.

Mr. Giles is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in lodge No. 5 A. F. & A. M., and has been a member of the I. O. G. T., for six years being Grand Worthy Templar of the State. During that period the membership changed from five to 27,000. As a useful citizen of the State, and a man of the highest personal integrity, Mr. Giles is greatly honored in his declining years by a large circle of faithful friends in various walks of life.



IRA W. BIRD, Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Onieda county, New York, August 7, 1829. Son of Allen and Hannah (Miller) Bird. His father was born and reared in that county, and his mother, a native of England, was reared in New York from her tenth year. The former died when Ira W. was three years old, and the latter was subsequently married to Mr. Spencer. The family then moved to Auburn, New York, where Ira W. attended school for a time. He was one of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, and subsequently removed with them to Skaneateles, New York, where he began to learn the carriage-makers' trade. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years, began the manufacture of carriages in that place; did a suc-

cessful business and remained there until 1855, when he removed his business to Madison.

Upon locating here Ira W. became a partner with his brother, who had established a carriage manufactory here, and they conducted the business together, until 1861, when our subject was appointed Chief of Police and Street Superintendent, and disposed of his interest in the business to his brother. He served as chief one year and street superintendent two years. After that he engaged in the dry-goods business about four years, since which time he has been retired from active business.

Mr. Bird was married in 1852 to Miss Christina L. Stoner, of Skaneateles, New York, whose father was a Drum Major in the war of 1812. They have had four children: Spencer A., Truman E., Allice and Kate B. Only two are living, Truman E. and Kate B. The former is married and resides at Salt Lake City, Utah, the latter is an accomplished musician, and one of Madison's attractive ladies. A brief sketch of her life is given in connection with, and following that of her fathers.

Politically, Mr. Bird is a Democrat, and at one time served as Deputy Sheriff of the county. He was appointed one of the Commissioners on the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Commission by Governor Taylor, in 1875, and remained on said commission until it was closed in 1884. The commission was organized by an act of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868, for the purpose of reimbursing as far as possible those farmers who were deceived by false representations of certain railroad companies, whereby many of the farmers lost their homes. The claims that came before the commission amounted to one and a half million dollars.

Mr. Bird is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a prominent member of the order. Mr. Bird's grandfather, Ira W. Bird, and his brother, Augustus A. Bird, went west together as far as Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the former remained, the latter proceeding westward about the year 1832, in the primitive mode of that time, and traveling over the country by wagon; after a season of gloomy weather, and resting on their journey, some twelve miles from their destination, the sun shone bright and clear over the prairie, they called the spot Sun Prairie. Arriving at Madison he became contractor for, and built the first capitol for the State.

KATE BINGHAM BIRD, daughter of Ira W. and Christine L. Bird, born at Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, July 24, 1861, is a musician (pianist) by profession, having received a thorough and finished education in private and school work. Her preparatory work began in her seventh year and continued some years under two of the leading teachers of Madison. Later she took advanced work under the instruction of the first teacher of the city, spent three years of finishing study in Chicago under a prominent professor of one of the leading musical institutions of that city, spent one year of practical work in teaching, and then took a six years' course of study in Leipzig, Germany, from 1886 to 1892. Her work at Leipzig embraced a thorough course in (piano, theory, history and all that belongs to a broad knowledge of music and the chosen instrument) the first school of music in the world, "Das Königl. Conservatorium der Musik zu Leipzig," having received private and school instructions under the first masters of that institution, receiving teacher's and large diploma in 1891. She also took a five years' special

course under leading and first lady teacher in Leipzig.

Having spent years of steady perseverance in the acquiring of a broad education, she has reached a point fitted to take a place with others in the broad field of art, prepared to devote all energy, education and a life-work in the cause of true individual and national American art. She has had unusual advantages and experience in study and travel, her travels including the north, east and west of America, three different tours of all European countries, and one extended tour from Europe out as far south as Australia and North and South Islands of New Zealand. The young, intelligent American man or woman in the long, endless search after education and knowledge, in the study of the progress and development of the industries, arts and mankind in foreign countries and our own, must realize the wonderful and rapid development of America, the individual energy, enthusiasm and indomitable will necessary to the continuance and higher development of America. To the young, energetic, patriotic American falls the work of furthering and developing the interests of America and carrying on the work so grandly conceived and made possible through the determined efforts of our brave and patriotic forefathers. Frontier life still goes on, but with less privation and hardship than formerly, and to this is added an age of remarkable mental achievements, an age of great strivings and competition. To every American is given the grand gift of a free birthright, a life to be devoted to America and her people. In individual success means national success.



MARTIN FEULING, a farmer and stock raiser, of Bristol township, Dane county, is a son of Leonard Feuling, a native of Bavaria, Germany. The latter was well educated, was a good Latin scholar, and learned the trade of a blacksmith from his father, which he followed five years in the old country. In 1847, after a six weeks' voyage, he landed in New York, but was sick with the cholera for four weeks thereafter. After his recovery he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence on foot to Hampden, Columbia county, and later erected a blacksmith shop at Baker's corner, North Bristol, where he worked at his trade three years. Mr. Feuling next went to Roxbury township, and in 1884 returned to Hampden, Columbia county, where he died in 1884, and was buried in the East Bristol Catholic Cemetery. He was a prominent man of his township, was Chairman of the Board a number of years, and took an active part in school matters. He was first married to Mary Conrad, and they had two children: Margaret, wife of John Hulm, of Pueblo, Colorado; and Martin, our subject. For his second wife he married Annie Aekerman, and they had ten children, as follows: Adam, a resident of Montana; Louisa, of Milwaukee; Mary, of Hampden, Columbia county, Wisconsin; Lona, in the town of York; Leonard, died September, 1892; Frank, of Milwaukee; Madelina, of Hampden township; John, at home; Joseph, at home; and Eddie, deceased.

Martin Feuling, the subject of this sketch, was born in Roxbury township in 1852, received a good education in the schools of Hampden, Columbia county, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He then worked for wages six years, three years for John Derr, two years for John Fox, and

one year for John Smith, and during this time saved \$600. After his marriage, his father gave him \$1,200, making him a cash capital of \$1,800. After working on his father-in-law's place one year, Mr. Feuling purchased seventy-six acres of land where he now lives, paying \$43 per acre. He succeeded in paying for his place after eight years, and he then bought forty acres more, for which he paid \$50 per acre, but afterward sold that tract for \$57.50 per acre. He then bought 160 acres adjoining the old home, known as the Arch Davidson place, paying \$55 per acre, but later sold eighty acres for the same price. He still owns the other eighty acres, also the original seventy-six acres, all good, tillable land, except a stone quarry, which is valuable. Mr. Feuling is a Democrat in his political views, and has served as school clerk three years. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic Church at Sun Prairie.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1877 with Catherine Barth, who was born in Bristol township, Dane county, Wisconsin, August 19, 1854, a daughter of Frank and Catrina (Werth) Barth. The parents came by sailing vessel from Prussia to America in 1847, having spent fifty-two days on the ocean. They remained in New York three years, where the father worked at whatever he could find to do. His death occurred September 5, 1882, and was buried in the Sun Prairie cemetery. The mother now resides in Bristol township, Dane county, aged nearly eighty-two years. They were the parents of five children: Nicholas, of Sun Prairie township; Annie, of Bristol township; Frank, deceased; Margaret, also of Bristol township; and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Feuling have had ten children, namely: Francisus Xaverius, born December 29,

1879, died April 16, 1880; Katharina Agnes, born January 18, 1881, died April 2, 1881; Frank Aaverins, born May 19, 1882; Emily Lona, born August 29, 1883, died March 2, 1884; Peter Adam, born December 21, 1884; Lena Frances, born August 17, 1886; Alvin Martin, born December 27, 1887; Nicholas Leo, born July 27, 1889; Joseph Charles, born September 27, 1890, died May 7, 1891; Margaretha Mary Manda, born April 3, 1892. Mr. Feuling is a good business man, a genial gentleman, and a respected member of the society in which he moves.

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**C**ARL MORETH, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 2, Bristol township, Dane county, was born in the Rhine province, Germany, February 28, 1823, a son of Antone Moreth, who lived and died in that country. Our subject attended school until fourteen years of age, the following year taught school, the next two years was employed in watching woods, was engaged as a bookkeeper in Sawbroken two years, and then worked for a priest a number of years. In 1855 he came on a sailing vessel, Confederation, to America, and landed in New York after a voyage of thirty-nine days. He was then thirty-two years of age, and without money. Mr. Moreth spent two weeks in Toledo, Ohio, then came by railroad to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then rode in a wagon with a farmer of Columbia county. He remained there three days, and then went to the settlement near East Bristol, Bristol township, where he worked on a farm for Joseph Darr five months, for another gentleman one year, fifteen days for Jim Lincoln, nine months for John Derr, and six months for Rev. Moore. He next farmed on shares one

year, the following year paid cash rent for a farm in Sun Prairie township, was then employed by a farmer, and later spent two months in St. Louis. During this time he succeeded in saving \$1,500, and also owns a half acre of land in East Bristol. Mr. Moreth then remained in that city five years, during which time he purchased forty acres of land in Bristol township, but afterward sold his entire property and bought eighty acres of his present farm, for which he paid \$2,900. He afterward bought forty acres, adjoining, on section 3, erected a good, commodious residence, barns, etc., and he now owns 160 acres of fine land in one body. In addition to this he has 160 acres on section 10, and he now cultivates his entire place of 320 acres.

Mr. Moreth was married December 29, 1861, to Theresia Schenacher, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a daughter of Andrew Schenacher. In 1846, at the age of eleven years, she came with her parents to America, landing in this country after a voyage of thirty-six days. After settling in Bristol township, Dane county, Wisconsin, the father had only \$50, with which he purchased eighty acres of land. He first stopped with his nephew, and immediately began the erection of his shanty, which he covered with hay and brush. The family, consisting of parents and nine children, began their pioneer life in this small hut, with no money, and at that time only four families resided in this vicinity. They ground their wheat in a coffee-mill, and lived mostly on bread and potatoes, principally the latter. Wheat was hauled to Milwaukee, by oxen, and sold at a small price, at times receiving only eighteen cents per bushel. In 1857 Mr. Schenacher's eldest son purchased his farm, and he then bought forty acres on section 11, but five

years later he sold all but one acre of that place, where he remained until 1884. Mrs. Schenacher died in 1872, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Bristol township. Since the mother's death, the father has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Moreth, and is now ninety-two years of age. He has contributed his full share toward the development of Dane county, has always been a man of good habits, and still bids fair to live for many years. He has lived to see his children all in good circumstances, which is the legitimate fruit of his labor and sacrifice, and he nears the grave with the satisfaction of knowing that his life was well spent, not selfishly, but for the good of others. Mr. and Mrs. Moreth have had thirteen children, namely: Mary Catrina, wife of J. Schmidt, of Bristol township; Katrina, now Mrs. Valentine Fox, of Hampden, Columbia county; Barbara, formerly a student in the Fond du Lac College, is now teaching in the Sisters' school; Ange, of Cambridge, Wisconsin; Madeline, at home; Maggie, in the Convent at Fond du Lac; Antonia A., at home; Frank, who is being educated for a priest at Fond du Lac; Fred, deceased; Annie Margaret, Hilda, Theresia and Charles Joseph, at home.



**G**EORGE F. HARMON, residing on section 2, Montrose township, a prominent man of Dane county, has resided here since 1854. He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, July 19, 1847. a son of Ezra J. and Laura Ann (Smith) Harmon, natives of the same State and county. The father of our subject was a Vermont farmer, who in 1854, came to Wisconsin, settling in Montrose township, where he



urchased a 200 acre tract of partially improved land on sections 15 and 16. Here he resided some fifteen years, then sold and purchased a farm on section 34, consisting of 120 acres, and on this place he died in 1871, at the age of fifty-one years. The mother of our subject resides in Belleville. These parents reared four children, as follows: Amos DeWitt, who was a member of Company E, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, died in service during the late war; our subject; Fred P., who resides in Belleville; and Mary V., wife of Homer Payne, a resident of Belleville.

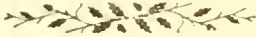
Our subject was seven years old when the family settled in Wisconsin. He was reared on the farm and attended the district school, after which he worked two years as a farm hand. In 1870 he married Hortense Wells, a daughter of Alonzo C. Wells. She was born in Verona township, Dane county, June 12, 1848. Her parents were pioneers of said township, her father being a farmer, who died in Montrose township. Soon after marriage, in 1871, our subject settled where he now lives, and purchased 100 acres of land. Here he has good buildings, modern improvements and everything very comfortable. In politics Mr. Harmon is a Democrat, although he was a Republican previous to 1876. He has always been interested in local politics, was township Treasurer in 1879 and 1880, and has served as Chairman of the Township Board of Supervisors in 1881, '82, '83, '87 and '92. He is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; Belleville Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs, and has been a delegate to the General Lodge several times. He has also been a delegate to the county and district conventions of his party.

**F**RANCIS A. OGDEN, one of the capitalists of Madison and Chicago, is a native of New York, having been born in the Empire State, at Painted Post, Steuben county. His father, Abram Ogden, was born in Delaware county, New York and was the son of Abram and Sarah (Craig) Ogden. The father of our subject was reared in his native State and engaged in the lumber business there. In 1836 he emigrated westward, journeying with a team to Buffalo, thence via lake to Detroit and then started again with his team for an overland journey to Chicago. As the roads were very poor he stopped in Berrien county, Michigan, and was one of the early settlers of that place. He bought a tract of land, which was a part of the Indian reservation and built a log house on the land. Here he remained until 1847, engaged in agricultural pursuits. At that date he sold out and, with his family made a journey overland to Madison, where he invested in real estate. He had been there but a short time when he was elected Justice of the Peace and served in that capacity until 1856, when his death occurred. He was killed by the cars while trying to board a moving train. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Smith, who was born in Rensselaer county, New York, August 29, 1798. She is still living with mental faculties unimpaired. She was the mother of eight children, four now living, namely: Caleb S., a Judge in Waupaca county; John, a practicing physician in Arkansas; Sarah married to John D. Welch and still a resident of this city. Her husband was a soldier in the late war and later served as Sheriff of Dane county, but is now deceased.

Our subject received his early education in the pioneer schools of Berrien county. The furniture of these schools was of the most

primitive kind. After coming to Madison he attended the State University, where he completed his course and then engaged in the lumber business, which he continued some years. For several years he has been engaged in the real-estate business here in which he has been very successful. He built the Hotel Ogden, which bears his name, and has improved a considerable amount of other property here. He is also largely interested in Chicago real estate and makes his home a part of the time in that city.

Mr. Ogden is a member of the Baptist Church and in politics is a Democrat, following in the footsteps of his honored sire in this respect, as he too was an advocate of the principles of Democracy. The dear old mother is also a staunch partisan of the party and continues to take a deep interest in the affairs of the nation.



**H**IRAM C. WILLSON, a popular and enterprising citizen of Madison, was born in Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 18, 1836. His father, Estes Willson was born in the same town, and his father, grandfather of subject, Nathan Willson, was also a native of the same place, as far as known, although of English ancestry. He was a farmer and spent his last days in Belchertown. The father of our subject was reared to manhood in his native town and remained there engaged in farming until the fall of 1865, when he emigrated to Illinois, settling about twenty miles from Champaign, where he spent the remainder of his days there. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sally Carrier, born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel Carrier. She died in Illinois, after becoming the mother of fourteen children.

Our subject was reared in Belchertown, residing there until 1863, when he came to Dane county, arriving in Madison on the first of April. He bought fifteen acres of land near the city limits, lived there until 1880, then sold and removed to Madison, where he remained two years and then located on the farm, where he now resides three and one-half miles from the capitol. Here he has engaged in farming and general fruit raising.

September 27, 1859, he was married to Miss Ruth Sophia Blackmer, who was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts. Her father, Hiel K. Blackmer, was also born in Belchertown, and his father, Reuben, was a native of the same State, of English ancestors. His occupation was that of farming and he spent his last years in Belchertown. The father of Mrs. Willson had a farm near the old home and spent the remainder of his days there. The maiden name of his third wife, mother of Mrs. Willson, was Lidia Richardson, born in North Leverett, Massachusetts, and she spent her last years on the home farm. Mrs. Willson was reared and educated in her native town and there taught one term of school before her marriage. She is a physician of the Faith Cure persuasion and a graduate of the Spiritual Science University, also obtaining the degree of Ph. D. of Chicago. Her diploma bears the date of September 8, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Willson have one adopted daughter, Ruth Elmina, having buried three children. Lillian; Sophia died in her thirteenth year; and Rosalind E. died in infancy. Mr. Willson is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are well known in their section of country. All are members of the Congregational Church.



**H**ONORABLE H. F. W. FEHLANDT is one of the prominent public men of Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1888 he was the representative of the county in the Assembly, and in 1890 he was elected to his present office of Circuit Clerk.

Our subject was the son of Carl Fehlandt (see biography for family history), was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, December 20, 1851, and was educated in the public and also in private schools of a country noted for the attention given to education. In 1865 he came with his parents to this country and with them came immediately to Dane county and made settlement. Here all of the family became successful farmers, and for the same reason, and that was, that all were of such industrious and persevering habits that they could not help but succeed. Our subject is included in this class.

When Mr. Fehlandt first entered public life it was predicted of him that he would make his mark and the prediction seems likely to be realized. Although he was reared upon a farm he had ambitions above the toilsome life of the mere agriculturist and his talents were recognized, and in 1888 he was honored by his fellow-citizens with an election to the State Legislature. While there he was a member of the Committee on Expenditures, and Manufactures and Industries. So well did he satisfy the citizens of the county that in 1890 he was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk, and re-elected in 1892, the circuit including the counties of Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Juneau, Adams and Marquette.

Our subject has been elected from Berry township, Dane county, where he had lived for some years. He was elected Township Supervisor of his township in 1880 and held the office for eleven years and extended through the time he was in the Assembly and

some of the time since his election to his present office. For the last eight years he has been Chairman of the Board. He still holds his fine property near Mazo Manie.

Mr. Fehlandt was united in matrimony in Berry township, Dane county, to Miss FredERICA Reese, who was born and reared in that township. She is a lady of many accomplishments, and has proven an excellent wife and mother. She is the daughter of Hans Reese, a native of Holstein, Germany, a soldier in the Holstein-Schleswick war of 1848, and who, in 1855 emigrated to the United States and settled upon a farm in Dane county. He and his wife now live in Mazo Manie, quite old people.

Mr. and Mrs. Fehlandt of this notice, are parents of the following living children, not forgetting little Linda, who was taken away by death. They are: Flora E., Elsie S., William L., and Lillie.

Our subject is a member of the Democratic party and as the above sketch relates he is a prominent man in its ranks. The Lutheran Church is the religious denomination to which Mr. Fehlandt and family belong.



**J**OHAN B. HEIM, superintendent of the Madison City Water Works, now serving his tenth term as the same, is the subject of the present sketch. He is a prominent man in many ways, and has been identified with the most of the public enterprises of the city. Mr. Heim is a member of the building committee of the new Holy Redeemer Church parochial school, at a cost of \$32,000. He supports liberally both church and school, and is a trustee of the former, a prominent member of the St. Michael's Society, its Secretary, and represented the

society at the National Convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1891, and in Dubuque in 1892. He is Treasurer of the Catholic Knight branch, No. 88, a charter member of the same, and was a delegate to the last State Convention at Waukesha, and is a member of the executive committee of the Catholic Benevolent Societies of Wisconsin. He is a prolific writer for the various water-works journals, and writes with ability.

Our subject was born in Rochester, New York, July 15, 1848, and came to Madison April 22, 1858, with his parents, Conrad and Anastacia (Aut) Heim, natives of Bavaria and of Hesse, respectively. The father came to the United States in 1846, and a year later was followed by the lady who became his wife and the mother of our subject. They were married in Rochester, and after coming to Wisconsin, located in Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, and here the wife and mother died in 1865, aged forty-two years. The father is now living with his third wife at Springfield Corners, and in November, 1892, was seventy-one years of age. He and his three spouses have all been Roman Catholics.

Mr. Heim, of this notice, is the eldest in the family of ten children. One brother, Joseph J., is the foreman of the Oakland Tribune, in Oakland, California, and one other, F. G., is the head of a cigar manufactory in Urbana, Ohio, while the youngest brother, Ferdinand, is a farmer of Middleton, Wisconsin. At the age of ten years our subject came to this city, where he was chiefly educated. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of book-binder, and served his term of six years, and later became foreman for W. J. Park & Co., general bookbinders and publishers of Madison. He managed his department, the firm

flourished, and he remained with them until called to his present position. In 1881 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, which election was a triumph which showed his personal popularity, as he is politically a Democrat and received the election in a Republican ward. On account of having the largest number of votes of any Alderman in the city, he was called the Senior Alderman, and was entitled to hold office for two years without re-election.


The subject of the building of the water-works was being agitated during his term of office, a company desiring the franchise. He was largely instrumental in securing the present practical and successful system of water supply to be owned by the city. This was a system which places the water supply under the entire control of the city, rather than a monopoly, and as this has saved the city many thousands of dollars, his services are appreciated. In view of his good work and earnest labors, he was made chairman of the committee on construction. He was the youngest member of the committee at that time, being not many years past his majority, but he was earnest, thorough, and did his work satisfactorily.

After the completion of the works, in 1882, at the earnest solicitation of the people and the committee, he accepted the superintendency of the works, and was at the head of its management until April, 1889, when he resigned, and then opened up a plumbing business. He was too valuable a man in his former position, and at the request of the commissioners, in October, 1890, he again accepted the superintendency, and has held that important office ever since. He sold his plumbing business, and has since given his whole time to the proper management of the water-works. He has been interested in local

societies, and was made secretary of the society known as the Relief No. 2, for eighteen years successively, and has been re-elected for the nineteenth time. In political life he has been an important factor in this county, having been many times a delegate to the local, county and State conventions.

Our subject was married in this city, to Miss Mary E. Rickenbach, who was born in Blooming Grove, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1853, and was reared and educated here. She was a very bright, intelligent and agreeable lady, and a good wife. Her parents and grandparents were all natives of Pennsylvania, and her father, Abraham Rickenbach, died in Dane county in 1878, aged seventy-two years. His wife is yet living, active although in advanced age, and both parents belonged to the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Heim died in this city, after living an invalid for eleven years, her demise occurring May 14, 1889, being then thirty-six years old. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are deceased, Oliva and John B., Jr. Those living are Katie and Petronella, both bright children. Mr. Heim was married later to Miss Prudence Rickenbach, a sister of his first wife, and they have one daughter, named Mary Prudence. They are among the leading people of the Roman Catholic faith in this city, belonging to the Holy Redeemer Church.



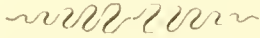
 **O**RIEN B. HASELTINE, a farmer and stock-raiser of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Andover township, Windsor county, Vermont, February 27, 1816, a son of Orien and Rachel (Burton) Haseltine, natives of Rockingham, Vermont. The father was a dresser of cloth by trade, but

later in life followed farming. He came to Wisconsin in 1837, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

Orien B., the eldest of thirteen children, seven daughters and six sons, received a district school education in his native State, and assisted his father in his tailor shop until the latter engaged in farming. At the age of twenty years, in September, 1836, he came with his younger brother, Curtis, to Wisconsin, locating in Vernon township, Waukesha county. He took up a claim at Big Bend, twelve years before Wisconsin became a State, and there were but few houses then at Waukesha. At that time Milwaukee was a village of about 1,500 inhabitants. Mr. Haseltine improved and remained on his place until 1848, when he sold out and came to Black Earth valley. Here he took up Government land where the village of Black Earth now stands, which was afterward laid out by our subject and James Peck, and surveyed by a Mr. Traverse, then County Surveyor. The village was named after the river near by. The townships of Berry, Mazo Manie and Black Earth were all then known as Farmersville, and the latter township was named by Mr. Haseltine after the village. In 1870 he purchased the place where he now resides, at present owning 500 acres, where he raises principally hay. Mr. Haseltine served as a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1872, which nominated H. Greeley, and has also served as Assessor and Chairman of the Board of Black Earth.

He was married in August, 1837, to Doreas L. Pierce, who was born, reared and educated at Andover, Vermont. They have had seven children: Calista, Jane (deceased), Ellen, Orren P., Rollin B., Erwin, Martin and Nora (deceased). The wife and mother died in

1872, and the following year Mr. Haseltine was united in marriage with Minnie E. Whitney, who was born in Rochester, New York. By this marriage he has no children.



**J**AMES TUSLER, a successful business man of Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in county Surrey, England, July 17, 1820, a son of Stephen and Mary (Hampshire) Tusler, who were also born and reared in that county. In 1832 they came to America on the Sovereign, a sailing vessel, leaving England April 10, 1832, and landed seven weeks and two days later. They first located in Oneida county, New York, and in 1835 removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania. The parents reared a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of whom our subject was the second in order of birth, and the six eldest were born in England.

James Tusler received a good education in England, attended the district schools two winters in New York, and also in Pennsylvania. He was engaged in farming on his father's farm in the latter State until reaching years of maturity, and was also employed as a millwright and at the carpenters' trade. In 1850 he came to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged one year in the pinneries at Big Bull Falls; then walked from his home to Milwaukee, requiring two and a half days to make the trip; in the spring of 1851 went to Douglass Mill; and April 1, 1852, purchased eighty acres of land on section 27, Dunn township. Mr. Tusler's possessions then consisted of a yoke of three old steers, two heifers and four sheep, and after five years of work had succeeded so admirably as to be able to take his family to Pennsylvania on a

visit. He added to his original purchase until he owned 175 acres. In the spring of 1878 he came to Stoughton, and since that time has always taken an active interest in the upbuilding of this city. He has served as Assessor of Dunn township three terms, as Supervisor several terms, and has also held many other offices of his township.

Our subject was married July 9, 1843, to Rachel Bindley, then of Warren county, Pennsylvania, but a native of England, having come to the United States when only six years of age. They have had four children: Henry M., Herbert M., Horace M. and Helen M. The latter is the wife of E. F. Page, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. The mother died April 24, 1886. Mr. Tusler has in his seventy-first year made for himself a cane composed of 1,378 pieces.



**D**ENNING FITCH, one of the leading undertakers of Madison, Wisconsin, located at 123 West Main street, came to this city in 1846, when the population was but 300 souls. After he came here he began to work in a furniture store belonging to Darwin Clark, who was the oldest settler of the city, and in 1849 established himself in business on the corner of West Main street and Fairchild street, where he has since been, and where he now carries on undertaking business, and for a time did job work in furniture.

Mr. Fitch has always taken an active interest in politics, and has held several local official positions at the hands of the Democratic party. He has been at the head of the Cemetery Association, which is owned by the city, and has looked after his own affairs without bothering about others, and has thus built up

a fine property. He is the proprietor of the Fitch block, a large, two-story brick block built by him in 1871. Mr. Fitch came to Wisconsin from the Empire State, having been born in Franklin township, Delaware county, New York, where he was educated. Later he went to Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, and learned his trade of cabinet-making, and soon after set out for the new west country, via the Erie canal and the lakes, landing at Racine, Wisconsin, where he did journeyman work for six weeks, and then came on to this city.

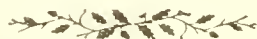
Our subject is the son of Dr. William Fitch, a native of Connecticut, who came of New England parentage, growing up in his native State. He removed to Delaware county, New York and began the practice of medicine, where he spent the most of his life, a few years of which were passed in Illinois. He died in Tompkins county, New York, at the age of more than three score years and ten. His wife, whom he had married in Delaware county, died there when past middle life, her maiden name being Hanna Follet.

Our subject is the only one of the family living in the West; his brother William, who is older, lives in Tompkins county, New York, where he is practicing physician.

Mr. Fitch was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, to Miss Roxy E. Catlin, who was born and reared near the line between Vermont and New York. She came West with her parents in 1839. They were Horatio and Aurvilla (Farr) Catlin, and they lived to be seventy-six and eighty years, respectively. They were pioneers who had helped to develop Dane county, and Mr. John Catlin, a brother of Horatio Catlin, was prominent in the early history of the State as secretary of the Territory, and as president of what is now the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, and was

also prominent in local matters. Mrs. Fitch, the wife of our subject, has been one of the active and leading matrons of this city. Two brothers, Abijah and Horatio, yet live, the former in Madison and the latter in Mazo Manie.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have three sons and one daughter: John C., at present a furniture and undertaking dealer at Sun Prairie, who married Mary Beauregard Rosa, the wife of A. N. Briggs, a manufacturing chemist at Colorado Springs, Colorado; William D., associated with his father in business, married Rose Gibson, of Madison; and Fred F., who is a clothing merchant at Seneca, Kansas.



**W**ILLIAM T. OLSON, of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Dunkirk township, this county, March 27, 1859, a son of Torgram Olson and Anne Wettleson, natives of Tillemarken, Norway. The parents came to America in 1845, locating in Dunkirk township, Dane county, Wisconsin. The father followed farming in his native country, also after coming to America, but in 1859 he went to California, spent twelve years in mining in California and Nevada. In 1871 he returned to his old home in Dunkirk, where they now reside. They have two living children: William T., our subject, and Turena, wife of Albert Torgusen, of Stoughton.

William T. Olson was educated in the district schools of Dunkirk and in the high schools of Stoughton. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming and raising tobacco, in which he met with good success. In the fall of 1890 he purchased the Revere Hotel at Stoughton, but in the spring of

1891 sold out and again began farming and tobacco raising, together with buying leaf-tobacco. In the summer of 1891 he erected his handsome two-story residence on West and Main streets. Mr. Olson has rented his farm, and now devotes his entire attention to buying and selling leaf-tobacco, representing a large leaf-tobacco house of New York.

He was married September 18, 1888, to Susie Alne, a native of Pleasant Spring township, and a daughter of John Alne. Mr. Olson is a Democrat in his political views, and religiously is a member of the Lutheran Church, known as the Synod.

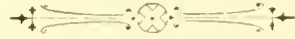


**J**AMES B. KERR, one of the promising young members of the Dane county bar, is the subject of the present brief notice. He was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, September 28, 1867, a son of Alexander and Katherine (Brown) Kerr. His father was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his mother was a native of Shirley, Massachusetts. The father is the well-known Professor of Greek at the Wisconsin State University, and was the father of two sons, our subject and Charles H., who is a publisher in Chicago, Illinois. Professor Kerr came to this city in 1870 and accepted the Chair of Greek in the University, which he has held with great efficiency.

James B. was sent in youth to the common schools, where he received a foundation education, upon which he later built when he entered the University of Wisconsin in 1885, where he took the classical course, graduating in the class of 1889 with the degree of B. A. Elected to a Fellowship, for one year he taught Greek, but in the fall of 1890 he entered the law school and graduated in

the spring of 1892. During that time he had been a student with Pinney and Sanborn, and now is a member of the firm of Sanborn & Kerr.

Mr. Kerr is a Republican in his political views and has become prominent in the party work in the present campaign. He is a very bright and intelligent member of the legal profession, receiving recognition throughout the county. After his first year of graduation he received the degree of A. M., and is one of the most scholarly members of the bar in the city. A great grief was the death of his beloved mother in July, 1890.



**O**LE WETTLESON, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Pleasant Spring township, this county, December 14, 1847, a son of Wettle Tronson and Susan (Jacobson) Wettleson. The parents came from Norway to America in 1843, where the father engaged in farming, but in his native country was a jeweler. He died when our subject was six months old, after which the mother married P. S. Asmundson, and they located on section 26, Pleasant Spring township. He died in February and she in October, 1890.

Ole Wettleson, was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years, in March, 1865, enlisted for the late war, in Company E, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel H. J. Lewis, and Captain Walter G. Zustroev Kuessoev. He served principally in Missouri and Kansas, but did not participate in any noted battles. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 26, 1865. In March, 1866, he engaged on a passenger and mail route for the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s overland stage in Montana; in



the fall of 1868 commenced work on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Salt Lake City; in the summer of 1869 began farming in Wisconsin; in 1872 began the same occupation in Richland county, and six years later bought his present farm of 160 acres on section 23. Mr. Wettleson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

He was married in May, 1870, to Christy Erdahl, of Pleasant Spring township, and they have had five children: Susan R., Louis William, Josephine, Peter and Charles Orin. Politically, Mr Wettleson is identified with the Republican party; socially, is a member of Stoughton Lodge, G. A. R.; and religiously, is a member of the Lutheran Church.



**J**OHAN CORY, one of Madison's leading contractors and builders, was born at Brighton, Essex county, Vermont, May 18, 1838, son of James and Deborah (Morrill) Cory. His father, a native of New Hampshire, remained in that State until the time of his marriage, when he moved with his young wife to Vermont. She was a native of Canada, but was reared in the Green Mountain State. They had three sons and seven daughters, John being the eighth born. His father was by occupation a farmer and lumberman, and in the year 1852 moved with his family to the State of Wisconsin and located in Dane county, where he purchased a farm in Sun Prairie township and engaged in farming. There the mother died that same year. The father survived her until the spring of 1890, when his death occurred in California.

The subject of our sketch was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and during his early boyhood days attended the district schools a

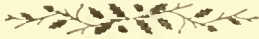
portion of the time. Later, he had better educational advantages; attended the academies at Watertown and Sun Prairie, and completed a course in science and mathematics at the Waterloo Institute, Waterloo, Wisconsin.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Infantry, serving in the Army of Tennessee until October 8, 1862, when at the battle of Perryville he was first wounded in the right arm, but continued in the fight until receiving another wound in the left wrist, when he was compelled to leave the field. He was discharged at Louisville about February 1, 1863.

On arriving at home he commenced his schooling at Sun Prairie, and while there helped to organize a company of sixty troops, and was, on the resignation of the first Captain, although only Second Sergeant, elected as the Captain by every vote in the company. In the fall of 1864, he with others, organized a company of heavy artillery, and was made Sergeant; went with the company to Virginia, and in July, 1865, returned as Second Lieutenant.

On arriving at home he was married to Miss Anna L. Lyon, a music teacher in the Waterloo Institute, and came to Sun Prairie, where he engaged in the carpenter business until 1870. That year he came to Madison and engaged in contracting and building, to which he has since devoted his time and attention. He has built many of the elegant residences of this city, and constructed churches, school buildings and other public and private buildings at various points in the State. About 1873 he took a full course in the Northwestern Business College, then conducted by B. F. Worthing. Mr Cory has three children, two daughters and one son: Mary E., Edwin L. and Anna L. G.

Mr. Cory is politically a Republican, religiously a Baptist, and socially a member of the Good Temp lars for over twenty-five years; also a member of the Temple of Honor, in which institution he has held the highest offices in the lodges. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Foresters.



**M**ARTIN V. GUNZOLAS, of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 3, 1835, a son of John and Evoline (Hart) Gunzolas, both born near Amsterdam, Fulton county, New York. His people were originally of Holland and German descent, and both grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1849 the parents of our subject came to Rutland township, Dane county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and the youngest son was killed in the late war at Ship's Island.

Martin V. Gunzolas attended school in Dane county, and was engaged in farming in Rutland township from the age of twenty-one years to 1861. He then followed the same occupation in Jones county, Iowa, two years; in the fall of 1863 returned to his former home in Rutland township, and in 1885 sold out and came to Stoughton. Mr. Gunzolas was then employed in the sale of farm machinery for the firm of William Deering, but, finding the work too hard, resigned his position after three years. He now makes a specialty of the sale of the Fort Atkinson wagons and carriages, also handling harness and the Stoughton wagons.

Our subject was married March 20, 1856,

to Margaret Groat, then of Dnnn township, Dane county, but a native of Canada. To this union have been born three children: Henry Ethan (named after Ethan Allen), Addie S. and Riburie A. Mr. Gunzolas affiliates with the Republican party and for two years served as Township Treasurer of Rutland township. Socially, he affiliates with the Odd Fellows of Stoughton, and the K. of P., and religiously, is a member of the Methodist Church.



**M**ICHAEL IVERSON, a physician and surgeon of Stoughton, was born in Bergen, Norway, November 30, 1861, a son of Iver and Maria (Hoegh) Iverson. The father was a leading watchmaker by profession and still resides in Norway as a well-to-do man, on his villa in the charming "Kalverdale" near Bergen. Michael was educated in the Latin school of Bergen, also in the University of Christiania, where he graduated in 1882 with *examen artium* (A. M.), then the next year passed *examen philosophicum*. He then studied medicine for seven years and graduated at the regular medical college of Christiania, Norway, in 1890. He was also for one year, 1885-'86, a student under the well-known Prof. Weidersheim, at Freyburg, Germany, and was his assistant in anatomy and dissection for six months. Mr. Iverson came to America in 1891, locating in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he is engaged as a physician and surgeon, giving special attention to the treatment of the eye and ear. He speaks with facility the English and German languages.

He was married in August, 1891, to Helga Eide, daughter of Eide, the stateagronom of Sondpyord, Norway. Mr. Iverson is one of

the most prosperous physicians of the city, and his fine qualifications entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public in general. Notwithstanding he has been here less than two years, he has built up a practice far beyond his most sanguine expectations and is a rival to those of life-long residence.



**J**OHN H. STARCK, one of the enterprising citizens of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, near the river Rhine, in a Rhine province, September 23, 1838, son of John and Helen (Mick) Starek, both born and reared in the same province, which land was soon after turned over to France. The business of the father was the manufacture of pottery and smoking pipes, coming to America in 1846, when our subject was seven years of age.

The first location of the family was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and here the father reared his seven children, our subject being the oldest. Here John Starek, Sr., lived until his death, in 1866, in the month of October, and the affliction so overcame the mother that she died in the same month, within one week of her husband. Mr. Starek had been in the business of pipe manufacture at the time of his death.

Our subject went to the common schools of Milwaukee, but soon found it advisable to enter into business, therefore he began learning the carpenter trade under John Mailer and remained with that firm from the time he was eighteen until he was about twenty. In 1877 he came to Madison and entered into business of contracting here upon his own responsibility, remaining in the business until nine years ago, having devoted his whole time to it.

In 1883 our subject started a planing mill on Washington avenue and there engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and everything used in the construction of buildings. He has erected some of the leading business blocks in this city and did the woodwork on the Dane county courthouse. He did all of the contracting on the new Presbyterian Church, the Third Ward School, the State dairy and cow building, and also the armory.

The marriage of our subject took place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 22, 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Baullesbach of that city, and they have become the parents of eight children, as follows: Helen C., Mary Mathilde Marquette M., Prince A., F. Edward, Mary J., May R. and John A. One of these is deceased. Mrs. Starek died February 17, 1887, and he was remarried in September, 1887, with Elizabeth Storm of Madison. His family are all gone except the two youngest children.

Mr. Starek is a Democrat in his political opinions and in his religious belief is a Roman Catholic. He has been recognized as a man of ability, both in Milwaukee and Madison. During his residence in the former city he held the office of Alderman, and since his residence here he has been twice Alderman of the Fourth ward.

The beautiful churches at Wausaukee, La Crosse, Richland Centre, Pine Bluff, Milwaukee and West Bend testify to the skill and taste of our subject.



**S**AMUEL CHOLVIN, a well-known resident of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Mifflin, Iowa county, Iowa, July 1,

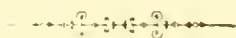
1850, a son of Francis and Martha (Wilson) Cholvin. The father was born in France, near Paris, in 1812, and his mother in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1820. The father was a smelter of lead ore by trade, and came to Wisconsin in 1834, locating at Galena, later removing to Potosi, but in 1840 settling down in Iowa county. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1890, but the mother is still living. Our subject has two brothers and two sisters, as follows: Josephine married Louis Boyvin; Mary married Jerome S. Richie; Alfred is a farmer at Dubuque, Iowa; and John is a merchant at Denver, Colorado.

Our subject was given a public-school education at Dubuque, Iowa, subsequently taking a course at Bailey's Commercial College in the same city. After he had closed his school books he went into agricultural life, locating at Wellington, in Monroe county, and remained there until he came to Madison in 1889. During this time he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and since his removal to Madison he has carried on his farming through tenants. For some time he has been conducting a general store at Harts, Wisconsin, and a sawmill, but has discontinued his interest in the latter. He has fine improvements upon his farms, and is especially pleased with his success in the raising of fine cattle.

In 1889 our subject came to Madison, where he has a fine residence. He was married December 16, 1875, to Miss Sidonia Waller, the daughter of Simon Waller, a broker of Dubuque, Iowa, who died when Mrs. Cholvin was but sixteen months old. She was reared in that city and attended the public schools. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cholvin: Mamie A., born December 30, 1876; and Julia J., April 29, 1884. One little one died in infancy, but

Mamie and Julia attend school at Madison, bright and intelligent children.

Our subject is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of chairman of the County Committee, and is one of the most respected citizens.



**J**OHAN C. JOHNSON, a successful business man of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Norway, October 8, 1848, a son of John and Anna Johnson, both born and reared in that country. The father, a shoemaker by trade, came to America in 1867, locating in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he still resides. The mother died about eighteen years ago.

John C., the subject of this sketch, received a district school education, and began life for himself as a farmer in Blooming Grove township, Dane county. In 1879 he was employed as salesman in a sample room in Stoughton, and one year later embarked in the same business for himself, continuing that nine years. One and a half years afterward he purchased thirty acres of land in the city limits, subdivided ten acres, which was known as the John C. Johnson addition, and later subdivided ten acres more, known as Johnson's addition. In 1882 our subject erected a handsome two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Paige streets, and also has considerable other property.

He was married in this city, May 1, 1877, to Emma Johnson, a native of McFarland, but educated in Stoughton, Wisconsin. They have five living children: Elmer, Roy, Clyde, Irving and Victor. Two of their children, Ernest and Ernie, who were twins, died in infancy, aged respectively seven and nineteen months. Politically Mr. Johnson affiliates

with the Democrats, and has served as Alderman of the Second Ward of Stoughton.



**W**ILLIAM S. WOOD, engaged in the leaf-tobacco business in Stoughton, was born in Stanstead county, Canada, December 31, 1852, a son of Hiram O. and Lucy A. (Wheeler) Wood, also natives of that county. The father's people came from England, and the mother's from Montpelier, Vermont. The parents were married in Canada, in and reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. The father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1860.

William S. Wood, the subject of this sketch, attended school until fourteen years of age, and then began work in a hotel in Coaticook, Canada, where he remained until 1874. He then remained two years in Milwaukee; in 1876 took charge of the Lake George Hotel, at Lake George, New York; the following summer went to Faribault, Minnesota; in December, 1876, engaged in general merchandising with his brother George, at Stoughton, under the firm name of Wood Brothers, and in 1880 our subject sold his interest and began keeping the Houston House of this city. Since 1882 he has been in the employ of A. Cohn & Co., of New York, in buying Wisconsin leaf tobacco. Mr. Wood takes no active interest in politics, but votes with the Republican party. He has served as Alderman of the second ward of Stoughton two terms, and is also chief of the fire department of this city. Socially he holds the office of P. C. of the K. of P.

September 10, 1884, Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Carrie Pierpont, who was born in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, August 17,

1857, a daughter of Hon. H. S. and Lidia A. (Gardner) Pierpont, natives of New York. The father was a lawyer by profession. Our subject and wife have two children: Hiram O., born February 12, 1886; and Pierpont, August 12, 1890.



**B**ASCOM B. CLARKE.—Prominent among the representative business men of Madison, Wisconsin, is Mr. B. B. Clarke, the well-known general agent for Wisconsin, of the C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of threshers and engines, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Clarke was born near the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 24, 1851, and is descended from one of the old families of that State. The first of the Clarke family in America were two brothers who came in the Mayflower and subsequently settled in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

The grandfather of our subject was Woodson P. Clarke, who was a soldier of the war of 1812. His son, James F. Clarke, father of our subject, was a Virginian by birth, and was a man of prominence in Rockbridge county. He was a colonel of militia, and superintendent of the Buffalo Forge, one of the largest iron concerns in the locality. He married Lucy F. Boyd, of Boyd's Tavern, in Albemarle county, Virginia. In September 1858, he started with his family for Texas, where he expected to make his future home, but, while en route changed his mind and located in Arkansas county, Arkansas, where he became bookkeeper for a large supply house. When the late war began he enlisted in the Confederate army and became Colonel of an Arkansas regiment, in which one of his sons was a lieutenant. His death occurred

in 1863, and the following year his wife died, thus leaving our subject an orphan at a tender age, and in the most uncertain and troublesome of times. He was left without means of support, and made his home practically among strangers, so far as blood ties go. The same year of his mother's death, he joined several families who were refugees to the North, and with them was carried inside the Union lines by an Indiana battery. Subsequently he made his way into Indiana and found employment on a farm, where he remained until he reached his twentieth year, working morning and evening during the winter for his board and attending school during the day for three terms. Leaving the farm in 1870 he went to Colfax, Indiana, where he secured a place in a drug store. He continued in the drug store for about three years, raising himself from the lowest to the highest position in the establishment during that period. In 1874 he was appointed, under General Grant's administration, Postmaster at Colfax; a position he filled until 1883. When he took charge of the post office it paid a salary of \$12.50 per month; when he left it the salary was \$100 per month. In 1877 he entered the newspaper business by purchasing the Colfax Chronicle which he published until 1882, and then sold the plant, and in October of the same year took the road for Robinson & Co., of Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of threshers and engines.

He remained with this firm, traveling over five states until 1885, and then took a position with the William Deering Co., in the binder line. In 1888 he left the Deering people and went with the Birdsall Company, of Auburn, New York, with which house he was in 1889, when he fell ill with an attack of typhoid fever. During this time

his residence was in Indiana, but upon recovering from his protracted illness he found it necessary to leave the State in order to find a more congenial climate. His reputation, at this time, as a machine man, was established and well known among all manufacturers, and no sooner was it known that he would make a change of location than he was offered, and accepted, the general agency of the State of Wisconsin by the C. Aultman & Co. On May 1, 1890, Mr. Clarke came to Madison a total stranger, being, in fact, without an acquaintance in the entire State. At that time the business of his company in Wisconsin was in a bad and mixed condition, in fact, was no business at all. He opened headquarters, to use his own expression, in a grip-sack in the Hotel Ogden. As the business grew apace he removed to an adjoining wareroom in the hotel building, then into an alley in H. G. Dodge's coal yard. In a brief time, however, owing to his ability as a hustler, the business in the state had increased to such an extent that large and fitting quarters were necessary and the company leased ground on the corner of East Washington avenue and Blount street, and the present large and commodious headquarters were established. In two years' time Mr. Clarke has built up the trade of his company from practically nothing to the largest, by far, of any other company doing business in the same line in the State. He employs nine traveling salesmen, and the business now aggregates over \$100,000 annually. Credit for all this is due entirely to Mr. Clarke, whose ability, as a manager and salesman is recognized by his company and competitors as second to none in the Northwest.

In January, 1892, Mr. Clarke organized the Union Transfer and Storage Company

of Madison, which company was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$10,000 on January 27, 1892, with himself as president, a position he holds at the present.

Mr. Clarke is a member of all the Masonic lodges of Madison, from the Blue Lodge up to and including the Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Indiana Traveling Men's Association. Mr. Clarke is a self-made man in all that the term implies. Left without parents at a time in life when they were most needed, and at a time when his surroundings were calculated to stunt his growth morally, rather than stimulate and spur him on to a useful life; he passed through trials and hardships seldom experienced by the average man and worked his way unaided to a most useful and responsible position in life, and the present finds him an honored citizen of one of the leading cities of the Northwest, with a still more promising career opening up before him.

Personally Mr. Clarke is one of the most genial and sociable of men. Possessed of fine conversational powers, of keen wit and ready humor, he is a most pleasant and agreeable companion, as well as a worthy and substantial member of society.

Mr. Clarke was married October 9, 1873, to Miss Mahettie B. Watkins, of Colfax, Indiana, and to the companion of his joys and sorrows, he gives all the credit of his success. Mrs. Clarke has been all that the name implies, a devoted wife, and model mother. They have three children, all boys, and in sickness and health, in prosperity and adversity, Mr. Clarke has always been sustained by the devotion of this faithful companion.



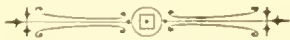
CHAUNCEY B. WELTON, prominent in the social, political and business circles of Madison, Wisconsin, is a gentleman of sterling qualities, and is in every respect deserving of the success he has attained in life and of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him. As such it is eminently fitting that some personal mention be made of him in the history of his county.

Chauncey B. Welton was born in Medina county, Ohio, September 1, 1844. He grew to manhood in his native State and was a student in an academy when the great civil war came on. His patriotic spirit was at once fired, and in the fall of 1862, still in his 'teens, we find him enrolled upon the army list. He joined Company I, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wilcox and Colonel J. C. Casement. The command to which he was attached was in Kentucky until the fall of 1863, when it crossed over into Tennessee. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was with Burnside at Knoxville, and afterward went with Sherman as far south as Atlanta, then returned with the corps to watch Hood. He participated in the defense of Nashville. His regiment and company took part in the battles of Knoxville, Resaca, Altoona, Atlanta, and many others. At the battle of Resaca the One Hundred and Third Ohio left one-third of their number on the field, killed or wounded. Mr. Welton, however, escaped, and with the exception of a few days spent in hospital, reported for duty all the time. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio.

From Ohio Mr. Welton moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he began his business career. He conducted a clothing store at that place for some time, then came to Wis-

consin and located at Rockton, where he carried on the business of general merchant. His next move was to Windsor, Dane county, and from there he came to the State capital. He is now the leading dealer in this city of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps and clothing, being located at No. 15 West Main street, in a fine business portion of the city. Here he has had a prosperous trade for the past nine years.

Mr. Welton is a member of the C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Madison, of which he is a Past Commander. He is now Department Commander of the State, having been elected in March, 1892. Socially, he affiliates with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, A. F. & A. M., of Madison. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen. In politics he is a sound Republican. His social and business career, like his army service, has been marked by earnest, energetic action and strict fidelity. Such men Madison is proud to see in her commercial life.



**J**AMES BLAKE, a retired farmer of Mazo Manie, Dane county, was born in county Clare, Ireland August 15, 1835. His parents, Henry and Margaret (Mangner) Blake, were natives of Limerick and Clare counties, respectively. They were the parents of five children: Patrick, James, George, Henry and Mary. The mother and two sons, Patrick and George, died of cholera in Ireland, in 1848. In 1852 the father and remainder of the children came to America, locating in Canada, but in the same fall came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one month later went to Janesville, and remained there about three years. While there both our subject

and his father worked on the Prairie du Chien railroad. Mr. Blake then began farming in Rock county, later conducted the Oran Bacon gristmill in Green county one year, and then bought eighty acres of land at Blue Mound, Dane county. He was engaged in farming and milling on that place fifteen years, then ran the Summer Side farm in Black Earth valley ten years, and in 1889 purchased twelve acres of land in Mazo Manie, where he has since lived in retirement.

Mr. Blake was married in 1857, to Catherine Dinneen, a native of Ireland, and who came to this country in 1851. They have reared eight children, namely: George, Patrick, Henry, Jane W., John J., Margaret, Kate, Ellen and Lizzie. All the children have gone from home except John J. and Lizzie. The former will graduate at the State University in June, 1893, and the latter will graduate at the high school of Mazo Manie in June, 1893. Mr. Blake affiliates with the Prohibition party, has served on the grand and petit jury several times, and also on the United States petit jury. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church. He deserves much credit for his high standing and business ability, having come to this country with no education, and was long afterward taught to read by his employer.



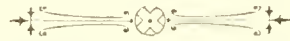
**J**OSEPH McFARLAND, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Scotland, in 1842, a son of Andrew McFarland, who was born in 1801. The latter's father, Robert McFarland, was a farmer by occupation, reared a family of nine children, and died in Scotland at a ripe old age. Andrew McFarland was reared to farm life, and received a good common-school



education. He was married in Scotland to Margaret Shearer, and while in that country was engaged in hauling merchandise, and also had a stage coach line from Glasgow to Chapel Hill. They buried one daughter, Margaret, at the age of about four years, a bright and lovely little creature, and the only daughter ever born to them. This was a severe blow, and from which the father never recovered. In the spring of 1851 they came by an American sail ship, Liberty, with Captain Peabody, to America, landing in New York city after a voyage of from May 16 to July 4. After landing they came by canal and lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then by team to Columbia county, a distance of 140 miles, over new roads and through woods and marshes. They were obliged to unload their household goods several times during the journey. Mr. McFarland settled on 160 acres of Indian land, then unsurveyed, but marked out by trees. He erected a rough log house, roofed with marsh hay and sod, no floor, a fireplace, and a stick and mud chimney built on the outside of the house. Three years later the sawmills came, and they laid a floor in their dwelling. After the survey was made they sold their land for \$600, and bought 120 acres of land in Dane township, paying \$5 per acre, where they erected a small board shanty, and began farming with an ox team. The father died on this farm in 1863, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother died two years later.

Joseph McFarland, the subject of this sketch, received but a limited education, and remained at home until his parent's death. He then purchased forty acres of land near Lodi, to which he has since added until he now owns 112 acres of fine land. He was married at Lodi, March 22, 1874, to Ellen Wilson, a daughter of John and Marian

(Nealson), Wilson native of Scotland. They came to America in 1850, arriving in this county June 4, and Mrs. McFarland was born July 4, one month later. Her grandfather Wilson, was farmer by occupation, and her grandfather Nealson, a shepherd. She was the sixth of nine children, six daughters and three sons. The father was accidentally killed by a team in 1864, at the age of fifty-seven years, and the mother died in November, 1885, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have buried two children: Anna May, who died January 23, 1890, aged fourteen years; and Roy, accidentally killed August 6, 1892, aged nine years. He was a bright boy, and his death was a severe blow to his parents. They have one son and a daughter living, Mary Jane, aged fourteen years; and Roy, aged seven years.



**H**ON. JOHN A. JOHNSON, president and one of the directors of the well-known manufacturing firm of Fuller & Johnson, is the subject of this sketch. This gentleman is also connected with the Grisholdt Machine Company, and these two plants are among the most important manufacturing interests of the Northwest. They employ about 300 men continually, and manufacture a general line of farm machinery, and the Grisholdt Company manufacture turret lathes, for turning iron. The agricultural implements are sold mostly in the West, while the turret lathes find sale chiefly in the East. Mr. Johnson has been the promoter and chief organizer of both factories. The agricultural implement shops were started in 1881. The machine shops a little later. He has always been president of these

companies, and has been an active worker in their management. The business has been steadily increasing and the fame of their machines has gone all over the Northwest. The directors of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company are: John A. Johnson, president; S. Higham, vice-president; W. C. Noe, secretary; and E. M. Fuller, treasurer; B. J. Stephens; Wayne Ramsay; M. R. Doyon and R. M. Bashford.

He came to the United States from his native land, Norway, in 1844, and located in Wisconsin. For some years he was in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and began life here as a poor boy, but by dint of hard work and steady application, he has become independent. He is a self-made man, and has lived to see the country grow up around him. He was the eldest of five children, and was twelve years of age when the family landed in Milwaukee. They had borrowed money to come there from New York. The father, mother, and five children traveled on foot from Milwaukee to White Water township, Walworth county, a distance of fifty miles. They had sickness and not a cent of money, and were strangers among strangers. All of the family fell sick with fever and ague, except the mother, and she had to earn the living for the family for a time. However, the senior Mr. Johnson was able to borrow \$50 from a Mr. Peck, a merchant at White Water, to whom he paid forty per cent interest, and with this \$50 he bought forty acres of Government land. It was poor land, and it took him eight years to repay the \$50. At that time he sold the land, and in 1852 removed to Dane county, settling at Pleasant Spring, on a farm, where he died ten years ago, aged seventy-five. His name was Anders Johnson, and he was born near Skien, Norway. He came of pure Norwegian stock,

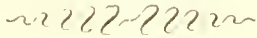
and grew up a farmer boy. He was married near Skien, to Miss A. Killing Koven, who came of a long-lived ancestry. Her mother lived to be ninety years of age, two aunts lived to be ninety-five, her sister yet living, is nearly ninety, and she herself, at eighty-four, is still smart and active with all her faculties. She makes her home with her son, Oliver, who is a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin. Our subject has also two sisters living, both married brothers and live in Minnesota. Two brothers of subject, Hans and Ole were both in the Union army, and the former was a Lieutenant of his company and died in the army. Ole died a few years ago at Beloit, Wisconsin. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment, in which he had enlisted as a private.

Mr. Johnson came to Madison, in 1861, and began handling farming machinery, and was thus engaged for some years. Early in the '80s he was solicited, by his present partners to go into business with them. He took stock in the company, and was elected their first president, which office he has satisfactorily filled ever since.

He was for a time a member of the firm of John Thompson and company, of Beloit, manufacturer of plows. In this way he became familiar with the business.

Mr. Johnson was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Kaia, N. M. Kildahl, who was born in Christiansand, Norway, and came, when a young girl to the United States, with her parents. The family settled in Milwaukee, where the father soon died, but the mother lived to be eighty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of this notice, are the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick A., a mechanic in the works of his father, married Emma Rosen-

stengel, a daughter of Professor Rosenstengel, of the Wisconsin State University; Ida, at home, a graduate of the State University; Carl, a graduate of the State University, is employed as a mechanic in his father's shops; Hobart is now a student in the University, and Manrice is in the city high school. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are pleasantly situated at No. 316 Wisconsin Avenue. He and his sons are all Republicans, and Mr. Johnson has represented his district one term in the State Legislature, and one term in the State Senate; has been County Clerk of Dane county for eight years, and for many years has been a member of the Township Board, of which he has served as Chairman for several terms.



**C**OLONEL CHARLES COOLEY, was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, July 19, 1847. His father, Warren Cooley, was born in Livingston county, New York, May 16, 1823. His father, Alexander Cooley, Jr., was born in the Connecticut river valley, and the great-grandfather of our subject, as far as known, was also born in Connecticut. He removed from that State to New York previous to the 1812 war, was a volunteer in that war, and was severely wounded in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. Warren Cooley's father, Alexander Cooley, Jr., was also in the battle of Sackett's Harbor with his father, A. Cooley, Sr. He was a farmer, and in addition to agricultural pursuits, engaged in the lumber business. He first settled in Lewis county, and from there removed to York, Livingston county, and in 1822 moved to Villenova, Chautauqua county, where he bought land, engaged in farming, and resided there until his death.

The grandfather of our subject was a young man when his parents removed to New York and was engaged in farming and the lumber business with his father and brothers, Robert and Harry, in Lewis county. The family all removed to Livingston county at the same time, and from there to Chautauqua county. He bought a tract of land in the town of Villenova, at once erected a log house, and commenced to clear a farm. There were no railroads or canals in the county for years, consequently no convenient markets. The people lived principally off of the product of their land and the wild game that abounded. The grandmother of our subject used to card, weave and spin, and dressed her children in homespun made by her own hands. Standing timber had no value, and large trees were cut and the logs rolled together and burned. From the ashes they used to manufacture black salts, which would always sell for cash. Farm products were readily exchanged for goods at the store. Our subject's grandfather lived on his place five years, when the log house was burned, and he bought another tract of land two miles distant, and there improved a farm and resided until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Lydia Soloman, born in Lewis county, and died at the home of a son in Chautauqua county. She reared three daughters and five sons.

The father of our subject received his primary education in the pioneer schools of Chautauqua county. He was fourteen years old when his father died, and went to live with a Quaker family, who two years later moved to Utica, and he received his education in the city schools there. At the age of nineteen he commenced clerking in a general store in Utica, and remained in that position a few months, and then entered into business in a

lumber yard for a time. He finally engaged in mercantile business in Utica in 1855, then came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Fort Winnebago, and bought a farm, and farmed for a short time, and then sold out and bought land near Lodi, in Columbia county, and farmed there until 1885, and then came to Madison, where he has since resided.

On November 5, 1844, he married Miss Harriet Isabella Martin, who was born in England, the daughter of Andrew and May (Wilkins) Martin, who were natives of England, and who came to America in 1830. The mother of our subject died in August, 1877. She reared five children: Charles F., Antoinette, Edward, Osear and Minerva H. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Utica, and advanced in the public schools of Portage and Fort Winnebago. He assisted his father on the farm until his sixteenth year, and then he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served one year, when he was discharged on account of ill health, and returned home. He soon regained his health and returned to the army and re-enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until after the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle before Petersburg in June, 1864, and was present at the mine explosion in July of the same year. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged but with impaired health. After a time he went to North Dakota and was employed by the North Pacific Railroad in the construction department for two years. In June, 1872, he made his advent into Madison, and was at that time the fortunate possessor of a pair of horses and a wagon and \$150 in cash.

He established a wood yard and commenced business in a small way, and from that beginning has developed his present business. His yards now occupy four lots, with shed room for 6,000 tons of coal and 2,000 cords of wood.

May 12, 1872, he was married to Miss Julia Frederickson, who was born near Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of Peter and Julia Frederickson. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have five children: Harry, Alexander, Fanny, Ida and Sarah. Our subject served as a member of the staff of General Rusk, and he is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in his political belief.



**P**ROF. HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN, Ph. D., professor of Sanskrit in the University of Wisconsin, widely and favorably known as a ripe scholar and cultured gentleman, was born in South Scituate, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, November 4, 1865. His parents, James and Mary (Briggs) Tolman, were natives of Scituate, where they were reared and married. On the paternal side, the Professor is eighth in descent from John Alden, who came over in the "Mayflower" from England. His maternal ancestors were equally illustrious, having come to America from England about the time of the Revolution, settling in Massachusetts. Their name was originally Bridge (French, Du Pont), which has been corrupted to Briggs. Prof. Tolman's father, who was a tack manufacturer of South Scituate, removed thence to Hanover, in the same State, when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age, where they have ever since resided. They were the parents of two children: the subject of this notice and

a daughter, Morgianna, who is instructor in French in the high school at Abington, Massachusetts,

Professor Tolman obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen years he entered the Rockland High School, whence he was graduated in 1884. That same year he entered Yale College, graduating at that noble institution in 1888, with the degree of A. B. While there he was the recipient of the Freshman's premium for Latin composition and in the junior year received the Winthrop prize of \$100 for the most thorough acquaintance with the Greek and Latin poets. In his senior year he was awarded the Berkley prize for Latin and Greek scholarship, and was chosen member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was one of twelve chosen to deliver addresses on Commencement day, and was given the appointment of a three years' Fellowship in Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. Two years later he received the degree of Philosophiæ Doctor, and was made Assistant in Indo-European language at Yale College. After one year in this position, he resigned to accept one in the University of Wisconsin, which he assumed in the fall of 1891. In 1892 he was appointed assistant professor of Sanskrit, which position he now holds.

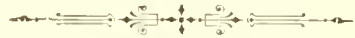
Besides his labors as an instructor, the Professor has done much literary work. He and President W. R. Harper, of the Chicago University, have collaborated in the writing of a text-book, of eight books, of Cæsar's Gallie Wars. Prof. Tolman has also written an Old Persian Grammar and a translation of Persian inscriptions. In connection with Prof. Alexander Kerr, of the Wisconsin University, he has edited the Gospel of Matthew in Greek. He has assisted in the editing of

several other texts of the classical authors. Prof. Tolman is at present engaged in writing a couple of indices of words to the Sanskrit Sutras.

On August 26, 1891, he was married to Mary B. Wells, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, who was educated at the Female Seminary in New Britain, Connecticut, and was for three years in the Yale School of Fine Arts.

The Professor was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (M. R. A. S.), and received from that honored English society an invitation to become a contributor in Oriental subjects to its journal. Both he and his wife belong to the Congregational Church, to which they render much valuable aid.

Few instructors are better qualified for their work than Prof. Tolman, who brings to his position eminent ability, a wide experience and unusual energy.



**H**ANSEN, RASMUS B. ANDERSON, the Norse scholar, was born in the township of Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1846. His father, of Norwegian stock, was a Quaker, who came from Norway in 1836, at the head of the first large company of Norwegian emigrants who reached America. His mother, whose ancestry for nearly two centuries presents one unbroken line of military officers of high rank, was a woman of remarkably beautiful character, equipped with those virtues which are the adornment of her sex. To this young woman, Abel Catherine Von Krogh, Björn Anderson was married in 1830. It can hardly be realized by an American what consternation and bitterness of feeling the marriage of this refined

daughter of a military officer with a peasant's son caused. The fact, too, that the husband was a Quaker and hence not a member of the State Church, served to increase the indignities with which the young couple were treated on every hand. There was the right stuff in both of them, however, and they determined to seek their fortunes in that land beyond the sea, whose star was beginning to appear above the horizon, beckoning to the oppressed of Europe. Having arrived in New York Björn Anderson and wife, with a few other families proceeded to Rochester, New York, where they lived two years, the husband working at the trade of a cooper. At the end of this time they moved to a Scandinavian settlement, in LaSalle county, Illinois, where they also remained two years, and finally settled in the wilds of Wisconsin. They were the first couple that took up their abode in the town of Albion and the tale of hardship, which that fact carries with it, seems but a sad romance to a younger generation. But during all the trials of this pioneer life neither one flinched. The chief characteristic of each was will; he was bold, restless and pushing, she was gentle, quiet and persevering. This combination of qualities brought success, and in a few years they were comfortably situated on a large and fertile farm, but Björn Anderson was not long to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Among scores of others he became a victim of the cholera, in 1850. The mother lived until 1855, and experienced the pleasure of seeing one of her sons, the subject of this sketch, honored by the country of her adoption.

It was one of such antecedents and under the circumstances to which we have briefly alluded that Rasmus B. Anderson was born. As he grew up he diligently attended the public school and also received instruction

from a Norwegian Lutheran clergyman. In the latter part of the '50s a college was founded by the Norwegians, later known as Luther College, located in Decorah, Iowa, and here he became one of the first students. The teachers in the school were Norwegians who had been educated in Europe. Their ideas of discipline and paternal authority galled the independent spirit of young Anderson and he became the leader of an embryo rebellion. The authorities did not find him disposed to yield and so to maintain peace it was thought necessary to expel him. His progress in his studies, especially in his languages had been quite remarkable and hence in spite of his expulsion he became, in 1866, Professor of Greek and modern languages in Albion Academy near his home. On account of his success at this school he attracted the notice of the authorities of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Having severed his connection with Albion Academy he spent the spring term of 1869 as a post-graduate student in the University of Wisconsin, at the end of which time he was made an instructor of languages in that institution. He served in this capacity until the summer of 1875, when the professorship of Scandinavian languages and literature was created for him. Before this time he had lectured on Scandinavian subjects and had, as an instructor, taught the Scandinavian languages, and had also founded a Scandinavian library in the University. This project received the cordial support of the famous Norse violinist, Ole Bull, who on the 17th of May, 1872, Norway's natal day, gave a concert in Madison in aid of the enterprise. Prof. Anderson and Ole Bull were very warm friends and Madison was for some years Ole Bull's American home. Together they conceived many a scheme for the spread of the

fame of Norway and the Norseman. Among other things, they formed a plan and started a fund for the erection of a monument in honor of Leif Erikson and this monument was erected in Boston, in 1857.

In 1872 Prof. Anderson visited Norway, in company with Ole Bull, to extend his acquaintance with the literature and scholars of Northern Europe. On this trip he met the Norse poet, Björnson, with whom he traveled on foot through some of the most delightful parts of Norway. Several years later, Björnson visited America and made a lecturing tour among his countrymen throughout the Northwest, under the auspices of Prof. Anderson, at whose home in Madison he was a frequent guest.

Prof. Anderson has been a prolific writer and began to write for the press at the age of nineteen and has ever since been an extensive contributor to both Norwegian and American periodicals. He has also contributed to Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, McClintock & Strong's Cyclopedia, Kiddle and Schem's Year Book of Education, The American Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica and the last edition of Chamber's Encyclopedia. His interest in the American common school system has been great and in an active controversy some years ago, with the Norwegian Lutheran Clergy in the Northwest he made himself widely known for his defense of it.

Prof. Anderson has lectured extensively, both in this country and in Scandinavia. In 1874 he spoke in the house of the poet Longfellow, to a select audience of celebrities on the subject of Norse mythology and in 1877 he delivered a course of four lectures upon Norse literature, at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. As an author of books he has won an enviable reputation. He began his career in 1872, with the pub-

lication of a collection of Norse folklore stories, called *Julegave*, now in the seventh edition. In 1874 he published a little book in Norwegian entitled "*Den Norske Maalsag*," and also his first book in English, "*America not Discovered by Columbus*," which gives a short account of the discovery of America by the Norsemen. Prof. Anderson's most important contribution to literature, "*Norse Mythology*," appeared in 1875. It is an exhaustive and systematic presentation of the religion of the old Northmen, and is the only adequate treatment of the subject in the English language. It has been well received, both in this country and in Europe, and has been translated into French, German, Italian and even into Norse. His next publication was "*Viking Tales of the North*," which appeared in 1877. This work contains a translation of the two old Norse sagas into English and the Swedish author, Bishop Tegner's poem, "*Frithjofs Saga*," is based upon them. This work also contains an introduction on Saga literature and a biography of Tegner. In 1880 he published, "*The Younger Edda*," a translation from old Norse. This book is, as it is sometimes put, "*The New Testament of Norse Mythology*." During the years 1881 and 1882, he superintended the translation and publication of Björnson's novels and stories in seven volumes. In 1884 he published a translation of Dr. F. W. Horn's "*History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*." His introduction to Miss A. A. Woodward's (Auber Forestier) translation of Kristofer Janson's "*The Spell-bound Fiddler*," contains an interesting sketch of Ole Bull.

In 1885 Prof. Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland United States Minister to Denmark, which position he held until the

autumn of 1859. Before receiving the appointment, in the fall of 1853, he had severed his connection with the university for the purpose of going into business. Prof. Anderson proved a valuable man at the Danish capital. He was thoroughly conversant with the language of the country before going there and hence was in a position to profit much from his stay in the Athens of the North, where it was his good fortune to make the personal acquaintance of nearly all the scholars and artists of Scandinavia. Upon the election of President Harrison a petition, signed by the most prominent men of the three Scandinavian countries was sent to Washington asking for his retention at Copenhagen. While in that city he became very popular, not only in literary, but also in diplomatic and social circles. This did not prevent him, however, from being active in a literary way. In 1856 he published a translation from the Danish, by Dr. Georg Brandes, "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century." Dr. Brandes is the most distinguished literary critic in Scandinavia, the Taine of the North. In 1857 Prof. Anderson wrote the chapter on Ancient Scandinavian Religion, which was published in a London work, entitled, "Non-Biblical Systems of Religion." In 1859, London firms published his translation from the Swedish of Dr. Victor Rydberg's monumental work, entitled, "Tentonic Mythology," and his revision of Samuel Laing's translation of the "Heimskringla, or the Sagas of the Norse Kings," and his translation of Dr. Carl Linnholtz' work, "Among Cannibals."

Prof. Anderson now resides in Madison, Wisconsin, where he has a comfortable home. On July 21, 1868, he was married to Miss Bertha Karina Olson, of Cambridge, Wisconsin. She was born February 11, 1848,

near Christiania, Norway, and came to this country with her parents when she was about four years old.

Prof. and Mrs. Anderson have had five children, four of whom are living: Hannah Burena, born April 18, 1869, died April 18, 1870; Carletta Cathrina, born December 4, 1870; George Krogh, born November 7, 1872; Hjalmar Odin, born June 7, 1876; and Rolf. Bull, born December 17, 1883.

The literary work of Prof. Anderson has been enormous and even a partial list of his original writings and translations would outrun the limits of this article.



**R**EV. EUGENE GROVER UPDIKE, the earnest and efficient pastor of the Congregational Church at Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Tompkins county, New York, November 18, 1850. His parents were Lyman and Phœbe (Ammack) Updike, who were born, reared and married in Tompkins county, where his father was employed for many years as a carpenter and contractor. The genealogy of the family is traceable for eleven generations, to Holland. The American branch is divided, that portion residing in New York spelling the name Opdike. The subject of this sketch belongs to the ninth generation in this country. Mr. Updike's maternal ancestors were Quakers, who came to New York State in a very early day. In 1854 his parents removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, then on the frontier of civilization, where his father pre-empted land and engaged in farming. He was thus engaged at the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until 1863, when his death occurred on the Red river in



Mississippi, and he was buried in Memphis, Tennessee, thus sealing with his life his devotion to the cause. The worthy wife and mother still survives, and resides in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. They were the parents of three children: the subject of this sketch; Louise; and a brother, deceased.

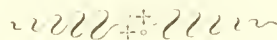
Dr. Updike, of this biography, was four years of age at the time of his parent's removal to Wisconsin, where he was reared on a farm. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of his locality, and when nineteen years old, he entered Wayland Academy, in Beaver Dam, the same State, remaining there one year. He then entered Lawrence University, in Appleton, that State, at which he graduated in the scientific course, after which he went to the Garrett Biblical University at Evanston, Illinois, one year.

His first pastorate was in Montello, Wisconsin, where he had charge of a Methodist Episcopal Church for two years. He then removed to Delavan, in the same State, where he remained three years, going thence to Lake Mills. From 1883 to 1885, he was stationed in Racine, the same State, after which he went to Milwaukee, and there took charge of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, over which he presided three years. He was then transferred to Englewood, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, remaining there until October, 1890. It was at this time that he accepted an offer from the Congregational Church of Madison, Wisconsin, and although reared a Methodist and for many years a pastor of that faith, his conscience acquitted him of all inconsistency in transferring his allegiance. The fact that he has been able to gather around him the largest congregation of any denomination in the State, is sufficient proof of his ability and

earnestness. His success, probably, lies in the heartfelt interest which he takes in his work, lending to the power of the mind the diviner promptings of a reverent and loving heart.

Dr. Updike was married September 7, 1876, to Miss Clara Favill, a native of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, who was educated at Lawrence University.

As a citizen, Dr. Updike enjoys the deepest respect and esteem of his fellow-men, while as a moral guide, his success is sufficient guaranty of his wide and worthy influence.



**J**OH N R. MELVIN.—The following sketch is written of one who, in his daily tasks, has had the lives of hundreds of his fellow-creatures in his care for many long years, whose careful eye, skilled hand and educated sense of hearing, combined with good judgment, untiring vigilance and unswerving devotion to duty, have made of him one of the most valued engineers in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Our subject was born on the line between Vermont and Canada, and was the son of Morris Melvin, a native of Ireland, who came with his parents to America at an early day when he was sixteen years of age, settling at Burlington, Vermont, where he learned the trade of a ship carpenter, later becoming a farmer across the line in Canada, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was a good and moral man, although belonging to no church creed. In Vermont he married Mary Troy, a native of Ireland, who had come to America with her parents, who settled where the city of Troy now stands. Her

family became identified with the history of the State. She died at the old homestead on South river in Canada. Our subject is the second in a family of ten children, all of whom are now married except one sister, still living on the old homestead. One brother, Michael, was for many years an engineer also, but is now living a retired life in St. Paul.

Our subject was reared at Montpelier and at Northfield, and there his railroad life began, as he assisted in the building of the culverts on the old Vermont Central railroad when he was but twelve years of age, and after that was finished he obtained a position as fireman for several years, and before he had been there long obtained a position as engineer on the same road. Forty-five years is a long time to have held the dangerous throttle of an engine and to have never had an accident, but such is the grand record of our subject.

Our subject came West in 1852 and spent about fifteen months on the Chicago, Galena & Union Railroad, now the Northwestern, and then for a time was one of the engineers on what is now denominated the "Q" road. He was employed on the Chicago, Galena & Union when the strap rail was used and the road only ran to Elgin, Illinois. The terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was then Madison, Wisconsin, and the present great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was then called the Chicago & Aurora and only ran to the latter city. Our subject has lived to see these three great systems developed and has been associated with their history. From 1854 until 1857 our subject was on the south route of the Eastern Division of this road, with headquarters at Milwaukee, and for five years he had charge of the round house for the Chi-

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, with headquarters at Madison, but with the exceptions named he has been the efficient and trusted engineer for passenger trains for the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, over which so many thousands travel daily. He now has charge of the Western Division Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien, and has a pleasant home at No. 1001 University avenue, in the city of Madison. He also owns other valuable residence property in the city.

Our subject was married to Miss Frances P. Hart, who had been born in Ireland and was quite young when her parents brought her to America. They settled some time in Vermont, but later moved to Milton Junction, Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Melvin was well and carefully reared and has been a good wife and excellent mother. She has had no family of her own, but her warm heart has been filled with affection for a nephew and niece. The former is James H. Highland, who is now general freight agent of the St. Paul Railroad system, and the other, Catherine Hart, resides with Mr. and Mrs. Melvin.

Our subject for five years has been an Alderman of the city, in all of the public affairs taking a prominent part. In political life he began as a Democrat, later became a Prohibitionist, but in his later life has returned to his old love, and now is a valued member of the Democratic ranks, doing good service. He is a member of the order of Locomotive Engineers, being Second Assistant of the order in the Division No. 73 of Madison.



**C**HARLES F. FORD, the well-known owner of the large machine and repair shops, located at 120 East Washington avenue, which business he established in 1887, is the subject of the present sketch. Being a skilled machinist he employs only the best workmen, giving constant employment to three or four hands all of the time. For twenty years our subject was with the Madison Manufacturing Company and for thirteen years was foreman of the shops. He came to the State in 1846 and settled in Rock county with his parents, in 1848, settling in Cambridge, Dane county, and there young Ford learned the trade of blacksmith in his father's shops. He after this worked at the trade of machinist, and when he came to Madison it was for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of an education. In this city he then became connected with the Madison Manufacturing Company as above stated.

Our subject was born in Tioga county, New York, at the city of Oswego, June 22, 1834. When twelve years of age he came West with his parents to Wisconsin. In those days there were no railroads and the route to this county was overland with a wagon and team. After spending one winter near Janesville, Wisconsin, he spent two years in Shopiere in Rock county. In 1848 the father brought the family to Cambridge in Dane county and established a smithy and the father and son conducted this business for some time, when the father engaged in the mercantile business and about 1861 moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and there lived until his death, having been for some time retired from business. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death, and was named Nelson Ford. He was born of Connecticut parentage, and when young had removed to Oswego, New

York, with his parents, and had learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, Nelson Ford, Sr. Finally both father and son came to Wisconsin together and Nelson Ford, Sr. settled down at Argyle, La Fayette county, where he died when full of years. His wife, Hulda (Arnold) Ford survived him some years, and her death occurred in Argyle when she was ninety-eight years of age. She and her husband were Baptists, good old pioneer people.

Nelson Ford, Jr., was married in the Empire State to Miss Wealthy Eastman, who was born and reared in New York, coming to Wisconsin with her husband, reared a family and died in Cambridge, Wisconsin, in 1861 when she was not more than forty years of age. She and her husband were members of the Baptist Church, and were among the best people of the community, beloved and respected. Our subject was the first born in the family. His brother, Henry, is a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, and is employed in the Eclipse Windmill Company. A sister, Mrs. Rosilla Towne, is the wife of an attorney of Edgerton, Wisconsin.

Our subject was married in Dane county to Miss Patience Safford, who was born in the East and came West when young with her parents, Philip and Catherine Safford, the father later becoming a resident of Sauk Centre, Minnesota, where he died some years ago. The wife and mother makes her home at the old farm in Stearns county, Minnesota. She is now past four score years of age, a respected lady in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Ford of this notice attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Ford is a member. Mr. Ford is not a politician, but votes with the Republicans in political matters. He and wife are the parents of three children, as follows: Oliver, deceased. He

was a brilliant young man, who died after his graduation from the State University of Wisconsin. Catherine is the wife of Fred Curtis, the leading photographer of Madison; and Estelle is the wife of Charles Abbott, leading marble dealer of Madison.



**L**E K. ROE, of Stoughton, Dane county, was born in Pleasant Springs township, this county, August 24, 1851, a son of Knud and Anna (Johnson) Roe, natives of Tellemarken, Norway. The parents came to America in 1839, locating in LaSalle county, Illinois, two years afterward removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, and in 1843 bought a Government tract of land in Dane county. The father was a great hunter, having hunted for bear in the old country, and deer in America. He had the first ox team in the neighborhood, with which he was obliged to go to Milwaukee to mill and market, and his neighbors all borrowed the oxen for the same purpose. Mr. Roe died in 1874 and his widow still resides on the old homestead, aged seventy five years. They were the parents of ten children, our subject being the fourth child, and five daughters and two sons are now living.

Ole K., the subject of this sketch, assisted his father on his farm of 280 acres, and in 1873 began life for himself on 160 acres of land. His sister, now Mrs. Thorson, kept house for him three years. April 9, 1888, he leased his farm and came to Stoughton, where he has one of the finest residences in Dane county, erected in 1891. For twenty years Mr. Roe has been engaged in the tobacco business, and now handles over two thousand cases annually. He votes with the Republican party, but takes no active interest in politics. In 1884 he was elected Treasurer

of Pleasant Springs township, and in 1890 was elected Alderman of the Second Ward of Stoughton. He is treasurer of the Stoughton Driving Park Association, is a lover of fine horses, and is the owner of a number of blooded animals.

Mr. Roe was married December 26, 1875, to Lena Felland, who was born and reared in Pleasant Springs township, Dane county, and is a daughter of Ole Felland, a farmer of section 24, this township. To this union has been born four children, two now living: Carl A., born May 15, 1877; and Gustave, October 1, 1881. Mr. Roe is a member of the Lutheran Church.



**J**OH N D. LEE, a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Orange county, New York, January 21, 1827, son of Daniel and Sarah (Aber) Lee. The father was a farmer by occupation, who had come from England and located in New England, from where he afterward removed to New York. There were fourteen children in that family and almost all of them grew to maturity. John D. was given a common school education in Orange county, New York, and then engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the hardware business, first with a Mr. Simpson, the firm being Simpson & Company; afterward with a Mr. Baldwin, when the firm became Lee & Baldwin.

Mr. Lee continued his business in Sparta until 1887, when he sold out, and in 1889 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in order to give his daughter the benefit of the educational advantages of the capital.

Our subject was married in Orange county, New York, in 1852. His daughter, Grace,

graduated at the University of Wisconsin, in June, 1892, and now is an efficient teacher at Neillsville, Wisconsin. In politics Mr. Lee is a Republican and upholds the principles of that organization upon all occasions. He is a worthy citizen and is highly respected by all his friends.



**M**RS. EMMA ROBERTS TIPPLE, one of the pioneers of Dane county, residing in Blooming Grove, was born on the Isle of Anglesea, Wales, December 11, 1827. Her father, Hugh Roberts, was born on the same isle and was the son of John and Anne (Hughes) Roberts. He spent his entire life in his native land. The maiden name of his wife, mother of our subject, was Ann Smallwood, born in Caernarvonshire and died in Anglesea. She bore her husband eight children, as follows: Richard, the oldest son never came to America; Robert, John, Ann, Margaret, Perry. Mrs. Tipple came to America and settled in Wisconsin; Mary married Richard Williams and settled in Wales.

Mrs. Tipple was reared and educated in her native isle and resided there until 1849, when she came to America to join a sister and brother that had come before. She sailed from Liverpool, in the month of April, in the sailing vessel Andrew Foster and landed at New York, after a voyage of twenty-three days. This was a remarkably short voyage for those days. After landing she came directly to Wisconsin, via lakes to Milwaukee, thence by team to Waukesha, where her brother and sister resided. There she met and married John Tipple.

Mr. Tipple had settled in Dane county in the year previous, purchased land and built

the little log cabin of the pioneer. Directly after marriage the young couple started in a wagon for the little home in the wilds of the then new country. In this little hut with no luxuries and but few necessities these brave young people began housekeeping. The country was but sparsely settled, frame houses were more scarce than log houses are now. Wild game roamed at will over the country and much of the land was still owned by the Government. Mrs. Tipple is among the few remaining pioneers of that time and many and interesting are the incidents that she relates of those exciting times.

Mr. Tipple was born in Norfolk county, England, and was the son of William and Frances (Strange) Tipple, natives of the same county, who lived and died in the place of their birth. Mr. Tipple, a brother, James and a sister, Maria, were the only members of the family to come to America. James settled in Dane county, improving a farm in Fitchburg. He died at Waukesha. Maria married James Cranfield of Fitchburg. Mr. Tipple was reared and educated in his native land and remained as a resident of England until 1848, when he came to America, sailing from Liverpool, in the fall and landing in New York after a voyage of five weeks. He proceeded to Buffalo and in the spring of 1849 made his way to Milwaukee and thence to Dane county, where he purchased 400 acres of land in Fitchburg, Dunn and Blooming Grove. He was extensively engaged in farming until his death, which occurred July 22, 1887.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tipple were as follows: Frances, wife of Abraham Murphy; Eliza, married David Roberts; Richard, William, Maria, Sarah, Mamie, Hugh and Emma. Richard is married and lives on the same farm where his parents first started

housekeeping, but in a more commodious residence. However, the "old log house" still stands as a memento of the past. For forty-three years Mrs. Tipple has been a resident of Dane county and is among the most respected and esteemed of its residents.



**J**EROME SCOLEN, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Tallemarken, Norway, January 1, 1832, a son of Swain and Eliza (Severson) Scolen, natives also of Norway, the father born in 1797, and the mother in 1805. In 1850 they came to America, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin. They were the parents of three children: Jerome, our subject; Mrs. Oliver Johnson, and Mrs. O. K. Tisburg. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1885.

Jerome Scolen, the subject of this sketch, came to Pleasant Spring township in the spring of 1851, where he bought and improved a farm. Two years later he began learning to make sash, doors and blinds in Janesville, remaining there about eight years, and in 1860 took charge of the home farm of 250 acres of choice land. On account of ill health, Mr. Scolen rents his place on the shares. In his political views, he affiliates with the Republican party, and at one time served as school clerk. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which he donated fifty acres of his best land for the erection of an orphan's home. He is a very benevolent gentleman, and has earned an enviable reputation among all classes and nationalities.

Mr. Scolen was married January 1, 1868, to Rebecca Erickson, a native of Southern Norway, and who came to America shortly before marriage.

**J**A MES LIVESEY.—A literary man writes a book; another writes one and the first is forgotten; a merchant builds up a great business and passes away and is no more remembered as his place is filled with another who can just as successfully carry on his business of buying and selling. The builder and architect erect monuments which will stand as mementoes of them long after their bodies have passed away. Looking at life in this way we are inclined to the opinion that the occupation of masonry and contracting is a very desirable one and one which reflects the greatest luster upon a city. Our subject located here in 1849 as a mere journeyman workman, but what he has become is testified to by the magnificent buildings which have arisen under his wizard hand. His first large work was in the building of the first county courthouse, and later he was engaged to build, on contract, the first buildings, the nucleus of the State University buildings at Madison. A large part of the buildings of the Insane Hospital are his work, and he was the contractor for the beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church, the German Catholic Church, one of the wings of the present State House, the stone work of the new courthouse, all of the city high schools, the stone work of the Government building, and the large and beautiful water tower of the city.

Our subject was the builder of the first large stone block, known as the Fairehild block and has built many of the business houses and the stately private residences, which have made the city of Madison the subject of innumerable articles in the finest illustrated magazines of the day. The work on the State Bank is his and every traveler across the mighty Mississippi river at Rock Island has viewed some of his grand work in

the construction of the magnificent bridge, which is the pride of two cities.

Our subject was born in Lancastershire, England, May 14, 1816, just ten days before the birth of the Queen. He grew up in his native country, where he learned the trade of a weaver, but later learned what he fancied more congenial, the trade of stone-cutter. When he was about twenty-one years of age, he married in his native shire, Miss Esther Welsh, who is now deceased. About the time of marriage he had planned to remove to Australia, but a friend persuaded him to change his location and make his new home in the United States. He sailed from Liverpool, October 22, 1840, on the ship "Austriaconsin," and after a very stormy voyage of many weeks landed in New York city, January 7, 1841. The seas had swept the decks and almost one half of the 100 passengers had died on the way, including the captain and the first mate. Our subject had to turn in and help with the sick and also had to take a turn at the cooking. The exposure and anxiety resulted in a sickness to himself, and for some time he was sick in Staten Island Hospital. Finally he recovered but was distressed over the death of an aunt, a cousin, and the latter's two little children, who had to be buried at sea. Fortunately his wife was not on this ill-fated vessel, but joined him some months later.

After landing, our subject began work in New Jersey, some eighteen miles from Paterson, going from there to Virginia, where he spent one year, then removed to Kentucky, every change being made with a view of bettering his condition. He spent seven years in Marysville, Kentucky, and then went to New York, where he joined his father who had emigrated with his wife to this country and settled on a part of John Brow's estate

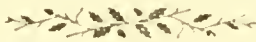
in Lewis county, New York, where the old people lived until death at the ages of eighty-four and seventy-three respectively. In religion they were Methodists, becoming very prominent in the church. The name of the father was Henry and the mother was Sarah (Briggs) Livesey. The latter was well known and beloved in her English home, having filled a circuit as a Methodist preacher there and after coming to New York she still continued her work and was known as one of the most fluent speakers of her day.

While our subject was in New York he worked at his trade, but saw that greater opportunities would be afforded him in his line in a newer locality, hence selected Madison, Wisconsin, as his home, and he has never had occasion to regret his choice. He has been unusually successful in his business ventures. On December 25, 1872, his wife was taken away. She was then fifty-two years of age and had always been a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. She was the mother of twelve children, four of whom are deceased, three dying in infancy, and one, Esther, being fatally scalded at the age of three years. The living are: Sarah J., the wife of Charles Askew, who runs pleasure boats on lake Monona; Alice is the wife of Peck Drake, a real-estate dealer of Lincoln, Nebraska; Joseph A., is a mason and contractor of Madison, and married Miss Jennie Young; William is a stonecutter of St. Paul and Minneapolis; Daniel B., is a resident of Seattle, Washington, where he is a mason and contractor and married Miss C. Goldenberger; James, Jr., a stonecutter in Madison, married Miss Mattie Hunt.

Mr. Livesey was married in Madison to Mrs. Emma Bibbs, *nee* Newham, the widow of the late John Bibbs, a druggist in this city, who died here June 7, 1873. He was

born in Sheffield, England, grew up there and was educated as a druggist, where he met and married his wife. She was born and reared in the same city. After the birth of two children they came to America, locating in Madison, in 1854. Here Mr. Bibbs continued in his business as druggist until his death. He was good a man and excellent citizen. Six children were born, three of whom are yet living: Arthur J., a grocer of Madison, who married Miss Kate McAllister; Bertha, who is the wife of Frank Rodger, a railroad engineer on the St. Paul railroad, running between Milwaukee & Waukesha, with headquarters at Waukesha; and Charles E. a contractor and builder of Bigstone Gap, Vermont, who married Miss Berenice Pratt. The children who died were: Paul H., a druggist now deceased, who married Miss Minnie Potter and left two children; Robert N., who died at the age of thirty-five, leaving his wife, Mrs. Mary (Thompson) Bibbs, and two children. He was killed in a railway accident at the same time as was his brother Paul. Emma died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Livesey are prominent people in this city. She is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the best known and most reliable contractors of the city. He can take a just pride in realizing how much he has done to build up and change the locality. The bogs are filled up and his present beautiful home is built where the ducks used to swim and where at one time it was too wet for the Indian to pitch his tent.



**F**RANCIS E. WALLACE, a farmer and resident of Fitchburg, Wisconsin, was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, October 22, 1832. His father,

Zebina Wallace, was born in the same town, and his grandfather, Seth Wallace, was born in the town of Leyden in the same county. The great-grandfather of our subject was also named Seth Wallace, and as far as known was a native of the same State and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a farmer and spent his last years in the town of Leyden. The grandfather of our subject moved to the town of Colerain, where he purchased a farm and paid for it with a half bushel of silver dollars. After living there many years he went to Wayne county, New York, spending his last years with his son Samuel in that county. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Hulburt, also a native of Massachusetts. She reared eight children, namely: James, Samuel, Seth, Zebina, Thompson, Ann, Esther, Susan and Mary. The father of our subject learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker, which he followed in Colerain until 1840, then removed to Halifax, Vermont, where he followed his trade until 1858, then came to Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm in the town of Fitchburg and engaged in farming until his death. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Lucinda French, born in Halifax, Vermont, and her parents were Ebenezer and Sally (Walkup) French, natives of Seekonk, Massachusetts, pioneers of the town of Halifax, Vermont, where they spent their last years. The mother of our subject spent her last years on the farm in Fitchburg. She reared nine sons, namely: William, Christopher, DeWitt, Clinton, Jonathan Childs, Francis E., Zebina, Washington I., Henry Clay and Joseph W. Zebina and Henry are dead.

At the age of ten years our subject went to live with his paternal grandparents. He attended school part of the time and the remainder of the time assisted on the farm



until he was fourteen, then started out and ever afterward eared for himself. He went to Brattleboro, where he was employed in a hotel for eighteen months, then went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was employed in a restaurant for six months, and then went to Boston, where he drove a bread wagon, selling the staff of life to the Bostonians. He resided there until 1853, when he took a trip to Australia, sailing from Boston January 19, landing at Melbourne June 7, following. He went to Bendigo, a few miles out from Melbourne and there engaged in mining, remaining five years; returning via London he finally landed in New York. He visited in Vermont a few months and then came to Wisconsin. For several months he was employed in a hotel at Madison, then located in Fitchburg, where he engaged in farming, and in 1871 located on the farm he now owns and occupies.

In 1864 he was married to Catherine Farrell, born in Ireland, who came to America when young. They have four children, namely: Francis, Joseph W., Hall Z. and Amanda. He has been identified with the Republican party since its formation.



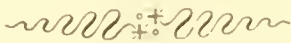
**C**HARLES E. PARISH, editor and publisher of the Stoughton Courier, was born in Albe, a suburban village of Troy, New York, October 24, 1850. His parents, William and Esther Parish, were natives of Oxfordshire, England; emigrated to America in the spring of 1850, and for a brief period made their home in Albe, New York. In the autumn of 1851 they resumed their march westward, and after several weeks of privation and hardship, traveling by steamship, railroad and oxcart, arrived in the vil-


lage of Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin. It was then a mere hamlet in the wilderness, being composed of twelve houses and a school-house. The railroad was not then completed west of Milwaukee, and the family, together with other pioneers, suffered many hardships and privations. At the completion of the railroad business began to improve, buildings were erected and Stoughton began slowly to assume the appearance of a prosperous village. The father of our subject commenced taking contracts for excavating cellars and other work, in which he gave employment to a number of men, and thus, by frugality and economy, secured enough of the wildcat currency of the period to enable him to purchase a home. In 1855 he exchanged his village property for a farm in the town of Rutland, to which he then removed, and where the subject of this sketch spent the years of his boyhood.

In 1869 Charles Parish entered Albion Academy, where he spent several terms as student and tutor. He spent the winter of 1870 in company with T. J. Cunningham, who was elected Secretary of State in 1890, and again, in 1892, in the office of the "Stoughton Reporter," then edited by the brilliant Frank Allen. The following spring he re-entered Albion Academy as a teacher of penmanship and elocution. During the summer and fall of 1872 Mr. Parish traveled as agent and reporter for the Black Earth Advertiser and Dane County Republican. The following spring he turned his attention to farming, which he continued successfully until the frosts of August, 1875, ruined his crops and left him almost penniless. A few days after the frosts our subject obtained employment as book and time keeper for David Stephens, contractor of Science Hall, Madison, Wisconsin, and removed to

that city; during the succeeding winter traveled for the State Journal; the following summer obtained employment in the office of the Madison Democrat; during the fall of 1876 acted as book and time keeper for the contractor who erected the Blind Institute at Janesville; during the winter resumed work as correspondent for several newspapers and periodicals, writing at that time descriptive articles, poetry, etc.; in May, 1877, purchased a half interest with George W. Currier in the Stoughton Courier, and a year later became sole owner and publisher, in which business he has ever since continued. In the winter of 1881 Mr. Parish was appointed proof-reader for the Assembly, and the following spring, upon the incorporation of Stoughton as a city, he was elected Supervisor for the Second Ward. This position he held until his removal to the First Ward in the fall of 1885. The next spring he was elected Supervisor of the First Ward, and has since been re-elected several times. Mr. Parish is a staunch Republican in politics. For several years he was associated with Hon. J. M. Clancey, Assistant Attorney-General, in the real-estate business, and during the boom of 1884 '85 they sold a large amount of property. At present, besides publishing the Courier, he conducts a real-estate and insurance business.

Mr. Parish was married November 12, 1872, to Maud A., youngest daughter of Dr. M. Lewis and Judith (Marshall) Belden, of Stoughton.



 HARLES BERNARD, our subject is a well-known German-American citizen, of Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, and one of the oldest of the pleasure-boat

men and fishers on lake Mendota; having the boat, Anna, and the new boat, the Columbia, carrying about one hundred persons. His fishing station is thoroughly equipped with all things essential to enjoyable indulgence in piscatorial pastime; while it is worth a long journey to encounter so jolly, fun-loving and clever story-telling a man as Charley Bernard. Those who know the man are not surprised that he should have so many patrons and so many warm friends. He established his station as far back as 1855, having come to Madison two years before and worked at his trade as a tailor; but love of the water and boats tempted him away from the "goose."

Mr. Bernard may be termed, in fact a man of all trades, but he gives the lie to the old proverb about the jack of all trades, because he is good in all that he essays to do. Back in New York city he was a member of the marine band in the United States naval service; but a threatened order to the waters of China caused him to give up horn tooting and become a helper to a ship carpenter in the Brooklyn navy yard, where with his usual quickness he learned to be a boat builder. Later he enlisted in the Second United States Volunteer Artillery, Governor Bankhead, commanding; going first to Fort Hamilton, and thence south to General Taylor's army, and afterward to that of General Scott in Mexico, where he took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, De La Palma and Monterey. Then with General Scott he participated in the battles (bombardment) of Vera Cruz, being there offered a lieutenantancy which he declined; and there saw close and hard fighting, being himself slightly wounded in the right leg by a bomb shell. Under the general last named he also fought in the battles of Cerro Gordo, St. Angelo, San Auto-

nia, Contreras, Cherubusco, King's Mills and Chepultepec. In the last named battle he fought with one arm in a sling, using a carbine, he having been wounded by a shot through the shoulder in the battle of Cherubusco. In order to be present at the fight he had to give the hospital folks the slip. Our subject was also in the battle at the gates of the city of Mexico, and marched with the army into that city, he at that time being in command of a division of the battery. After peace was declared Mr. Bernard returned with his regiment to New York city, where he was honorably discharged, at Governor's Island, September 2, 1848. He was a brave and faithful soldier and had he consented would have been promoted step by step to a considerable rank. A year was spent in New York city and then Mr. Bernard went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, remaining three years, working at the trade of a tailor, an industry he had learned in New York and then he came to Madison, with the purpose of going into the nursery business, but the partner who had preceded him with the object of buying the land had skipped the country, and so he fell back upon his trade of tailor, leaving that, as stated before, to go into his present business.

Our subject was born in the grand duchy of Baden, near Friedberg, Germany, May 23, 1824, and came to the United States when only eight years old, with an acquaintance, a man, being the first of his family to reach this country. He grew up in New York city, where he received schooling additional to what he had enjoyed in the old country. He has never been back to Germany and is thoroughly attached to America. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Roth) Bernard, both of whom lived and died in their native province, passing away at an advanced age in

1850. They were descendants of a French family that was exiled in the middle of the sixteenth century, and settled with a number of other exiles at Leon, Germany. Three brothers of our subject emigrated to America, viz.: Benedict, deceased; Joseph, Street Superintendent of Indianapolis, a position he has held for many years; and Constantine, the younger brother, a retail clothing merchant, of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Bernard was married in New York to Miss Margaret Cardess, a native of Havre de Grace, France, and came to this country when fifteen years old, unaccompanied. She died at her home in Madison, April 28, 1887, aged sixty-five. Seven children were born to her, namely: Catharine, died at the age of seventeen; Charles, a painter, and chief engineer of the fire department of Madison, married Miss Mary McConnell; Maggie, wife of H. J. Van Culen; Henry, a painter, living at Madison, married Miss Nellie Delaney; William P., living at home and assisting his father; Anna, wife of Fred Pluff, a candy manufacturer of Cincinnati; George, at home attending school.

Mr. Bernard is a member of the Catholic church, in which faith his wife died. He is a member of the Ancient United Order of Druids, and has held every office in that order; and was a delegate to the last National Convention, held at Paterson, New Jersey, in 1892. In politics he is a Democrat, but by no means a bitter partisan, believing it is possible for a man to differ with him without being a very bad man.



**J**OHAN HOWIE, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1832, a son of Andrew Howie, a native of the same county. His parents,

John and Elizabeth (Hepburn) Howie, were also natives of Ayrshire, where they died in middle life. They had four sons: Andrew, father of our subject; John, who died in Scotland in 1855, in the prime of life; William, still resides in Scotland; and Robert, who came to America some years after his eldest brother, and resides on the Hudson river, New York, where he is a retired contractor and builder. Andrew Howie was married in Scotland, to Mary, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Galbraith) Shaw. In the spring of 1840 they came on the Scotch sail vessel, *Romulus*, to America, landing in New York after a voyage of six weeks and three days. They first stopped for a few months in Passaic Falls, New Jersey, resided in Albany, New York, six years, and in the spring of 1846 moved to Hope township, Hamilton county, that State, where the father and sons engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1855 the father and sons came to Wisconsin on a prospecting tour, the family following two years later, and they engaged in teaming in Madison. The family then lived on a rented farm near the Madison University, and in 1859 purchased 166 acres of the farm now owned by our subject, for which they paid \$2,000. This place was all prairie land, except fifteen acres of timber. The mother died in December, 1860, in her fifty-sixth year, leaving ten children. The father departed this life four and a half years later, at the age of fifty-eight years, and both were buried on their farm.

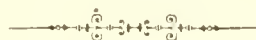
Neil Howie, the second son of Andrew Howie, and a brother of our subject, completed a full course in the University Commercial School in the winter of 1867. During his short earthly career he won a reputation for unswerving honor and integrity, and also for the most intrepid and undaunted courage.

The following spring after his graduation he started alone from Madison, Wisconsin, for Pike's Peak, the new El Dorado, as it was then called, to search for gold. Taking the cars to Leavenworth, Kansas, he there joined an emigrant train, going across the plains with ox teams. After a few days with this company, during which time they lost two men, May 22, in a terrible blizzard, he and one companion started out alone and on foot. They carried their rifles and a blanket, and arrived in Denver, Colorado, nearly three weeks before their train. Mr. Howie immediately traded his rifle for a miner's outfit, and began prospecting with such success that he sold one of his claims for \$4,500. The following fall he returned home to see his mother, but arriving only a few days before death came to relieve her of suffering. In the spring of 1861 he again started for Pike's Peak, with a horse team and camping outfit, and in company with several others. After remaining there two years with varying success, he emigrated to Montana Territory in the summer of 1863, and engaged in mining near Virginia city. While in Montana, in the rough and perilous time of the road agents and highwaymen, he was known as the bravest of the brave, and distinguished himself several times in bringing many of the most dangerous to justice. He was one of the vigilantes, who redeemed that section from the reign of terror and most atrocious murders in the annals of modern history. One instance of his bravery and valuable service deserves a special mention. In January, 1864, when the vigilantes were organized for the redemption of Montana, and while engaged in teaming, he met a notorious highwayman, nicknamed Dutch Wagner. The latter, in company with a bad Indian, was about to flee from justice. Mr. Howie

urged two companies of freighters to help him secure this murderer, but they refused, and he resolved to take him single-handed and alone. He hailed him as he was riding away with his companion, saying: "Hello, Captain, I want to speak to you." The fellow halted, and Howie's quick hand grasped his revolver, advanced toward the Dutchman, he took hold of the barrel of his gun, and told him to dismount and come with him. The man obeyed, and was taken to the headquarters of the vigilantes, and afterward hung. Soon after this Mr. Howie was appointed Deputy Sheriff; in May, 1867, was made Sheriff by Governor Edgerton; March 22, 1867, was chosen Colonel of the Montana troops in the Indian war; appointed United States Marshall of Montana, by President Johnson; and later went to South America, where he died July 12, 1878, in the prime of life. This is another proof of the law of heredity. A brother of his grandmother, Adam Hepburn, distinguished himself as a member of the celebrated Scotch Greys, in the battle of Waterloo, and also in a personal combat killed two of Napoleon's cavalry. Mr. Hepburn was an active participant in the battle of Waterloo, where this combat took place. John Howie, the subject of this sketch, is engaged in farming on his fine place of 200 acres, on section 33, Vienna township, Dane county. This land was purchased by the father and three sons of William R. Taylor, and after the father's death our subject purchased the interests of his two brothers. He has given his attention principally to horticulture, and the place is now known as Pine Lawn, from the large number of beautiful trees of the pine family embowering it. Among these are the Norway, White, Scotch, Austrian, Grey and Mountain pine, also several varieties of the spruce

balsam and cedar. Many of these were planted twenty-eight years ago, and have attained a spread of forty-four feet, and fifty feet height.

Mr. Howie was married October 24, 1861, to Mary A. Lamont, a sister of Thayer G. Lamont. To this union was born four children: Jean, eighteen years of age, is pursuing her studies at home, and also teaching music; Neil, aged seventeen years, works on the home farm; John, aged fourteen years, is attending school; and William Thayer, born August 17, 1889, has been reared by Mr. Howie's sister, Mrs. W. W. Potter, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Mr. Howie met a heavy and sad loss in the death of his wife, August 17, 1889, in her forty-fifth year. Our subject was formerly a Republican, but now espouses the movement to abolish the American saloon. He has frequently been elected to offices of trust by his fellow townsmen, and in 1889 was elected and served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He is a member in good standing of Madison Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.



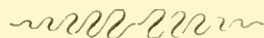
**J**OHAN W. GREENMAN, a farmer of Dane county, was born in Fulton county, New York, May 7, 1833, a son of James Greenman, who was born in Rhode Island in 1807. He was married in that State in 1828 to Mary White, who was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, November 21, 1839. Three years after marriage they moved to Fulton county, New York, where the father followed the carpenters' trade about forty years. About 1882 they removed to South Dakota, where the father died in 1885, aged seventy-eight years, and the mother about two years later, at the age of seventy-five

years. They reared a family of six children, viz.: William, who died in Buffalo, New York, at the age of nineteen years; Sarah, wife of Joseph Carr, of Gloversville, Fulton county, New York; John, our subject; George, a farmer of Washington; Alexander, a merchant of Redfield, Dakota; and Charles F., a farmer of Iowa.

John W. Greenman, the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of half-bushel maker and carpenter in Adams, Jefferson county, New York. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Aurora, Illinois, but later began farming on rented land in Arlington township, Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1860 he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, paying \$20 per acre, erected a comfortable frame cottage, and in 1887 added twenty acres to his original purchase, making a fine farm of 100 acres. He also owns 160 acres in Dakota. Mr. Greenman makes a specialty in the raising of tobacco, having grown about 11,000 pounds in 1891 on seven acres of land. He keeps from five to seven horses of the Clydesdale and Norman breeds.

Our subject was married in Jefferson county, New York, in January, 1856, to Melissa, a daughter of Abijah and Olive (Heststreet) Tarble. Mr. Tarble was born at Loraine, Jefferson county, New York, March 16, 1812, and Mrs. Tarble at Rome, Oneida county, May 16, 1817. They came to Wisconsin and purchased a home near our subject in 1862, where the father died January 15, 1885, aged seventy-two years and ten months, and the mother January 25, 1892, in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of six children, namely: Joy J., who died in Aurora, Illinois, in October, 1865, at the age of twenty-nine years; Elisha and Edward, farmers of Washington;

Mrs. Mary Hopper, of Seabrook, Kansas; Olive, now Mrs. James Knapp, of Ashland, Wisconsin; and Melissa, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Greenman have had four children: Edward J., born October 22, 1861, is at home, married Viola Hyde, a native of Dane county, and a daughter of George Hyde; Alice, born December 18, 1864, is the wife of Thorbin Omstad, of Washington, and they have four daughters; Amy Grace, born August 19, 1868, is the wife of William McIntosh, a farmer near Lodi, one son and one daughter; and Jessie D., born September 21, 1871, is now the widow of Andrew Quaman, and has one son, Robert. Mr. Greenman is a Republican in his political views, and religiously his wife is a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. One daughter, Jessie, is also a member of the same church.



**J**AMES H. TOWNSEND, of Stoughton Dane county, was born in Pelham township, Westchester county, New York, September 16, 1841, a son of James L. and Sarah (Dederer) Townsend, natives of the same county. They emigrated to Cambridge, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1850.

James H., the youngest living son, attended school until seventeen years of age. One year later, in 1860, he went overland to California, returning in 1863.

September 9, 1868, Mr. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Jenny Dow, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of George and Janet Dow, of Cambridge, Wisconsin. They have had four children: Joan, Sarah Elizabeth (deceased in infancy), Isa Gavina and Georgia Dow.

Mr. Townsend has always remained a resident of Dane county.

**F**REDERIC S. McCHESNEY was born May 6, 1864, on his father's farm, section 19, in the township of Vienna. His father, Rudolph McChesney, was born in 1824, in Oswego county, New York, where he was reared a farmer boy in the backwoods on Salmon river. His father died when he was six or seven years of age. His schooling was very limited and the most of his large business transactions have been done by memory, he keeping but a small memorandum. He came to Wisconsin, when he was twenty-three or four years of age, with Mr. Ezra Cheesbro, for whom he worked for some time, after which he went teaming between Mineral Point and Milwaukee. He has been an industrious and successful farmer and much respected by all. He died October 1, 1891.

When Mr. McChesney came here he was a single man, but when he was thirty-two years of age he married Miss Hannah Sharp. She was born in the village of Easington, Durham county, England, in 1834, the daughter of Job Sharp, who, with her two brothers, Robert and Joseph, came to this county. Joseph served as a volunteer in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry and was wounded in the right arm in the battle of the Wilderness. He was veteranized and served through the war, having entered as a private but was promoted to Commissary Sergeant. Our subject's grandfather also served through the war of 1812. There were seven in the family of our subject's father: the eldest, Rudolph D., died at the age of five years; John C., a farmer of Brown county, South Dakota, who had the first shingle roof on his house for miles in that section, as his father had the first shingle roof in this section. He is a great reader, being particularly noted in his school days for correct spelling and having made more than one teacher confess himself van-

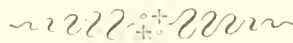
quished; William B., died September 19, 1881, at the age of nineteen years having been an invalid the greater part of his life.

Our subject has not had as thorough a training at school as he would have desired, but he graduated at the Northwestern Business College at Madison, March 19, 1886, and is of a very observing mind and possesses a good memory, both of which gifts are of more value than an unpractical education.

After leaving school he traveled considerable. He is a good wagonmaker but has never served an apprenticeship. His first effort to build a wagon was a success. His father was a natural mechanic. Our subject has also worked at the carpenters' trade, making of it a success. He bought the tools and business of the wagonmaker at Waunakee and took possession November 24, 1891, and although five or six men had started there at the wagon-making business they had made a failure of it, although they had served an apprenticeship at it.

He moved to his farm, section 20, Vienna, September 6, 1892. He married Miss Amelia S. Breseman, a daughter of John Breseman, March 16, 1892. Mr. McChesney is an Odd Fellow; is untrammelled in religion and in politics, but believes in the golden rule as the law of life.

Joseph B., is at home working the farm; Elizabeth A., died very suddenly of heart disease January 21, 1888, when nineteen years of age; Rose B., is a young lady residing with her mother in the city of Madison.



**S**IMEON DE BOWER, a resident of Vienna township, section 17, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, in 1832. His father, Ede De Bower, was a laborer in

that country and died there at about the age of sixty-five. The mother of our subject was named Gesina (Folken) De Bower, and they reared four daughters and five sons, all growing to maturity, except one son who died in childhood, three sons and two daughters are still living. The mother died at the age of seventy-five years.

Harry, Gert, our subject and Edward, were the sons of the family who came to America; and Deborah, wife of Gert Harms, a large farmer in Butler county, Iowa, and Tina, wife of John Pagel, who died in Kansas, in March, 1891, in middle life, leaving a family, were the daughters that came to America. Simeon and Gert were the first to come to America, making the trip in 1857 and settled here in this township, buying eighty acres together.

Our subject was married in June, 1870, to Mary Froh, daughter of John and Sophie (Ropke) Froh. Mr. De Bower's first work was by the year for four years, at from \$14 to \$16 per month, and then began farming his half of the eighty acres. This was wild prairie land, very stony, and cost some \$9 an acre. He brought his wife to this farm, where a sister had kept house for him. From time to time he added to this forty, until in 1884 he had eighty acres added to his other land, making his farm 258 acres in all. Eighteen acres of it is in timber.

The family of Mr. De Bower consists of three daughters and two sons, namely: Emily, aged twenty, was educated in Madison and is now a teacher; Edward, aged nineteen, earned a diploma at the Madison Business College; Louise, aged sixteen, is a natural student; Matilda, aged fourteen; and Andrew, aged twelve. Mr. De Bower does general farming, keeps from six to ten horses, about thirty-five head of horned cat-

tle, of which ten are cows. He fattens from forty to fifty hogs, while they raise a small flock of Shropshire sheep and grows from forty to fifty acres of corn, but raises more oats than any other crop, and some forty tons of hay. They are German Lutherans. He built his house in 1868, and he paid for five thousand feet of lumber in it by working in the woods for three months in the winter. He spent four winters in the lumber woods. In 1868 he built his granary and horse barn. In 1880 he built his cow and hay barn, 76 x 24 feet, with sixteen feet posts and contains thirty-one head of cattle and seven horses.

Mr. De Bower was the first drafted man in this township and paid his \$300 for a substitute. He was one of a club of eight who met this call in December, 1862. He has been a life long Republican and is an excellent citizen.



**A**LMON BELL, one of the prominent residents of Rutland, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Independence, Warren county, New Jersey, on February 15, 1818. His father, Joseph Bell, was born in the same State, but Grandfather Isaac Bell was a native of Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in Warren county, New Jersey, on the farm which his son Joseph worked, and which Grandfather Parker had given to Joseph's wife. Joseph also worked for others, lived a quiet and peaceful life and died in his native State about 1879, aged eighty-five years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Parker, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Jonathan Parker. She spent her entire life in her native State and reared a family of seven children, as



follows: Lewis, our subject, Micajah, Delilah, Theodore, Abner, Catherine and Elias.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. In his youth there were no free schools, and as his father was in limited circumstances he grew up with very limited school advantages. He was obliged to assist in the caring for the family, and gave his wages to his father until he was twenty years of age, when his father permitted him to take charge of his own affairs.

After marriage our subject removed to Sussex county, where he rented land and remained there until 1848, when with his wife and four children he came west to Wisconsin. The long trip was made with teams to Morristown, then by rail to New York, by steamer to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, on by steamer again to Racine and then by team again to Cooksville, Rock county, where our subject rented a room for his family and started out to seek a location for a home in the wilderness. At that time Madison was a small village, and the surrounding country was but little improved. Soon he found a suitable locality and bought 120 acres of land on section 21, in Rusland township, paying \$450 for the whole tract. There were twenty acres of timber deadened; the land was broken and a log house constituted the improvements. The last of July found the family located on the new home. For seven years after there was no railroad near enough to be of benefit to this section, and the most available market was Milwaukee, and he made the trips there with an ox team.

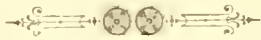
In 1852 our subject went to California. He started April 7, and made an overland journey with oxen. At that time there were no white settlers between the Missouri river and California, except the Mormons at Salt Lake. In September our subject reached

Whiskey Diggins in California, near the locality known as Gibsonville. He engaged in mining in various parts until February, 1855, when he returned by way of the Isthmus and New York, and arrived home poorer than when he went away. Since this experience he has been engaged in farming, finding that the sure results of agriculture, although slower than the gain sometimes made in other lines of business, are more reliable.

Mr. Bell has improved his place and has erected good buildings, making of it a comfortable and pleasant home. He married March 20, 1841, Miss Mary Champnor, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, November 10, 1821. Her father, Thomas Champnor is supposed to have been born in the State of New York, and became a boot and shoe manufacturer both in New York and New Jersey. He died in Tarrytown, New York, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The name of the mother of our subject was Mercy Sutton, and she died in the town of Rutland, Wisconsin. She reared ten children, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Bell; Samuel, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Steward, Elizabeth, Adeline, George, Emeline and Silas. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have had an interesting family of eleven children, as follows: John S., Winfield S., Theodore F., Aaron, William, Adeline, Laura, Almon H., Orsen H., Eva and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and he has filled various offices of trust, and for twenty years served as Justice of the Peace. He was three terms Tax Collector, a member of the Town Board, being Chairman of the same, and has also been superintendent of schools.

Two of the sons of Mr. Bell served in the late war. John S. belonged to the Second

Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Bull Run, where he was captured and imprisoned in Libby prison for almost eleven months, having been severely wounded in the head. Winfield S. served in the Seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was wounded in the arm in the battle of the Wilderness. Another son, Theodore, served in the Forty-second Wisconsin.



**J**OHN W. LEARY, the subject of this brief sketch, was born at New Diggings, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, May 25, 1858. His parents, Dennis and Mary (Tobin) Leary, emigrated to this country from county Cork, Ireland, when young, and like so many of their race brought to this new and strange land the sole inheritance of honest hearts and willing hands.

The first years of John's life were spent at New Diggings, thence on a farm in Moscow, Iowa county, and finally, in 1867, on the old homestead still in the possession of the family, in Blue Mounds, Dane county. The father, a miner and farmer by occupation, died in 1883, after a lingering illness, leaving John, the eldest son, heir to the care of a widowed mother and large family.

John's early life was anything but enviable. His experiences were those of hardy manhood, not tender years; his father being an invalid, upon the boy at an early age devolved the many cares and hardships of supporting the household. The homestead was heavily mortgaged, and at one time the last cow was sold for debt at Sherill's sale. But with the undaunted courage, begotten of years of trial and toil; with the true spirit of a pioneer and the indomitable will of a conqueror,

John won advantage from adversity, overcoming obstacle after obstacle, till plenty displaced poverty, and the humble home was redeemed. Now, during the crisp, fall months he would feed a thresher, and again from farm house to farm house pile high, from his good circular saw, the winter's fuel, that the interest on the debt, the taxes on the home, might be paid, and the loved ones made secure. Then taking a short respite from vexing toil, he would spend each winter a month or two in the district school in the wood, where his thirsting soul drank deeply of the facts and truths of reader and history.

Though at majority he had never entered a higher institution of learning than his home district school, still he always hungered for more knowledge, and courageously hoped on for a higher education.

All comes to him who learns to wait, and in 1881 a favorable circumstance enabled him to spend the winter of 1882-'83 in the high school at Eau Claire. The spring and summer months of '83 he worked the farm, and applying for entrance at the Platteville Normal School at the opening of the fall term, was one of two out of fifty-eight applicants who reached the required test. The experiences of his boyhood had taught him to value time and opportunity; he now made most of both. Having finished a four years' course in twenty-two months, he graduated in June, 1886. Then followed two years of teaching, one in the graded school at Blue Mounds, and the other as principal of the high school at Black Earth. In 1888 he entered the College of Law, Wisconsin State University, and graduated the following June, 1889, a distinguished member of his class. Entering at once on the practice of his profession in the city of Madison, his character and ability

soon won recognition, and in the fall of 1890 he was elected District Attorney of Dane county over the ablest man on the Republican ticket. Renominated in 1892, he was again elected, running ahead of his ticket.

On June 30, 1891, Mr. Leary was joined in wedlock with Miss Celia Severson, an amiable and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Iver and Martha Severson, of Black Earth, Wisconsin. A bright little daughter, Mary Celia, was born to this happy couple, April 22, 1892.

In politics Mr. Leary is a Democrat; in religion a Catholic. As a public officer he is faithful, painstaking and efficient; as an orator he is convincing, so earnest is the presentation of his theme. He is an untiring student of the law, devoting all his spare moments to this, his favorite study and chosen profession.

A kind son and brother, a model husband, a valuable citizen and creditable official, this boy born in poverty and reared in privation, stands now on the threshold of a brilliant career.



**S** W. THOMPSON, a farmer on section 12, township of Burke, was born in the town of Bristol, Addison county, Vermont, April 20, 1823. His father, Solomon, was born in Connecticut, and there learned the trade of shipbuilding. Later, he went to Vermont with his wife and two children, making the removal with teams. He resided in the town of Randolph for a time, then moved to Starksborough, thence to Bristol Flats, Addison county, bought an improved farm, and resided there until his death, in 1830. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Clarissa Waldo,

who was born in Connecticut and spent her last years on the home farm in Bristol. Our subject received his early education in the district school, advanced by attendance at the high school at Bristol. In his younger days there were no railroads or canals, consequently no convenient markets, the people living chiefly off the products of their lands. The father raised flax, kept sheep, and the mother used to spin and weave, and dressed her children in homespun clothing made by her own hands. Our subject lived with his mother until the age of fourteen, and from that time on cared for himself. He obtained his start in life by working on the farm by the month and so continued until 1846, then with his bride came to Wisconsin, via the most convenient and expeditions route at that time. They started, April 20, from Vergennes, via lake Champlain to Troy, thence by Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by lakes to Milwaukee. There were thirteen who wished to come to Dane county, and together they employed a teamster to bring them here. The roads were in a very poor condition and the men walked a good portion of the way. They finally arrived at Sun Prairie, May 20, just one month from the time they started. At that time the country was very sparsely settled, and much of the land was owned by the Government. Deer and other wild game were plentiful. Our subject soon purchased a tract of land, now included in his present farm. A log house and ten acres broken constituted the improvements. The family moved into the log house and occupied it ten years. He has placed all his land under cultivation, has erected a substantial brick house, frame barn, has planted fruit and shade trees, and otherwise improved the property.

For some years after he came here, there were no railroads and Madison was simply a

village. He did all his farm work and marketing with oxen, in fact used to take his family to "meeting" and visiting in an ox team.

He was married March 18, 1846, to Miss Sarah M. Collins, who was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, July 18, 1822. Her father, Alson Collins, was born in the same town, and her grandfather, Daniel was born in Milford, Connecticut, while her great-grandfather, also Daniel Collins, as far as known, was a life-long resident of the Nutmeg State. The grandfather was one of the pioneers of the town of Monkton, where he located when a young man, purchasing a tract of timber land and improving a farm which he occupied many years. He spent his last days in the village of Monkton. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Smith, a life-long resident of Monkton. The father of Mrs. Thompson was a farmer and life-long resident of Monkton. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Thompson was Jerusha Hardy, born in Monkton, a daughter of Silas Hardy, who was formerly a resident of New Hampshire, who, accompanied by his wife, removed from that State to Vermont, making the journey on horseback. They were early settlers in the village of Monkton. He bought timber land, built a log house in the wilderness, and lived there until he died. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Flag, a native of New Hampshire, and she died in Monkton. The mother of Mrs. Thompson was a life-long resident of Monkton. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five living children, namely: Nettie, Charles H., George E., Elmer E. and Harvey L. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Congregational Church. He was formerly a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of the party. This is a fine old

New England family and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who come in contact with them.



**J**OHN J. SUHR, president of the German American Bank, Madison, Wisconsin. The bank was established in 1871, and has been very successful. The obliging cashier is F. W. Suhr. Our subject came to this city in January, 1857. He was born May 27, 1836, in the free city of Bremen, one of the oldest and most loyal cities of Germany. He is a member of the Madison Free Library Board and of the Board of Education, and is an ex-President of the Turner Society.



**N**APOLEON B. VAN SLYKE, president of the First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Saratogo county, New York, December 21, 1822. His father, Daniel Van Slyke was born in Onondaga county, New York, and the grandfather of our subject, Gerrett Van Slyke, was born in Herkimer county, New York, of early Holland ancestry. He was a farmer and spent his entire life in his native State. The father of our subject adopted the profession of civil engineer and had charge of the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. He was also engaged with De Witt Clinton, Jr., in the construction of the ship canal, connecting Savannah and Ogeechee rivers in Georgia. He died in Onondaga county, New York, in 1831, aged thirty-one years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Laura Mears, a native of Montgomery

county, New York, who died in Onondaga county, New York, in 1842, aged thirty-eight. The maternal grandparents of our subject, James and Louis Mears, were natives of Vermont, who came to Wisconsin and spent their last years here, the grandfather living to the age of ninety, and the grandmother to the age of eighty-five years.

The subject commenced adult life as a farmer from 1844 to 1850, in Cayuga county, New York, and then engaged in business at Syracuse, New York, thence he came to Madison, Wisconsin, early in 1853, where he organized the Dane County Bank, subsequently changed to the First National. When the civil war broke out he was Assistant Quartermaster of the State until the Government took charge of supplying the army, and was then in the United States Quartermaster's Department until the war closed. He was commissioned from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel in this department, and had full charge of furnishing all quartermaster supplies for the Wisconsin soldiers throughout the State. Since that time he has been president of the First National Bank, No. 144, the successor of the Dane County Bank. He was Regent of the State University for many years and chairman of its executive committee for twelve years. He is now the president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association and an active member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. He is also vice-president of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company and president of three or four other corporations.

He was married in 1844, at Sennett, in Cayuga county, New York, to Laura Sheldon, a native of New York, and a daughter of Hon. E. W. Sheldon, by which marriage there are two children, Laura and S. W. Sheldon. He was again married in 1859,

to Annie Corbett, daughter of Cooper Corbett, of Corbettsville, New York, and by this marriage has but one son, James M.

He has been one of the most successful business men of Madison and prominently identified with all the interests of the city, county and State. He was largely instrumental in making the first substantial improvements in the city, in erecting the City Hall and in selecting the site for and improving Forest Hill cemetery. For a time he engaged in the lumber business in northern Wisconsin. Intelligent, capable and progressive, honorable, generous and courteous, he holds a deservedly high position in the esteem of his fellow-men.



**G**EORGE E. FESS, deceased.—Our subject, while living, was one of the well-known citizens of Madison, Wisconsin, having been for many years the genial host of one of the leading hotels of the Capital City. Mr. Fess was born in Gloucestershire, England, March 18, 1816, reared there by English parents, and learned the trade of shoemaker. He was yet a young man when he left the home of his nativity and came to America. After landing here he made his way to Milwaukee and secured a position as steward on a Michigan lake steamer, in which position he remained for some time. While serving in that capacity he fell overboard and was nearly drowned, being finally rescued with a boat hook. He looked to be dead, but some charitable ladies insisted on having him taken to a drug store, and after strenuous efforts was restored to consciousness, but was sick for about six months. After his recovery he came to Madison in 1842, and engaged as cook in Webster's restaurant, the

latter being an acquaintance of his in Milwaukee. Later he engaged with the American House, where he remained some time; then accepted the position of caterer for ex-Governor Farwell, of this city. Although Mr. Fess started here as a very poor man, so industrious was he and so faithful to all duties imposed, that in time he began to accumulate money of his own, and finally was able to build the Fess House. This hotel was only a small one at first, but so successful was he in pleasing his patrons that business increased until he became one of the best known inn-keepers in the city, and accommodated a large percentage of the traveling public. All who knew him felt assured that they would receive nothing but the best of attention at his hands. He was respected as a good and generous man, and had many friends in Madison and this part of the State. Independent himself in political views, he believed in allowing others the same privilege. He cheerfully gave of his substance to support the Methodist Church, in which he held membership, and was equally willing to aid in any good work.

Mr. Fess was the only member of his family who came to this country to remain, although he had a brother, Harry, who spent three years here, but is now living in Queens-town, Australia, where a brother, John, is also living, having become very wealthy. Another brother, Charles, died in England, although his family now reside in Australia. The parents of our subject lived and died in their native land, the father passing away in Gloucestershire, and the mother in the same shire. The former was an overseer in a factory.

Our subject was married in Madison, to Miss Anna D. Rossback, born in Wynou, Saxony, Germany, November 13, 1832, daughter

of Mathias and Dora F. (Wentzel) Rossback, natives of Germany. The mother died in her native land in 1840, when only thirty-two, leaving her husband with four little children, one of whom was only a few weeks old. Seven years later, in 1847, the husband started with his children to America, sailing from Bremen harbor to Quebec, Canada, where he arrived after a voyage of eleven weeks. From Quebec they proceeded to Milwaukee by boat; thence over the unbroken country to Blue Mounds, Dane county, where Mr. Rossback, assisted by his aged mother, who came with them, settled his little ones on a Government claim, which he proceeded to cultivate into a comfortable home. Six years after landing his mother died of the dreaded cholera, when sixty-six years of age. He continued to reside on his farm for some years, but later retired to the Fess House, and remained until his death there, six years later, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a noble, good man, a public-spirited citizen and a true Christian. Mrs. Fess was the only daughter of the family, but has three brothers, namely: Jeremiah, John Casper and John Conrad, all of whom are farmers in the northern part of Wisconsin, and all are blessed with families. No woman was ever a truer helpmate to her husband, in the best sense of the word, than was Mrs. Fess. She directed all the culinary operations, and it was largely due to her aid in this department that the Fess House gained so wide-known a reputation for its homelike cookery and service. When the death of Mr. Fess occurred, December 5, 1875, at the Fess House, Mrs. Fess took the reins of the establishment into her own hands, and for sixteen years continued to carry on the business, maintaining the excellence of service for which it was famed. Quite re-

cently she turned the business over to her son, George Fess, Jr., who is now the present successful manager of this well-known hotel, which was more than doubled by his mother during her reign of sixteen years. George E. is the eldest child of his parents, and married Miss Delia McMahoan. John W., the second child, still resides at home, while Charles, Edward and Anna D. are also at home, the latter being an artist of no mean ability.

Mrs. Fess was married again, her second husband being Mr. Perry Doolittle, a native of Boone county, New York, who came west to Wisconsin, locating at Dayton, Green county, where he remained some years, employed as a carriage finisher and cabinet-maker. He died in Madison, February 21, 1887, aged sixty-one years.



**HON. WILLIAM HENRY ROGERS,**  
 An honored resident of Madison, Wisconsin, who is widely and favorably known as an able lawyer and upright, whole-souled man, was born in Mount Morris, New York, March 15, 1850. His parents were John and Julia (Buckley) Rogers, both natives of Ireland, the former born near Armour and the latter in county Cork. Of their four sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth and the oldest son.

When Mr. Rogers, of this notice, was but two years of age, his parents emigrated from the Empire State to the western wilds of Wisconsin, which was then on the frontier of civilization. Here they settled on some wild, unimproved land in Dodge county, to the cultivation of which the older members lent their strenuous efforts. When the subject of

this sketch was twelve years of age, the first break in the family was made by the father's enlistment in the war, and during his father's absence he attended to the work on the farm. After the close of the struggle and the return of the head of the household, the subject of this sketch attended the country schools. In 1868 he entered the Marshall Academy, in Dane county, at which he graduated in 1871. He then entered the preparatory department of the State University at Madison, where he pursued a scientific course and graduated in the class of 1875. In the fall of the same year he became a student in the law department of the same institution, where he completed his course in June, 1876. He was afterward nominated by the Democratic party as District Attorney of Dane county, to which office he was elected by a majority of 700 votes, showing at once his popularity in the vicinity. After serving his term of office, Mr. Rogers began the practice of law in partnership with R. B. Smith. He was not, however, to be long relegated to private life, for in 1883 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, and by that body elected President of the Common Council and member of the Board of Education, which positions he held two years. In 1885 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney of Wesher district, in Wisconsin, in which capacity he served with ability and honor four years. Having thus ascended in public office, he was, in the spring of 1891, elected Mayor of Madison, defeating his Republican opponent by a phenomenally large majority; and in 1892 he received the unanimous nomination of both parties for the same office.

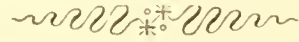
Upon assuming the duties of his office in spring of 1889, he found the streets of Madison unimproved and many of them in an almost impassable condition. He at once

made street improvements a specialty of his administration, and with skill, energy and marked executive ability he had in a short time worked up a strong sentiment in favor of macadamizing the streets, and during the first season three miles of streets were thus paved and there existed a constantly growing sentiment in favor of continuing the work. Accordingly, the work was continued the second season with like energy and dispatch, and so on until now every principal street of the city, many of them extending to the outer limits of the corporation, are well macadamized; and no person can be found who is opposed to the enterprise.

It is also due to the foresight and energy of Mr. Rogers that electric-car lines have been established and are in full operation, and many other improvements made; so that Madison is now in the lead, in respect to municipal improvements, among the progressive cities of the Northwest. The parallel, indeed, to the work of "Boss" Shepherd in Washington during the days of Grant, is so nearly perfect that Mr. Rogers has actually been dubbed the "Boss Shepherd" of Madison.

In 1883 Mr. Rogers formed a law partnership with Mr. Hall, under the firm name of Rogers & Hall. Another member was added to the firm, in the person of Congressman Bushnell, in May, 1891. Besides his professional duties and public offices, Mr. Rogers has continued to retain his interest, assumed when a young man, with Levi Gesswold, of Dodge county, in the threshing machine business. In the fall of 1892, Mr. Rogers accepted a flattering offer made him by the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, to become their general agent. His territory in the insurance field will include Illinois and Wisconsin. The Equitable com-

pany is the greatest insurance organization in the world and has been in existence since 1859.



**W**ILLIAM B. BENSON, one of the prominent self-made men of Rutland, was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer, New York, November 28, 1808. His father, John Benson, was born in one of the New England States, and his father, Joel, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and spent his last days in Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York. The father of our subject removed from his native county to Chautauqua county, after learning the trade of wheelwright. He made the removal in 1810, and was one of the early settlers of Ripley. Here he bought a tract of land from the Holland Purchase Company, on which he built a log house in the wilderness. A part of the time he followed his trade and the remainder of the time improved his farm. In 1840 he went to La Porte, Indiana, and died there the same year. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Birch, a native of one of the New England States. Her father, Thomas Birch, was a farmer by occupation, who removed from New York to Indiana and became one of the pioneers of Deer Prairie, La Porte county. He secured Government land, improved it, and resided there until his death. The mother of our subject died on the home farm in Ripley.

Our subject attended the pioneer school of Ripley, taught in a log house, and remained with his parents until he reached years of maturity. He was reared to farm life and has always followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Benson resided in Chautauqua county until 1846, when he came to the Territory



of Wisconsin, and was accompanied by his wife and three children. They made the journey overland and were nineteen days on the way. They first located in Milwaukee county. At that time the country was but sparsely settled and much of the land was owned by the Government. Although the land sold for \$1.25 an acre he was too poor to buy it, and so was obliged to rent. In 1848 he moved to Green county and bought eighty acres of Government land, in the town of Brooklyn, although the land was all unsettled at that time. There were no railroads for years, and when he was in Walnut he was obliged to haul his grain to Racine, thirty miles away. Mr. Benson first built a log cabin on his land in Brooklyn and resided on the farm until 1885, and during the time built a set of frame buildings and improved the land. In 1885 he removed to the town of Brooklyn, and now lives retired.

Mr. Benson married in 1836, November 27, Miss Smyrna Pratt, born in Lee, Oneida county, New York, June 4, 1819. Her father, Spencer Pratt, was born in Maine, and was the son of Marquis and Polly (Chapman) Pratt. Her father was reared and married in his native State and removed from there to Oneida county and became one of the pioneers of that county. He first bought timber land and built the log house in which Mrs. Benson was born. He was a mason by trade, and found it more profitable to follow his trade and hire men to work the farm. He removed from Lee to Vienna, same county, from there to Erie county and thence to Ripley, where he spent his last days. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Tyler, born in Maine, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Chapman) Tyler, the former of whom was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson have seven living

children, namely: Ezzan, Martha J., Mary, Polly, Johanna, William S. and Charles. Mr. Benson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-seven years, and is a staunch Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have passed fifty-six years of happy wedded life and now are enjoying their declining lives surrounded by the comforts their industry has procured for them.



**C**ORNELIUS D. JOHNSON, a prominent resident of Oregon Township, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in the town of Chemung in Chemung county, New York, July 21, 1839. His father, Solomon Johnson, was born in Walton, Delaware county, and his grandfather, also Solomon, was a native of New York, where he engaged in farming and in the lumber business. He removed to Pennsylvania, where he carried on the lumber business and resided a few years, but finally returned to Walton, where he passed his last days. The father of our subject was reared in Delaware county, and as his father had done, he engaged in farming and the lumber business, for a time running a saw engine in a sawmill in Chemung county.

In 1846 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife and two children, and there bought a tract of land on section 31 of what is now Dunn Township, building here a log house, which was the first home of the family in Wisconsin. Those were trying times. All the grain had to be hauled by ox team to Milwaukee as there were no railroads. It required great faith to believe that the time would ever come when life could be made easy in those wilds, but those who labored hard lived too see much comfort be-

fore they passed away. Here Mr. Johnson improved the farm, erected buildings and resided there until 1875, when he removed to the village of Oregon and lived there until his death, in August, 1877. On December 29, 1836, he was married to Miss Polly Baker, who was born in the town of Cummington, Massachusetts, March 29, 1816. Her father, David, as far as known, was a native of the same place. Until 1818 he lived there, but then with teams removed to Sidney in Delaware county, where he bought a tract of timber land, cleared a farm and resided there until his death. The maiden name of his wife, the grandmother of our subject, was Rebecca Hill, and as far as known she was born in Massachusetts, but died on the farm in Delaware county. The parents of our subject had a family of seven children: Cornelius; Leroy, deceased; Demaris; Amelia R. deceased; Horace; Frank, deceased; Sheldon, deceased.

Our subject was seven years of age when he came to Wisconsin with his parents, and remembers the incidents of pioneer life here. At this time Madison was but a small place, and the surrounding country was but sparsely settled, a portion of the village of Oregon being included in his uncle's farm. He attended the pioneer schools, the first one being kept in a log house. The seats were made of slabs with wooden pins for legs, and they had no desks. He commenced when young to assist on the farm, and resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, but soon after went to learn the trade of carpenter.

After marriage he operated his father's farm three years and then resumed the trade of carpenter and has since continued this. December 18, 1867, he married Lucy M. Jones, who was born in Fenner, Madison

county, New York, and her father, Samuel Jones, was born in the same town, and his father, Baker Jones, was born July 1, 1768; was married March 4, 1790, to Zeporah Baker, who was born April, 1768. They both spent their last days on the farm at Fenner. The father of Mrs. Johnson was reared and married in his native State. He inherited the old farm and resided there until 1858, when he removed to Genesee county, New York, and lived there five years, when he came to Dane county, where he lived until about 1874, and then moved to Clay county and bought a farm near Spencer, where he still resides. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Johnson was Lucinda Cook, and she was born in Fenner, Madison county, New York, a daughter of David and Lucinda Cook, who died in 1849. She reared six children: David, Freeman, Arnold, Daniel, Laura and Mrs. Johnson or Lucy.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Mabel L., who is a graduate of the Oregon High School. He is a Prohibitionist and is also a member of the Village Board.



**D**ON. ALLEN R. BUSHNELL, now representing the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, which includes the counties of Dane, Iowa, Grant, La Fayette and Green, was elected two years ago by the Democratic party of this district, and is the second member of his party so elected since 1860, and was the first when the fight was squarely between two candidates of the two great parties. For four years he held the office of United States District Attorney for the western district of Wisconsin when it was an appointive office under Cleveland. Also our distinguished subject was for one term a

Representative in the State Legislature from the Lancaster district of Grant county, Wisconsin, and was also District Attorney for two terms of Grant county, and as this was in 1860 his talents were recognized while he was still quite a young man.

Mr. Bushnell resigned the office of District Attorney and enlisted as a private in the army; in April, 1861, when the first call was made for troops, joining the Platteville Guards, which became Company C, Seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Robinson and Captain Nesmith commanding, but before the company had left the State Mr. Bushnell was elected First Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and their regiment was one of those from the West used to make up what became known as the Iron Brigade, and was commanded by Generals Rufus King and John Gibbon, and later by Generals Lysander Cutler, Sol Meredith and Ed S. Bragg, and in the regular organization of the army it was made the First Brigade, First Division of the First Army corps.

Mr. Bushnell was in many active engagements and after some brave fighting he was promoted to be Captain of Company C, and was so identified until he gave out physically. He became disabled at Belle Plain after the battle of Fredericksburg, and in March, 1863, Mr. Bushnell resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability and came to Ohio, where he was treated by his father for some time, who was a prominent physician of Hartford. Finally, when recovered, he returned to Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, from which place he had enlisted, and resumed his practice of law.

In 1864 Mr. Bushnell moved to Lancaster, Grant county, and there received an appointment as District Attorney, to fill the place

of Judge Mills, who had been elected Circuit Judge. He resided in Lancaster until the spring of 1891 and then removed to Madison and made this city his permanent, as it had previously been his official residence while United States Attorney.

While in Congress Mr. Bushnell was a member of the Committees on the Election of President and Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of Private Land Claims.

This distinguished gentleman was a native of Ohio, having been born in Hartford, Trumbull county, July 18, 1833, and was the son of Dr. George W. and Sally (Bates) Bushnell. The latter was the daughter of Deacon Elisha Bates, and both Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell were natives of Hartford county, Connecticut. Dr. Bushnell was the son of Daniel Bushnell, who, in turn, was the son of Captain Alexander Bushnell, who served through the entire Revolutionary war and who had his son in his company during the latter part of the war. The family was founded in this country by one Francis Bushnell, who came from England on the good ship, Planter, and from him it is supposed most of the Bushnells of the United States are now scattered. The family became pioneers from Connecticut in the Western Reserve in Ohio, where they became prominent, and where Dr. George Willis Bushnell, the father of our subject remained all his life. He was an active practitioner of medicine, born August 11, 1800, died August 7, 1892, and was buried on his ninety-second birthday. His wife had been born in 1802 and died in 1866. Both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject obtained his education, pursuing a special course with a view to the legal profession, at the Hartford High School, and then attended Oberlin College, and then the

Western Reserve Elective Institute, at Hiram, Ohio, and was there while President Garfield was a tutor. He knew Mr. Garfield well and boarded with the father of Mrs. Garfield, and was appointed by young Garfield to act as Chief Justice Marshall in a play, which the latter wrote for the students of the college, representing the trial of Aaron Burr for treason.

After completing his studies Mr. Bushnell came West, in 1852, and taught school that same year at the Block House Branch, near Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin. After this he went back to Ohio, but in 1854 he came again to Grant county. He read some law in Ohio. In Wisconsin he became a student in the office of Judge Stephen O. Payne, at Plattville, and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, in the fall of 1857. December 1, 1857, he put out his sign and began to practice alone. He has at different times had partners in his profession and is now in the firm of Bushnell, Rogers & Hall, at Madison, which was organized early in 1891.

The first marriage of our subject took place in Lancaster, Wisconsin, to Miss Laura F. Burr, a daughter of Deacon Addison Burr, from Vermont. She was partly reared and educated in Lancaster, Wisconsin, and died in their home at Lancaster, in August, 1873, leaving three children, only one of whom survives, Mabel, a young lady, at home, a graduate of the State University of Madison. Mr. Bushnell was a second time married to Miss Mary F. Sherman, who was born and reared in Lancaster, Wisconsin, and was the daughter of Cyrus and Fannie (Barber) Sherman, now deceased, but formerly prominent citizens of Lancaster.

Mr. Bushnell is a live social man, is a member of Grant Chapter and Lancaster

Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled every office from High Priest, down. He became a Mason soon after he reached his majority, at Jerusalem Lodge, No. 19, of Hartford, Ohio, where Joshua R. Giddings, Governor David Tod and other prominent Ohio men were made Masons, and is also a member of Tom Cox's Post, G. A. R., Lancaster, Wisconsin.



**C**ORYDEN SARGENT, is a retired farmer of Dane county, now residing in Brooklyn, Green county, Wisconsin, and is numbered with the pioneers of 1845. He was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, January 27, 1821, being a son of Edwin and Sarah (Stoddard) Sargent, also natives of Chesterfield. Erastus Sargent, grandfather of our subject was a great-grandson of Digory Sargent, who resided in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1685. (See History of Chesterfield, New Hampshire.)

Edwin Sargent, father of our subject, was born December 16, 1793, was reared a farmer, married young and was poor. Farming did not seem to repay him for the labor expended, and he endeavored to supplement his income by working on shoe lasts, and he industriously kept on until his death in 1871 in the State of New Hampshire, all his life except a few years he spent in Vermont. Of his family of nine children, our subject was the third. He was reared on a farm and attended the village academy as his father's means and the time at his disposal would allow, but there were many mouths to feed and he was obliged to early put his shoulder to the family wheel. At the age of twenty-one he earned enough money to provide

himself with one term of schooling at Newberry, Vermont.

Very lightly equipped as to finances, in 1843 our subject started west to find his fortune, going out into the world alone. The State of Illinois was to be his Mecca, so with high hopes he entered the old stage which conveyed him from Brattleboro, Vermont, to Troy, New York, and thence by railroad and canal to Buffalo, on the lakes to Cleveland, by stage to Beaver on the Ohio river and then by steamboat to Galena, Illinois. Here he traveled around looking for something to do and ere long engaged a school near Freeport, Illinois, at \$13 per month with board. After filling this contract he went to Evansville, Wisconsin, where was located a New Hampshire friend and there engaged to teach a term of school for five months at \$14, later going to Wyota, where his fortunes improved two dollars a month, as here he engaged for ten months at \$16 per month. Here he entered forty acres of land and soon after located on section 34, built a shanty and lived alone, keeping busy clearing his land. In 1846 he returned to Vermont and as he had proved that he could make a comfortable home in the great west, he married Miss Lucy W. Hutchinson, a native of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, born September 22, 1846, a daughter of William and Azuba (Page) Hutchinson. After marriage the young couple came to Wisconsin and settled in the shanty. At length he became the owner of 220 acres of land, although when he came to this State he had but a few cents.

Looking over the broad acres of the farm of our subject, one who understands pioneer life can well understand the unremitting labor that has brought this place to its present perfection. A short time was spent in teaching, but the most of it on the farm. He

is a Prohibitionist in his political belief, formerly a Republican, and has held the office of town superintendent of schools. In his religious belief, Mr. Sargent is liberal. He and his good wife have had four children, these being: William Edwin, a lawyer of Los Angeles; Emma J., died in infancy; Grace A., the wife of Daniel Wackman, of Brooklyn and Charles H., at home.



**N**ELS P. JOHNSON, a farmer, residing on section 15, Vienna township, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Norway (as, also, were his father, mother and grandfather) in the year 1840. Peter Johnson, the father, and the mother, whose maiden name was Gertrude Nelson, were both born in 1813. The grandfather, John Johnson, after living an honest and respected life, died on the old home farm where his ancestors had lived for several generations. The wife of this old gentleman bore him five children, namely: Eric, James, Peter, Anna and Michael. Engesether, or Engesather, Bergen Stift, was the dwelling-place of this worthy family, and the posterity of this son, as well as some others, have added the name Engesether to their own. Michael was first of the family to come to America, in the year 1845; followed seven years later by Peter, father of our subject, with his wife and four sons and two daughters, including Nels, at that time twelve years old. Two daughters have been added to the family of Peter since the emigration to this country.

A small sailing craft of a capacity of but 100 passengers, the Jorgen Brunkost, took them on at Bergen, Norway, and it was nearly forty-two days later when they landed

in New York. Sixteen days more were consumed in getting to Milwaukee by canal and lake. Eric Johnson met them there (Eric now bears the name of Engesather) and piloted them to Vienna township. The party reached Milwaukee July 5, 1852, having but a few hundred dollars in all, which they invested in land upon their arrival here. The first purchase made was 140 acres, with a few small improvements, about one-half being prairie. Heartily they went to work and soon had built a small log cabin, and in the good times which followed prospered greatly. After living in this cabin seven years a nice two-story house was erected, which, with some subsequent additions, is now the home of the youngest son, Nels Johnson. Later, from time to time, 140 acres additional were made to the tract, thus forming a snug farm of 280 acres. Beside, Mr. Johnson bought a farm of 160 acres in another part of the township. Previous to the getting of the last 140 named, he purchased 320 acres in Mitchell county, Iowa.

The good mother of this family died in about the year 1877, aged sixty-four years, and the father in 1886, at the age of seventy-four. Nine children were the fruit of the union of this couple, namely: Anna, wife of Ole Farness; Nels P., the subject of this sketch; John, a farmer in Minnesota; Eric, a practicing attorney of Decorah, Iowa; and Nels Johnson, the youngest son, living on the homestead; Emily, wife of Lars Grinde; Carrie, wife of C. O. Johnson, a farmer of the neighborhood; Mellie, wife of Andrew Husebo, a farmer in Minnesota; and one child, who is dead.

The subject of our sketch was married, at the age of thirty years, to Julia Erickson, daughter of Herman and Susan (Larsen)

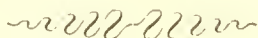
Erickson, both of Norway, where she was also born.

Her parents came over to this country in 1854, bringing with them four daughters and one son, who was drowned in the lake, at the age of eleven years, while on the way to Milwaukee. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Erickson after leaving Norway, but all the children are dead except Martha, wife of John L. Eggum of this county. The parents of the last named are a venerable couple, being about eighty-two years of age, living with the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Erickson is very feeble and both are liable to pass away soon.

Mr. Johnson buried his first wife, Julia, in September, 1887, aged thirty-nine years. She left him six children, namely: Gertrude, died December 7, 1878, aged about seven years; Lina, born February 2, 1873; Peter, born July 8, 1876; Henry, born November 13, 1878; Gilbert, born March 1, 1881; Edward, born June 8, 1883; all living at home. Our subject was married again in 1888 to Randi Nelson, daughter of Nels Hansen. She was born in Norway and came to this country in 1886. Two children have been born of this marriage, namely: Joseph, born May 30, 1889; Arthur N., born September 5, 1890. All of the children that are old enough are receiving excellent instruction in the English branches and in Norwegian.

Mr. Johnson has a farm of 153 acres and is regarded as one of the most thoroughly neat and prosperous farmers in the township. He has just erected and completed a barn 26 x 106 feet and a lean 78 x 16, affording ample stable room for thirty head of stock. Mr. Johnson raises corn, oats and tobacco principally, and a variety of stock. Our subject is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a stead-

fast Republican, and has been Assessor and Supervisor of the township. Mr. Johnson is highly respected by all who know him.



**S**ILAS U. PINNEY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and one of the foremost citizens of the State, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1833, and is the son of Justin C. and Polly M. (Miller) Pinney. The ancestry of the Pinney family in America dates back to the early colonial days, the first members having come from Somersetshire, England, in 1642, and settled in Ellington, Connecticut. From that State they removed to Massachusetts, and at Becket, in that State, Justin C. was born. In 1815 Aaron Pinney, grandfather of our subject, removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where this son was reared to manhood and married Polly M. Miller, the daughter of a prominent clergyman who had settled in Crawford county in 1792. In 1846 Justin C. Pinney removed his family to Dane county, Wisconsin, then the frontier of the Northwest, and located on a tract of land in Windsor township, where he followed farming the balance of his life. His death occurred in 1863.

Our subject was but thirteen years of age when he came to Wisconsin. He was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of the vicinity, both public and private, his parents intending that he should become a surveyor. However, when sixteen years of age, he began teaching school in Dane county, and in 1849 began reading law. In 1853 he entered the law office of Messrs. Vilas and Remington, of Madison. He was admitted to the bar in the Circuit and Supreme Courts in 1854, and

in May of the same year formed a partnership with Messrs. L. B. Vilas and Samuel H. Roys, under the firm name of Vilas, Roys and Pinney. This partnership was subsequently, in 1856, limited, by the retirement of Judge Vilas, to Messrs. Roys and Pinney, who continued together until the death of Mr. Roys in August, 1857, when Mr. Pinney was alone in the practice until February, 1858, at which time J. C. Gregory formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Gregory & Pinney, and in October following Chauncy Abbott became a member of the firm, the style then becoming Abbott, Gregory & Pinney. In 1860 another partner was admitted to the firm in the person of James M. Flower, who remained in the business for two years. In 1863 Mr. Abbot retired, and in 1879 the partnership of Messrs. Gregory and Pinney was dissolved. The latter portion of the period Charles N. Gregory was a member of the firm. Mr. Pinney then practiced alone until 1880, when Mr. A. L. Sanborn became his partner, and this partnership continued until January, 1892, when our subject became a member of the Supreme Bench, he having been elected the previous year.

Judge Pinney has served the people of Madison and Dane county in different positions of trust and responsibility, having been elected Alderman and Mayor of Madison, and to a seat in the State Legislature. He has written three volumes of reports, known as "Pinney's Wisconsin," and reported one volume of the regular series of Wisconsin Reports.

Judge Pinney was married on March 3, 1856, to Mary M. Mulliken, a native of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, New York, the daughter of Samuel Mulliken, a native of Vermont. One son, Clarence, was born

to Judge Pinney and wife, who died at the age of twenty years, a most promising and interesting young man. An adopted daughter, Bessie, also died at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Pinney enjoyed at the bar a large and lucrative practice, in which he was quite successful, and argued many of the most important cases in Wisconsin for about twenty years before he retired from the bar. Cases in the Supreme Court argued by him will be found in eighty consecutive volumes of the Wisconsin Reports.



**B**EHREND VEERHUSEN, one of the leading farmers of Westport township, born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, is the subject of this sketch. His father, Harm, was also a native of Hanover, where he pursued farming. His wife, mother of subject was Gretke Williamson, and they lived and died on their farm in Germany, where they reared seven children, two of whom died young, but the remainder grew to mature years. Three of these five came to America, namely: Folkert, who resides on his farm in Champaign county, Illinois, and is a wealthy, retired farmer, seventy-five years of age and has five children; our subject is the next; and William, the youngest, died in March, 1890, in the city of Madison, when about sixty-eight years of age. He left three children, who are well provided for by his estate.

Our subject came to Wisconsin in the summer of 1847 when it was yet a Territory. He embarked at Bremen on a sailing craft of Denmark, which was a large three-mast vessel, carrying about 350 emigrants. The voyage consumed about six weeks, but the trip was

a safe one and they landed at Quebec. As he brought some money with him he was able to purchase land immediately upon arrival in Wisconsin and his first farm consisted of eighty acres, which he bought for \$2.50 per acre. It is now the site of the Asylum barn. On this land he built a large, hewn log house, as no lumber could be obtained.

Within three years of his arrival in Wisconsin he married Barbara Schantz, native of Switzerland, daughter of John and Barbara (Miller) Schantz, who came to the Territory in 1846, having sailed from Havre, France, to New York, and although the trip was a long one it was enjoyable from its novelty. They settled in Blooming Grove, where they accumulated about 200 acres of land and died there, aged seventy and eighty years, respectively. They had two daughters and one son, and these children have increased the 200 acres to 350.

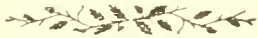
Our subject bought his eighty acres in 1851. The country was a wilderness, although not swampy. There were no roads here at that time. Later he sold his eighty acres for \$400 and then bought his present land for \$3.50 per acre. On this land he soon built a good log house, one story high, with a sleeping loft above and soon after opened a tavern, where he did a flourishing business, having oftentimes as many as twenty to thirty for meals and lodging, but his prices were very low. In time he discovered a good stone quarry on his land, which he operated extensively before the asylum was started. The Governor of the State, Mr. Farewell, came with a committee and selected the stone.

Our subject is a good mechanic, although he never served an apprenticeship, and laid a portion of the wall of his present house, in 1854 and his stone barn in 1855. He added fifty acres to his original eighty acres and



now owns 130 acres. He did an extensive business in tavern keeping until 1861, when he retired from that business. Eighty acres of his land are under cultivation, but he has done more in wood and land speculation, buying timber land, marketing the wood and selling the land. Over 800 acres have passed through his hands. He was Justice of the Peace from 1860 to 1876 and served as Supervisor one term and as School Trustee for over twenty. During the war our subject voted the Republican ticket, but of late is a Democrat. On his farm he carries on general farming and is very successful in it, as in all his other enterprises.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Of their nine children, only one is dead, Henry, who passed away, in 1885, when about twenty-seven years of age, leaving a widow and two sons and one daughter, who reside on their farm in Burke, Dane county. His wife was a Miss Vahlen. The eight living children of our subject are as follows: Mary, wife of Herman Schmeltz-kopf, of Madison, three sons and one daughter; Sarah, wife of Ernest Darling, a railroad employe of North Freedom, Wisconsin; Nellie A., wife of Edwin Eales, County Clerk of Potter county, South Dakota, and speculates in lands; Ben Hardus, resident of a Chicago suburb, where he engages in merchandising; Lilly, at home; William, at home, a young man; Lulu and John, also at home.



**J**ACOB G. PATTERSON, a farmer of Dane county, was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1830, a son of Aaron Patterson, who was born in the same State in 1803. He married Catherine Grapes, a native of Maine, and they had two sons and one

daughter: Jacob, our subject; Edward, a farmer of Colebrook, New Hampshire; Jane, wife of Albert Lovering, a farmer of West Point, Wisconsin. The mother died in New Hampshire in 1852, at the age of forty-seven years, and the father died in 1859.

Jacob G. Patterson, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty-one years became a stage coach driver. He soon afterward ran a line of his own from Stratford, New Hampshire, to Canaan, Vermont, which he continued ten years. In 1857 he came to Lodi, Wisconsin, with the view of engaging in the railroad business, but after reaching that city concluded to farm on rented land. In 1860 he purchased 120 acres of his present farm, which then contained a small frame shanty, 12 x 14 feet, where they lived three years. They had then a cash capital of \$2,000, and paid \$40 per acre for the land. In 1863 Mr. Patterson erected a good frame house, 16 x 24 feet, with an L, 14 x 18 feet, and one and a half stories high. He has added to his original purchase from time to time, until he now owns 625 acres in one body, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty in the raising of fine horses and Durham cattle. He keeps an average of seventy head of cattle and fourteen horses, in which he is assisted by his youngest son. In his political views he is a staunch Democrat, and socially, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

In April, 1852, Mr. Patterson married Sarah Gamsby, a native of Stratford, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Victory and Almira (Schoff) Gamsby, also of that State. Her father was killed by a falling tree in 1850, in his fiftieth year, and his widow is still living, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson buried an infant son in

New Hampshire. They have four living children: Horace L., a ranchman of Portland, Oregon; Elmira J., wife of Richard Rickolsen, of Lodi, Wisconsin; Albert E., who is engaged in farming adjoining his father, married Della Cummings, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and they have one son and two daughters; and Frank W., aged twenty-four years, is unmarried, and is engaged in farm-work with his father.



**J**AMES F. MILLS, one of the oldest and best known engineers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, has been with this road since August 19, 1867, and in the employ of this company since 1859. Mr. Mills was born in Portland, Maine, September 20, 1841, and was only two years old when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. They settled on low land at Black Earth, Dane county, and continued there for years, then removed to Cross Plains township, Dane county. The father, James Mills, went to California in 1849, in company with others. The party crossed the plains, but he was delayed in Salt Lake City for some time on account of sickness, so that it was about a year from the time of starting when he arrived at the gold section. They established a claim, which they worked. He had arranged to return home after making some money, but was never heard of after this by his family. He was in the prime of life when he disappeared. His widow has since been a resident of the old home at Cross Plains, Dane county, and is now an old lady aged seventy-five years. In spite of her age she is very active, and bears her years better than many a younger person. She has mourned the death of her husband for many

years, knowing that nothing but the dread messenger itself could have kept him from her and his family.

Our subject grew up on the old homestead until he was ten or twelve years of age, when he felt that it was time for him to begin to support himself, so the brave little fellow started out, engaging in whatever came to hand, a few years later engaging as brakeman on the railroad, changing from that to the position of fireman. Before he became of age the tocsin of war was sounded, and he, like many another brave young man, rushed to the aid of his country, enlisting in Company D, a railroad company, commanded by Captain Filbrooks, the shop foreman. They were consigned to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and also at the battle of Chickamagna, Tennessee, September 20, 1863, where our subject was captured by the enemy and taken to Richmond, to the Libby prison, and afterward to Danville. A while later he was changed to Andersonville prison, where he suffered with different ones for fourteen months, but finally was exchanged in November, 1864. It was not intended to exchange him, but he fortunately made his escape with a number of prisoners who were exchanged. After being paroled two months he joined his regiment and received an honorable discharge, after a service of two years and ten months. Although never wounded he had some narrow escapes in many of the battles. His intense sufferings in Andersonville prison were more terrible than the most painful wounds, and he is deserving of as much, if not more pity on that account than if he had suffered from the effects of severe hurts obtained on the field of battle. He is a member of the C. C. Wash-

burn Post, G. A. R., No. 11. In politics he is a good Republican, and takes an interest in local matters. Socially, he is connected with the Master Masons.

Mr. Mills has been a most capable passenger engineer on what is known as the East End, or Rockford division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. During the past thirty years of faithful service he has lost only about two months, and has never had any serious accident. He is well known on the road and is prominent among the engineers and other railroad men, being a member of the Order of Railroad Engineers, Division No. 73 of Madison, in which he has held the minor offices.

Mr. Mills was married at Black Earth to P. M. Bouttell, born in New York, Onondaga county, in 1845, but came West after receiving a high school education in her native State. She then attended the State University of Wisconsin at Madison for some time, later engaging in teaching until her marriage. She is a very intelligent lady of fine mental attainments. She has been the mother of five children, one deceased, namely: Jimmie, died when about seven years of age in 1881. Those living are: Jennie K., at home, a finely educated young lady; Charles E., a fireman on the East End, Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, lives at home; Omro B., a delivery clerk in Madison; and Philip L., at home.



**A**RTHUR W. JENKS, a farmer of Dane county, was born on his present place, November 25, 1855, a son of Amos D. Jenks, who was born in New York, in 1830. The latter's father, Hiram Jenks, a native of the same State and a mechanic by trade,

came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1855, and later located in Madison. Amos B. was then twenty-five years of age, and the father and son owned at that time only one horse apiece and \$100 in money. They first worked land on the shares, and the son then took up forty acres in Vienna township, which he sold one year later for \$100. This money proved more beneficial to him than any thousand he afterward made, as they saw very hard times the first few years. Mr. Jenks next purchased eighty acres on section 11, near the present home of our subject. In 1886 he and his wife removed to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, where they still reside. They bought a large tract of land, but have since given each of their children 100 acres, or its equivalent. Considering his start with about \$100, Mr. Jenks has been very successful, and the accumulation of his fine property has been acquired by honest toil.

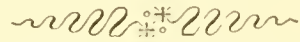
Arthur W. Jenks, the subject of this sketch, was married August 25, 1884, to Miss Anna Berry, a daughter of Christian and Eva (Obrecht) Berry, natives of Switzerland. The father came to America when a young man. After reaching Dane county, Wisconsin, he had but little means, worked for wages a few years, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Berry township, which he sold within a few years. During the late war he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment, Company A, served one and one-half years, was slightly wounded at Fort Blakeley, and Mrs. Jenks still has the bullet that wounded him. His early death, December 24, 1877, at the age of fifty years, was no doubt caused by his exposure in the army. The wife died six months later, in her thirty-fourth year. They had buried two sons, Christian and John, both in infancy. Their living children are: Anna, wife of our sub-

ject; Theodore J., twenty years of age and a young lawyer of great promise; and Henry G., aged seventeen years, and a farmer and student. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have two children: Roy W., born June 10, 1885; and Eva, aged one and one-half years. In his political views Mr. Jenks is a Prohibitionist, and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.



**L**YDIA JUDD JENKS, widow of the late Hiram Jenks, was born in Honeoye Falls, New York, February 27, 1804. Hiram Jenks was born in Cazenovia, New York, July 22, 1804, and died on his farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, January 6, 1892. They were married at Cohocton, Stenben county, New York, by Rev. Elisha Bronson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and began life together at Sparta, Livingston county, that State, where three sons and one daughter were born. The father was a wheelwright and shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming. For a number of years he had an extensive shoe business, was afterward proprietor of a carriage establishment, but later sold his farm and business and came to Wisconsin, landing near Milwaukee in the spring of 1854. In connection with his sons he purchased 300 acres of school land in this county, and forty-seven acres of this tract has been the home of this aged couple since the advent of the railroad here. Mrs. Jenks is still in good health for one of her age, and both she and her husband were members for many years of the Methodist Church. Their children are all living, viz.: Hiram D., who was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of twelve years, and after reaching manhood entered the ministry;

Amos D., whose history will be found in the sketch of Arthur W. Jenks; Sherwood, a traveling salesman of Milwaukee, is now fifty-eight years of age; and Martha, aged fifty-four years, is the wife of Salmon E. Cowles, and resides on the home farm with her mother. Hiram D., the eldest son, has been a devout Christian from his early childhood (perhaps in answer to the fervent desire of his mother) is now sixty-seven years of age, and is still active in the Methodist Episcopal ministry. Mrs. Jenks has twenty-five great-grandchildren, twenty grandchildren, twelve sons and eight daughters.

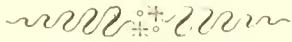


**L**EVI KITTILSEN, a prominent business man of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Nummedahl, Norway, July 21, 1845, a son of Kittil and Anna (Lie) Kittilsen, natives of the parish of Flesberg, Nummedahl, Norway. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to America in 1853, and his death occurred from cholera, in Green county, Wisconsin, in 1854. The mother died in Utica, Dane county, in 1889. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom remained in the old country but Levi and Anne, a daughter. The latter came to America after the removal of the parents.

Levi Kittilsen, the youngest child of the family, was educated in the common schools of Moscow, Iowa county, and Perry, Dane county, Wisconsin. He can speak both the Norwegian and English languages with equal fluency. He was reared on his father's large farm, and in 1862 began life for himself in Dane county, with 140 acres of land. He has since added to that place until he now owns 204 acres, all under a fine state of cultivation, and where he is engaged in the

raising of tobacco. In 1889 he came to Stoughton, and for the past two years has been a member of the tobacco firm of Levi Kittilsen & Co. They erected a large brick warehouse, 108 x 37½ feet, with a capacity of 4,000 cases, and a hydraulic elevator. Mr. Kittilsen has been engaged in the raising of tobacco for twenty-two years, and for nineteen years has, off and on, been a buyer and seller of the same. The firm now have a large trade and one of the finest warehouses in Wisconsin.

Our subject was married July 3, 1865, to Anne O. Holtan, the first white child born in Christiana township, Dane county. To this union have been born ten children, eight now living: Carl, Otto, Andrea, Albert N., Bernard G., Christian Olives, Sophia Louisa, Alma Maria, and Clara Bullette. A son and daughter died in infancy. Mr. Kittilsen votes with the Republican party, and has served as Supervisor and Chairman of his township. Religiously, the family are members of the Lutheran Church.



**R**EV. JOHN U. BAKER, an honored and respected retired farmer of Madison, Wisconsin, is now to be found at No. 227 West Gilman street.

Mr. Baker was born in Cornwall county, England, February 6, 1815. His parents, Digory and Thomasine (Uglow) Baker, natives of the same county, were reared there and the mother always made it her home, dying there when over sixty years of age, but the father came to the United States and died at the home of his children, when seventy-two years of age, in Iowa county, Wisconsin. He and his good wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church all

their lives. Our subject is one of nine children born to these good people, seven of whom were sons, and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. All of these children married, except one son, and three of them are still living. This family all settled in Iowa county, where they reared such large families that the place is known as "Baker Settlement." They were all successful and became leading and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Few families can show so many representatives who are in the enjoyment of health and who display so great bodily strength.

Our subject and a brother, Edmund, were the first to try their wings, setting sail from Plymouth, England, April 24, 1837, and landing in Quebec after a seven weeks' voyage. From there they made their way, via St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain, to the United States, locating in the Keystone State for the period of one year, when they were joined by another brother, and all three then journeyed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where they were joined some years later by the other members of the family. Our subject was one of the pioneers of Iowa county and settled on a piece of wild land. He was young and unincumbered with either wife or family, so was free to work and improve his farm. This land he obtained at a very low figure and he had the pleasure of seeing it advance in value as the country settled up and he improved his farm. On this farm he erected buildings and added to his possessions until at the time he left it he was the owner of 500 acres of as good land as could be found in the county. At the time of his removal to Madison he subdivided it into several farms, which he still owns. Mr. Baker has the honor of being one of the old-

est citizens of this part of Wisconsin that is still living.

Mr. Baker came to the Territory of Wisconsin ten years before it was admitted into the Union and has seen all the different changes in the State where he has lived. There is no doubt but he greatly aided in the upbuilding of his portion of the State and in making it one of the best educational communities in the West. In 1876 he came to the capital city to give his children the advantage of the superior educational privileges offered there.

Our subject was married in Racine county, to Miss Elizabeth Dale, born in Cornwall county, England, not many miles from Land's End, England, in 1825. She is the daughter of Edward and Peggy (Harry) Dale. The entire family came to the United States in 1842, and settled on a farm in Racine county, Wisconsin, when the county was new and unbroken, and here the father and mother improved a fine farm, where they lived until their death, which occurred when both of them were very old. The family was noted for its strength and longevity, and every member of this family was a good and worthy citizen. Mrs. Baker has a brother and sister still living and has lost three brothers and a sister, all of whom lived to be grown.

The children born to our subject and his wife are as follows: Edward Dale Baker, a farmer of Dane county, was educated at Platteville, Wisconsin, and married Lydia Ellsworth, of Iowa county, Wisconsin; John Turner, of Merrill, Wisconsin, married Mary Vanderbee; Elizabeth, wife of John Osborne, a business man of Seranton City, Iowa; Anna, formerly a teacher, was educated at Platteville, is the wife of Albert Watkins, ex-

Postmaster of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he resides and is now an Attorney of the city, having graduated from the Wisconsin State University; Joseph Uglow, a farmer in Thayer county, Nebraska, and is married to Mary Rolling, of Wisconsin; Nicholas Dale, a commercial traveler, with headquarters at Omaha, for an agricultural implement house, of Chicago, was educated in the law department of the Wisconsin State University; Osmon C., a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, and now in a bank in Lincoln, Nebraska, still single; Alma, educated at the State University, wife of Rev. Samuel W. Trousdale, Ph. D., pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is a graduate of Wisconsin State University; and Clara D., graduate of Wisconsin State University, formerly a school teacher, is now the wife of William Flett, a resident of Merrill, Wisconsin, where he is an attorney, who is also a graduate of the Wisconsin State University; Carrie, an ancient classical graduate of the State University of Wisconsin, a teacher of the Madison High School; Lillian Dale, a graduate of the same course as Carrie, a former teacher at Lake Geneva and ex-ward principal of Madison City. Five of the children have graduated from the State University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Baker is a local preacher, a Trustee and Class Leader in the Methodist Church, which position he has held for years, both in Madison and Iowa county. His wife and most of his children are active members and workers in the same church. Mr. Baker is a prominent Democrat, as are his sons, and he has held various local offices in Iowa county. In spite of his age Mr. Baker is very active and is engaged in church work to an extensive degree. Few men have done as much good as this gentleman has in a private way,

and none are more worthy and deserving of praise than the Rev. John Baker, the esteemed subject of this brief sketch.



**J**OHN G. MUELLER, a brewer of Pleasant Branch, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Racine, this State, July 4, 1860, a son of John C. and Paulina (Bauer) Mueller. The father, a blacksmith by trade, followed that occupation in his native country until coming to America in 1854. He then worked two years at his trade in New York, and next was employed twenty-three years by J. I. Case & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Mueller was principally reared by an aunt, landed in this country without a dollar, and is now living a retired life in Racine. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party. The mother of our subject was born in Ranis, Germany. The parents reared a family of four children, viz.: John G., our subject; Louisa, who was married June 7, 1883, to August Brunkow, a partner of John in the brewery, and they have one child; William, at home; and Charles, also at home.

John G. Mueller remained at home until thirteen years of age, and for the following five years was employed as a painter by J. I. Case & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen years he went to Weyauwega, Wisconsin, where he learned the cabinet-makers' trade, and three years later returned to Racine. He was then employed at his trade there until 1884, and in that year purchased the brewery he now owns, also erecting his fine residence the same year. Mr. Mueller was married May 25, 1886, to Miss Johanna Morstenberg, who was born in Springfield, Dane county, Wisconsin, April

18, 1861, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Miller) Worstenberg, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The parents came to America in 1856, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin, where the father died at the age of fifty-seven years. The mother still resides on the old home farm in this county. They were the parents of ten children, three now living, namely: John, at home; Rickey, married, and has three children; and Johanna, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Morstenberg were among the earliest German pioneers of this county, where they lived many years in a log house with no floor, and an old-fashioned chest, which they brought from Germany, served as a table. Our subject and wife have one son, George J., born September 11, 1888. Politically Mr. Mueller affiliates with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 158, of Middleton, and also of the German Maennerchor of the same place. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.



**R**EV. PETER J. JONES, of Mazo Manie, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, January 27, 1861, a son of Peter and Margaret (Sumacher) Jones, the former a native of Liege, Belgium, and the latter of Luxemburg, same country. Both came to America in childhood. The father was well educated, for the past thirty years has been engaged in teaching, and now resides at Holy Cross, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin.

Peter J., the second of six children, three of each sex, first attended school at Mt. Calvary, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where

he spent five years. He then spent three years in the medical department of the University of Montreal, Canada, then entered the St. Francis Ecclesiastical College, graduating there in June, 1885, and was then given a charge at Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. One and a half years afterward Mr. Jones came to Mazo Manie, where he has since remained. He found only a feeble, old frame church, and after laboring assiduously, a noble structure of worship was begun in 1890. This was completed in 1891, at a cost of \$18,000, and is a monument to the energy and perseverance of our subject. The congregation now numbers ninety-two families, principally Irish. Rev. Jones also organized a school in this city, which is now under the charge of the Dominican Sisters. Three teachers are employed in this school, besides a professor of music, and our subject, who teaches German and constitutional law. In addition to his Mazo Manie church, he also has a charge at Blue Mound, consisting of seventy families, and one at Mill Creek, Iowa county, of forty-five families. Rev. Jones is a hard-working man, and has done much for his cause and people.



**N**IELS J. ELLESTAD, a member of the Town Board of Blooming Grove, was born in Norway, August 9, 1841. His father, John N. Ellestad, was born in the same country, in 1805. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and followed that calling in his native land until 1848, then came to America, sailing from Bergen, May 17, 1848, accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and four children. The little party landed at New York, July 4 following, and came directly to Dane county, settling in

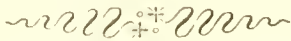
Blooming Grove, where the father purchased a tract of land in section 23. A greater portion of the land was timber, and all was uncultivated. On this land Mr. Ellestad built a log house, and immediately commenced to improve his property. He continued to reside on this land until his death, which occurred November 11, 1891. The mother of our subject is still living. She reared ten children, nine of whom are still living, and three of these nine are in Blooming Grove. The other six have chosen Iowa as a place of residence.

Our subject was seven years of age when his parents emigrated to America, so he remembers the incidents of the ocean journey. After arrival the family made their way across the country to Wisconsin, via the canal from Albany to Buffalo, thence via lakes to Milwaukee, when the remainder of the journey was made with ox teams. The country was sparsely settled, and deer and other kinds of wild game were plentiful. All the grain had to be hauled to Milwaukee with ox teams. The parents of our subject were in very limited circumstances, so he commenced at once to assist his father on the farm, and made the best of the opportunities offered him to secure an education in the pioneer schools. Those early days of industry were of incalculable benefit to him, as they inculcated habits of usefulness and frugality that have never been forgotten. He has always followed his calling of farmer, and is now the successful owner of 214 acres of land on sections 23, 26 and 27.

In 1862 our subject married Annie Nelson, born in Norway, daughter of Tolef Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Ellestad have eleven children, namely: Julia, Mary, Annie, John, Tolef, Niels, Peter, Martin, Willie, Albert and Emma. Our subject and his family are



members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as Town Treasurer and member of the Town Board for several years. He is also a member of the Cottage Grove Insurance Company. Mr. Ellestad and family are highly respected throughout the entire community.



**W**ALTER MOODY DICK, a popular resident of Dunn township, Wisconsin, a gentleman who made the first piece of tapestry velvet carpet in the United States, is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Dick was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 16, 1815. His father, Andrew, was born in the same city and his grandfather, William, was also a Scotchman. He was a tanner and shoemaker and conducted these various branches of business in Glasgow, where he probably spent his last years. The father of our subject learned the business of shoemaker and carried on the business in Glasgow for some years, and died there when our subject was but an infant. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Jennings, of Scottish birth. Her father, William Jennings kept a public house in the south of Scotland, where he spent his entire life. The mother of our subject removed to the vicinity of Bannockburn soon after her husband's death and spent the remainder of her days there. She had but two children, Walter Moody and Ellen, the former our subject and the latter married John Williamson and now resides in the town of Dunn, almost ninety years of age.

Our subject was reared near Bannockburn and there learned the trade of carpet weaver, which he followed until 1846. At that time he and his wife came to America, leaving

Glasgow the last of March, on the sailing vessel, Saracen, and landing in New York, after a voyage of six weeks. From there he went to Middletown, Connecticut, remaining until fall, then to Newark, New Jersey, where he wished to start a tapestry velvet factory, the first institution in this country. There he made the first piece of tapestry velvet ever made in the United States, and carried on the factory there for eighteen months, and then moved the factory to Troy, New York, where he operated it until the fall of 1849, when he removed to Wisconsin via railroad to Buffalo, by lake to Milwaukee and thence by team to Dane county. At that time the country was sparsely settled, but little improved and droves of wild animals roamed at will. Before coming here he bought the land which is now included in his present farm and for this he paid \$3 an acre. He had hired a man to build a log house for him, but it was not completed when they arrived so they took up their quarters at the Lake View tavern until their house could be finished. They have been residents of this place, continuously ever since. He has erected a frame addition to his house, planted fruit, shade trees and otherwise improved it.

Mr. Dick was married March 9, 1846, to Miss Helen Inglis, born in East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, daughter of Alexander Inglis Gardner and Isabella (Peppers) Inglis. Mr. and Mrs. Dick have reared nine children, namely: Walter M., Alexander, Isabella Robinson, Elizabeth Van Etten, Helen, Mary E. Howe, William S., Edward J., and Randall C. Mr. and Mrs. Dick were reared in the Presbyterian Church and have always held to that faith. Politically he is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce.

**A**BRAMHAM MURPHY, a prominent citizen of Rock county, was born in Harmony township, Rock county, Wisconsin, January 30, 1844. His father, also Abraham, was born in Chestnut Hill, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1811, and his father, George, was probably a native of Germany and very young when he came to America. There was an epidemic on the ship, of which his parents died and he was reared in a family named Gower, who lived in Pennsylvania. There he lived and married and always engaged in farming, carried on a farm in Chestnut Hill township, where he died. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ann Arnold, and she spent her whole life in Pennsylvania. Her father, great-grandfather, John Arnold, was an extensive farmer in Monroe county. The father of our subject learned the trade of carpenter, joiner and cabinet-maker. During the winter he worked at the cabinet-maker trade and during the summer at the carpenter trade, until 1842, when he emigrated to Wisconsin with his wife and four children. He hired a man with a team, made an overland journey and was six weeks on the way. At that time Chicago was a very small place and Illinois and Wisconsin were very sparsely settled. He located in Rock county, resided there until 1844, and then went to Dane county and was one of the first settlers of Fitchburg. At that time much of the land was owned by the Government and deer and game were plentiful and bears would come to the homes of the settlers and get the pigs. He bought a squatter's claim to a tract of Government land on section 24, and there was a log house several sheds and ten acres of broken land and he set about improving his land. There were no railroads through here and he had to haul his

grain to Milwaukee. He resided here until his death in 1870, aged sixty years.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Nancy Slutter, born in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1809. Her father was George Slutter of German ancestry, and died in Hamilton township, and the name of the grandmother of his wife was Elizabeth Kanouse. The mother of our subject is living and makes her home with him. She reared eight children, namely: Mary, Hannah, Susannah, George, Abraham, Sophia, Emeline and Helen. Our subject was an infant when his parents came to Dane county. He attended the district schools, assisted on the farm and has always resided on the home place. He has 140 acres under improvement.

Mr. Murphy was married in 1874, to Miss Frances A. Tipple, born in Dunn, Dane county, Wisconsin, September 28, 1852, a daughter of John and Emma Tipple. (See sketch of Mrs. Emma Tipple.) Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have three children, namely: Ralph J., Ruth E., and Retta M. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Murphy is a Republican. The family name was formerly spelled Morfa, but for some reason was changed to Murphy in this country.



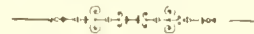
**W**ILLIAM M. RASDALL, one of the old and well-known business men of Madison, for the past five years retired from active business cares, came to this city in the spring of 1842, soon after entering into the livery and teaming business in partnership with his brother Abel Rasdall, one of the earliest pioneers of Wisconsin. The latter was an Indian trader and frontiers-

man, and passed through many exciting and dangerous adventures. He started the first milling business in the State, located on Token creek, ten miles from Madison, in Dane county. While thus engaged in 1855, he was accidentally caught in the gearing of his mill and instantly killed. He was then in the prime of his life, and his loss was mourned by all who knew him. He had served under ex-Governor Dodge through the Black Hawk war, and during that time learned the languages of the tribes. This he found to be of incalculable value to him during his life of hunting and trapping. For some years he was engaged in trading furs with the Winnebago Indians, being, the first fur trader on the four lakes, and became in time one of the largest and most extensive in the State. From the time of his location in Wisconsin, in 1830, until his death he was a very prominent and influential man.

After continuing in business with his brother for a few years our subject bought him out, in 1843, and ran the overland transfer, during which time he served as Under Sheriff of Dane county two terms. In 1849, he went with a company of twelve wagons to California, and after a long and tedious journey of seven months and ten days, reached Hangtown. After about seven years of placer mining with considerable success, during which time he made a trip to Australia, where he was denied the privilege of mining unless he paid four-fifths of all he took out to the English treasurer. In 1856, he returned home from California, via Isthmus of Panama and New York city, thence to Madison, and resumed his ordinary occupations. Soon after his return he built the well-known Capitol House which he afterward sold. In addition to his other valuable property in Madison, he owns a fine piece of

real estate that has been used as a hotel for a number of years.

Our subject was born in Kentucky, eight miles from Mammoth Cave, in Warren county in 1819, April 1. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and was yet a young man when he came to Madison, in 1842. After arrival in this city he was married to Miss Anna E. Meyers, born in Virginia, but reared to womanhood in Indiana, from the time she was seven. When a young woman she came to Madison, Wisconsin, where she met and married Mr. Rasdall. During the long period of their married life she has proved herself a good, true helpmate for a kind husband. For the past few years she has suffered from the loss of eyesight. She has been the mother of three children, namely: Nellie, wife of Frank Foster, a merchant of Sioux City, Iowa; Minnie, wife of Richard Hudd, a collector and attorney of Chicago, Illinois, and Annette S., single and at home. The latter is a very capable young woman, who has enjoyed excellent educational advantages. Mr. and Mrs. Rasdall are members of the Congregational Church, as are their three daughters. Mr. Rasdall is a Democrat in politics, and has represented his ward in the City Council.



**WASHINGTON WOODARD**, a successful and well-known farmer of Burke township, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, March 30, 1830. His father, James Woodard, is thought to have been a native of Virginia, from which State he removed to Kentucky, where he remained until 1828, when he removed to Indiana, and settled in Shelby county, where he entered a tract of timber land and on which he built the log

cabin in which our subject was born. He improved the farm and lived there until 1859, when he sold his land and came to Wisconsin, settled in Dane county, and there resided until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Nave, of German ancestry, a native of Kentucky. She survived her husband a few years, and died at the home of her son, our subject.

Washington Woodard was reared and educated in his native county. For some years after the settlement of our subject's parents in Shelby county there were no railroads, and the farmers were obliged to market their produce at Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, and drove their cattle and hogs to Cincinnati, 125 miles distant. Our subject attended the pioneer schools, taught in the log schoolhouse. The furniture was of the most primitive description, seats made of logs split in two, with wooden pins for legs. There were no backs to the seats, and no desks in front. What little heat there was in the building was received from a large fireplace at one end. Washington was reared to habits of industry, commencing when very young to assist his father on the farm. At this date farm work was much more difficult than at the present, when the farmer has all kinds of modern machinery to aid him in cultivating the soil. In those days all grass was cut with a scythe, and all grain with a sickle. When the cradle first came into use it was considered a great invention. Instead of the present threshing machine grain was pounded out with a flail.

Our subject resided with his parents until coming to Wisconsin, in 1853. He had been a resident of Dane county continuously since that time. His means were very limited at the time of his arrival in this State, but he soon bought 160 acres of land, the price of

which was \$700. This farm was located in Windsor, and he improved the land and resided on it a few years and then removed to the town of Burke, where he bought a farm of 200 acres, on section 11, which he occupied until 1880, when he bought the farm he now resides upon, located on section 22 of the same township. This is one of the finest and best improved farms in the entire county. He has been very successful as an agriculturist and now is the proprietor of 400 acres of land.

When twenty-eight years of age he was married to Mary E. Damon, born in Ohio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Damon. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have three children, namely: George W., William and Edward. Mr. Woodard and wife are members of the Methodist Church, which they joined after marriage, and to which faith they have held ever since.



**J**OHAN FROGGATT, one of the successful farmers of Springfield township, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1823. His father was W. F., a laboring man, who died in the same place of our subject's birth, about 1884, aged eighty-one. He left seven children, having married Ann Robison, who died when in her thirty-sixth year, when our subject was eight years old. He went to live with his grandfather Froggatt. The name of this grandfather was Robert and the maiden name of the grandmother had been Mary Kitchen. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to adult years. These grandparents lived to be aged. The grandfather died some time in the seventies and the grandmother near the same time, and they with the parents of our sub-

ject are resting in the old Balbarrow cemetery.

The subject of this sketch left his native land in the spring of 1849. He set out from Liverpool, in February, on the three-masted sailer, the *Mary Florence*. They were wrecked in the Irish Channel, about eighty miles out, having collided with another vessel, or rather they were run into by this vessel and the *Mary Florence* was so disabled that she had to put back to port and go on the dry dock at Liverpool. The other craft was also seriously damaged and the captain was held responsible for it. Our subject again set sail, March 3, and after a voyage of one month landed in New York, April 3.

Our subject marri Miss Mary Gill, daughter of William and Hannah (Archer) Gill. Mr. Gill was a manufacturer of farming implements. Mrs. Froggatt is one of six children, and her parents died in Derbyshire, aged about sixty years, leaving very little property. Mr. and Mrs. Froggatt started to the new world, hoping to earn a living and make a competency. He had no schooling whatever, and, as he says, grew up in ignorance, and his good wife was but a little better off. In later years he learned to read and write a little. They had \$60 left when they made their first stand in New York, locating at Boston, Erie county, where they rented a farm of 120 acres, with but forty acres of plowed land and some pasturage. They worked this land for one half and the owner furnished teams and tools. This was a better offer than was generally given, but the landowner said that his land was not very good and that he wanted to give this young farmer a chance. His name was William Warren, an American. He proved a good and kind friend to Mr. Froggatt, and the latter holds his memory as dear as that of any blood

relative. Mr. Warren made Mr. Froggatt valuable presents when they came to Wisconsin, in 1851, and told them that if they needed aid they should have it at any time, and even offered to furnish him a team of horses for which he could pay when he was able. Our subject had saved \$100 a year for the three seasons and landed in Milwaukee with household goods and \$250. They came right to this township and for one year they rented land and then bought their first forty acres for \$130. This was new land, which had no improvements upon it except a few rails. During the first year, our subject built a log cabin, 12 x 14 feet, of rough logs, and this was their abode for two years, when they built a small frame house, 14 x 20 feet, at their present home, on forty acres of school land, which our subject bought at \$3.50 an acre, and from time to time since has added land, until he now owns 520 acres, all in one connected body. Of this, 400 acres is good, tillable land, worth from \$45 to \$50 an acre. He has always done mixed farming, raising the principal crops of this section, except tobacco and hops. He keeps as many as a hundred horned cattle and thirty horses, also from two to five colts of the all-work breed, mostly Clydesdale, and raises Durham cattle. Mr. Froggatt turns off from 100 to 125 hogs.

Six children of the family have been taken away, five of them in infancy, and the last one died at the age of fifteen, of inflammatory rheumatism. She was very bright in intellect and attractive in person. She was mourned by all who knew her and her loss was a great blow to her family, especially to her mother. The living children are: Walter G., who was the second child and who was born in the log cabin; James H. married Mary Lapley and has one little daughter, the bright pet of the household. They have been running the

farm in company with the next brother. Wesley E. is the youngest son born in this house, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Froggatt have given all their children good school advantages, realizing how much they lost in being deprived of them. The boys all prefer a farmer's life, except Wesley E., who has attended the schools of Middleton and Madison, and has a desire for the medical profession, to which he thinks he is adapted, and proposes to take a course at Rush Medical College, at Chicago.

This honored and respected old couple are justly proud of their children, who have grown up with pure habits and morals and industrious ways. They have a home in Madison, where they reside when not on the old farm. They joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when young in England, and have been faithful and active workers in that connection for many years, Mr. Froggatt having been a Class-Leader for over thirty five years. He has always been one of the loyal Republicans of this county, until 1887, when he espoused the temperance cause. He and his wife enjoy a fair amount of good health, for their age, considering how toilsome some of their years have been. The past two and one half years have been passed in Madison, in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, where it may be hoped that—

“The years in their rolling  
May whisper consoling,  
Until life's journey has ended,  
When they shall calmly and sweetly  
Go up to their rest in heaven.”



**G**UNDER G. MANDT, editor and publisher of the Dane County Sun, at Mount Horeb, was born in Pleasant Springs township, this county, July 28, 1864, a son

of Gunder T. Mandt, who was born in Thelmarken, Norway, May 12, 1811. The latter came by sailing vessel to America in 1848, and on account of severe storms was fourteen weeks in reaching Wisconsin. He was married in Norway, and to that union was born four children: Margit, now Mrs. Lisby, of Sandyville, Iowa; Targe, deceased in Michigan; Halvor, who died in Norway; and Groe, now Mrs. Rasmus Peterson, of New Denmark, Brown county, Wisconsin. The mother died, and in 1839 in Norway, Mr. Mandt married Jorand Sennes, a native of that country. They were the parents of twelve children, viz. Targe, a resident of Stoughton, Wisconsin; Hauge, now Mrs. T. Aaberg, of that city; Annie, wife of E. H. Reppen, also of Stoughton; Engebor, wife of C. E. Gram, of Chicago; Engel, who died in Pleasant Springs township, Dane county, Wisconsin; Peter, of Janesville, this State; Mikkel, of Stoughton; Elsie, wife of A. Burud, also of that city; Peter, deceased in Pleasant Springs township; Dagne, now Mrs. T. O. Homme; Gunder G., our subject; and Carrie, of Stoughton, Wisconsin.

Gunder G. Mandt, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his parents until eight years of age; the following year attended the public schools at Stoughton; and then worked in his father's furniture store in that city until sixteen years of age. A short time afterward he began the photography business in Stoughton, continuing one year; followed the same trade at Mount Horeb six months; next worked in the general mercantile establishment of O. B. Dahle about three years; was proprietor of a paint and carpenter shop in that village three years; then established a weekly newspaper, the Blue Mounds Press, at Blue Mounds; next the Mount Horeb Sun, at Mount Horeb, and

then the Star at Daleyville. June 16, 1888, Mr. Mandt was burned out, leaving him with nothing but a slight insurance. He then established his present paper in Mount Horeb, and is also engaged in the real-estate business. In his political relations he is independent.

Mr. Mandt was married July 31, 1888, to Andalena Arneson, a native of Ridgeway, Iowa county, Wisconsin. They have two children, Lenore and Amy, both at home. Our subject is an intelligent and congenial gentleman. His knowledge of both English and Norwegian languages gives him a field of usefulness, which is filled with ability, and to the advantage of the people among whom his influence extends. In addition to his two papers, printed in both languages, he also edits and prints various papers for persons throughout the country.



**D**R. GEORGE P. KINGSLEY, a successful clairvoyant physician, has been engaged in business in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for seven years.

Our subject was born in Cass county, Michigan, more than fifty years ago, and lived in his native State until he came to Wisconsin. Dr. Kingsley came of New England parentage, his father and mother having been born in Massachusetts, where they were reared and married, coming in the early thirties to Cass county, Michigan. When the family came to Cass county the country was very wild, and Indians and wild game occupied the land. After some twenty years' residence in Cass county, in 1854, the entire family moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Springfield township, Dane county, which is still in the pos-

session of our subject. In 1852 the father of Dr. Kingsley crossed the plains to California, but returned in a year, and the following year saw the removal to Wisconsin as already noted. In 1878 the father was taken to Florida by his son, the Doctor, in the endeavor to prolong his life, but the attempt was useless, and he died there, February 26, 1878, aged seventy-two years. His wife followed him five years later, dying in Dane county, aged seventy years. Her maiden name was Harriet Priscilla Burke. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley were members of the Universalist Church for many years, but died in the full faith of the spirit life in man.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and received there the training that gave him his superb physical constitution, which is the envy and admiration of all who see him. He advocates a more general physical training of the boys and girls of the present century, claiming that if they received a proper amount of exercise there would be fewer invalids, and the death rate would be much smaller. If Dr. Kingsley is a specimen of what physical exercise will do, then he is entirely correct in his views and will meet with plenty of support. He claims that physical exercise should be introduced into the schools.

Dr. Kingsley became interested in clairvoyancy in connection with his profession, and now is one of its firmest believers. People swarm to his pleasant office at No. 518 State street, to seek his advice and aid, and he is always able to assist those who call on him for relief. The Doctor gave some attention to his farm in connection with his practice while at Springfield, where he left a record that may well be envied by any one in the profession, for his skill, both as a physician and a clairvoyant. His magnetic power

is very great, and he uses it to alleviate the pain and distress of others.

Dr. Kingsley was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, to Sarah J. Towne, who was born in Illinois and came to Dane county, Wisconsin, with her parents when four years of age. She was educated at the State University, at Madison, and is a smart intellectual lady, who has borne her husband two children, namely: Sarah L., wife of H. J. Parke, resident of Lodi, Wisconsin, and George A., at home, a student in the university.

The Doctor is the owner of a nice home and office in Madison, and other valuable property in Springfield, his former home. His practice is constantly increasing, and he is regarded as very successful. Few men have the power of making friends and retaining them as has this gentleman, to whose life we have called the attention of the reader in this brief notice.



**S**AMUEL MUZZY, a member of one of the best known and most prominent families in Medina township is the immediate subject of this sketch. The family is an interesting one and the biographer will to the best of his ability place their records upon this page for the interested readers of this volume.

The family seems to have been of New England birth, the grandfather of Samuel having been born in the State of Massachusetts, where he lived and died. The father, Sardine Muzzy, was born in Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 10, 1806, was brought up on a farm, attended the common schools and remained at home until his seventeenth year, when he went to the State of Ohio, where he learned the trade of

carpenter, working at it in Medina county, and from that county came the name of Medina township, the present home of the family. Alternating between work at his trade and upon the farm, Mr. Muzzy remained there until 1843, when he removed to Illinois, where he spent one summer in work on a farm in Lake county.

The marriage of Mr. Muzzy was celebrated March 26, 1827, with Miss Elorsey Caroline Lunn, who was born in Connecticut, in Hartford, in 1808, and whose parents had passed away, the father in Michigan, and the mother in Ohio. The family of Mr. Muzzy grew up in Illinois around him, until 1844, when he decided to remove farther west where land was still for purchase in desirable localities. Hence, the family consisting of thirteen members traveled by ox teams bringing with them their household goods determining to locate in Wisconsin. They started October 22, and arrived at their destination after about two weeks, coming directly to sections 10 and 11, where the widow of Mr. Muzzy now resides. She is one of the oldest settlers in this township or vicinity.

Mr. Muzzy first obtained eighty acres of Government land and later forty more, subsequently pre-empting another forty, for all of which he paid ten shillings per acre. He had some difficulty in getting a title to the land he had pre-empted, but finally he had his farm of 160 acres, to which he added five acres of timber land. The purchase of the land absorbed what money he had and the family moved into the house with a Mr. Siefert, near Marshall. All the members of the family were large enough to work and they went to building a log house on the land which he had bought. The dimensions of the house were 16 x 20 and when it ap-



proached completion all moved in and began pioneer life in earnest.

The country was sparsely settled, and they had no near neighbors nor any conveniences. Fall was coming on now and but little farm work could be accomplished, but they began improvement as soon as possible. When spring opened, Mr. Muzzy put in a crop, consisting of corn, buckwheat and potatoes on the land of Henry Clark, and broke some of his own ground. There was no danger of starvation, for game was abundant and venison was the principal meat, and they taught themselves to do without groceries as they could not be obtained. As time went on and they succeeded in having produce to sell they had to travel sixty-five miles by ox teams to Milwaukee to find a market, selling wheat as low as thirty cents per bushel. Thus they finally established a home in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. Muzzy continued to improve the place, planting trees and fencing with rails, living on in the log house, which is still standing and has always been used as a residence by some one. In 1855 the family built a more commodious home, and which is now occupied by Mrs. Muzzy and her sons. Thus, by hard work, industry and economy, they improved their condition; other settlers came in, the country rapidly was opened up, and is now one of the best cultivated sections in the State. There were eleven children born in this family, as follows: Elizabeth, married Asa Dewey, and they now reside in Medina township and they have had four children: Adelbert, Sarah Jane, Amy, and Juliett. Elorsey, married George Giles and is living in Burke, Iowa; they have three children: Lucy, Addison, and Clara; Sheldon, married Harriet Dent, and have two children, Nina and Frankie. He is a carpenter in Milwan-

kee; Austin L. Muzzy, married three times, and he had ten children: Henry, Mary, Maria, Austin, Amy Jane, Delbert, James, Minnie, Kitty, and Edwin, eight of whom are still living at different places; Paulina, married Willard Cole, and they had seven children: Henry, Lucy, Fred, Wesley, Clark and Clarence (twins) and James, one of whom is dead. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was in various engagements, had an extensive army experience, and although he continued through the whole war he escaped without capture or wounds. Samuel E., our subject; James, married Kate Follensbee, in Portland, Dodge county, and now lives on the old home with wife and two children, Elmer and Lena. He went to Kansas, in 1873, bought some land in Cowley county, where he remained improving for about one year, when he returned to the old place, where, with the exception of one year, he has lived ever since, having sold his Kansas land; Andrew C., now living at Marshall depot, has always been in this vicinity, except while doing service in the army. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry and was in service eleven months. The name of his first wife was Sarah Hyer, and that of his second, Elizabeth Walbridge, both of whom are deceased. His children are: Albert, Willie, Herman, Carson, and Guy. Adeline, now living at Marshall, married Amos Thompson and has five children as follows: Lettie, married A. Burr and is now living near the old homestead; Gay T., married Flora Porter; Lucius, Olive, and Della are at home. Charles R. lives on the old homestead with his mother. In 1870 he went to northern Iowa, where he remained a number of years buying wheat for dealers, then went to Dakota, pre-empted 160 acres of land, farmed some for two years, proved

up, sold out and returned home to the old home, where he has been ever since. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers and served one and one-half years in the army of the Potomac, taking part in the seven days' fight of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Sopotysylvania, North Ann, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox, and was in the front line of battle when Lee surrendered. He returned home safe and sound after an extended experience. The last child, Francis died in the old log house in 1845, at the age of fifteen months and was buried on the farm. Mr. Muzzy died December 4, 1883, and was buried in York cemetery. He was a prominent man in the township, having served on the Board of Supervisors and also as Assessor a number of term, was always interested in educational matters and did his full share toward the development of the county. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Muzzy belonged.

Our subject, Samuel E., married Adelia Fuller and is now living on the old homestead. He has had three children: Frankie, Cora, and Carl, but two of these died in Michigan and one in Wisconsin. In 1875 he went to Michigan and engaged in farming, having there a farm of sixty-three acres. Here he remained until 1885, when he sold that tract and bought forty acres at another place, where he lived about two years and still owns, but in 1889 returned to Wisconsin and to the old home where he has since lived. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service some eleven months, being stationed the most of the time in Kan-

sas. He still preserves his old Springfield musket as a memento of that experience.



CASPER MAYER, deceased, for years one of the prominent German-American citizens of Madison, Wisconsin, is subject of this sketch. His life ended at his home, 615 East Gorham street, June 8, 1884. Coming to Madison in November, 1853, he began life in this city as a dealer in wines and liquors, having brought his stock from the city of Milwaukee, where he had been in business prior to coming to this place. Having established himself in Madison he soon became popular with the public, his business growing from the time he started. For some time he was located on King street, but later moved to No. 11 Main street, at which place he was actively engaged until the time of his death. The general opinion expressed concerning Mr. Mayer was that he was a friend to every one, and he was always regarded as one of the best of the German-American citizens. His care that no ill should occur to any one from any abuse of the goods he had for sale was well known. With his capable and efficient wife he accumulated a handsome competency, and at the time of his decease left a wide circle of mourning friends. In 1862 our subject made a visit to Germany to once more see his aged mother, for whom he had cared since the death of his father. That sad event occurred when Casper was but a mere boy and he had ever since carefully looked after her wants, always sending her a part of his income, even when it was very small.

With no one to help him, our subject came to this country alone, and tried the best he could to earn a living at Chillicothe, Ohio,

whence in 1847, he came to Milwaukee. In the latter city he was married, in 1848, having at that time a small fruit stand, but in 1849 he began the business which he afterward conducted so successfully. His place in Madison was always called "Casper's Place."

Casper Mayer was born in Gattenheim, Germany, near Friedberg, in the Province of Baden, November 1, 1821. He came of good, respectable, German parents, who had lived worthy lives in Germany. His father, Casper Mayer, died in his native province when our subject was but a small boy. He was engaged in the oil manufacturing business. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Agatha Huhn, and she lived to be seventy-three years of age, dying in her native province, and both she and her husband had been members of the Roman Catholic Church. Our subject was the only son of the family, and had but one sister, Walie, who died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Mayer of this notice, after the death of his father went to live with an uncle, a brother of his father, who was in easy circumstances, and he gave young Mayer a practical education and also taught him the trade of shoemaker. This was not at all congenial to our subject and he did not resume it after coming to America. In politics, our subject was an independent Democrat, and was a man who had never sought office, was generous to a fault, and always gave liberally to everything which seemed to promise good to his city or State.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 30, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Steinle, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 18, 1829, a daughter of Joseph and Eva (Aner) Steinle, natives of Wurtemberg, who were there reared and married, remaining until Mrs. Mayer of this sketch was

seven years of age. She was one of two children, still living, her sister being Anna M., the wife of Thomas Piggott, now living in Chicago, where he is engaged as a mechanic. Joseph Steinle was a second time married, in his native province, to Miss Frances Koenedy, and later the family came to the United States, in 1840, via Havre de Grace, landing in New York city. Three months after leaving their home they had settled down in Lancaster, Ohio, where they remained six years and then removed to Milwaukee, where the last days of their lives were spent.

Mrs. Mayer, the wife of our subject, became well-known as a most excellent cook, and in this way assisted her husband very materially. She was always cheerful, willing to assist, and was one of the best wives, highly esteemed everywhere. As Mr. Mayer conducted a restaurant with his other business, Mrs. Mayer had a chance to show how well she could manage her part of the business. For years he was an active supporter of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer were the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living, as follows: Anna R. and Elizabeth, at home; M. Theresa, the wife of Peter Hoven, now living in New Haven, Connecticut, where he conducts a carriage factory; Emilie F., the wife of Stephen Baas, who runs the pleasure boats in Madison and resides in the city, having one child; Alexius H. and Casper Adolph, who now conducts the business left by his father. He has been twice married and has two sons, Charles B. and Adolph L. R.; Bertha M. is a prominent teacher of art in this city; and Helen L. is a student at the State University.

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**D**ANIEL D. BRYANT, one of the enterprising farmer residents of Madison township, was born in Thetford, Vermont, December 3, 1831. His father, Lester Brant, was born on the same farm, and his father, grandfather of our subject, Daniel D. Bryant, was born in Colechester, Connecticut, of early English ancestry. He was a brave soldier of the Revolutionary war and removed to Vermont when hostilities ceased. The removal was made in winter with ox teams and sleds, and they became early settlers of the town of Thetford. When the town was organized the grandfather of our subject was elected Clerk. He secured a tract of 100 acres of timber land and built a log house in the wilderness. At that time there were no railroads or canals, nor were there any for many years, consequently no convenient markets. The people lived entirely off the products of their farm, with such game and fish that they could procure from the abundance in stream and woods. Here the grandfather resided until his death, which event occurred when he was forty-nine years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Bethiar Newton, also a native of Connecticut. The great-grandfather of our subject, John Newton, was of English ancestry and spent his entire life in Connecticut. The grandmother of our subject lived for fifty-five years after her husband died, her death occurring on the home farm in Thetford at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The last twenty-four years of her life she enjoyed a pension from the Government.

The father of our subject entered the old homestead, which he occupied until 1854, when he sold and came to Wisconsin, locating in Columbia county, where he bought a farm and resided for a number of years. He

finally removed to Milwaukee, where he died, July 4, 1876, aged seventy-eight years.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Hannah Sleeper, born in Vershire, Orange county, Vermont. Her father, Ezra Sleeper, was a native of Massachusetts, who became a pioneer of Vershire, where he improved a farm and spent his last years. The mother of our subject died in August, 1876, after rearing five children, namely: Sherburn, Harriet, Daniel D., Bethiar and Emeline.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Thetford Academy, which he entered with the intention of fitting himself for Dartmouth College, but however changed his mind and left school to earn money with which he could emigrate westward. In order to accomplish this he taught school three winters and the remainder of the year engaged in farming. His salary for teaching school was \$12 per month and board, he being expected to live around at the houses of his different patrons. The arrangements for his board were made with the clerk of the district and the time he spent with each family was in proportion to the number of scholars sent. In 1853 he emigrated to Wisconsin and located in Hampden, Columbia county. At that time he had \$500 in cash, \$100 of which was a present from his grandmother, which she had saved from her pension. He purchased 120 acres of land for \$1,200. Fifty acres of this was broken, while eighty acres were fenced and a small house, 16 x 24 feet, was upon the land. At the time, Waukesha, sixty-four miles distant, was the nearest market touched by the railroad. After living on that land two years he sold out and removed to Dane county, where he purchased 200 acres of wild prairie land in Westport township, at

\$10 per acre. He improved all the land, built a brick house and frame barn, and resided there twelve years, then sold the property for \$10,000, and with that money purchased the farm, where he now resides in Madison township. It is a well improved farm of 400 acres, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, Durham being his favorite breed of cattle.

December 3, 1856, he married Keron Rogers, born in Norwich, Vermont, daughter of Joseph and Tilda (Brown) Rogers. Seven children have been born to our subject and his wife that are living, namely: Lizzie, Carrie, Lester, George, Frank, Zipporah and May. Sherburn, the second born died at the age of twenty-three years. Our subject is a Republican in politics and has served four years as Assessor of the township, and five years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. For many years he has been a member of the Grange. Mr. Bryant is a man who commands the respect and esteem of the entire community, as he is a worthy and public-spirited citizen.



**J**OHN ALEXANDER CRAIG, professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, was born in Russell township, Russell county, province of Ontario, Canada, Christmas Day, 1867, son of William and Anabelle (Petrie) Craig.

William Craig was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, in 1828, his parents having come from Scotland to America about 1820 and located there. He was by occupation a lumberman, and engaged somewhat in farming operations. He was chosen a Representative from his district in the House of Representatives of Ontario, and served with

marked distinction. Mrs. Craig, the Professor's mother, was of Highland Scotch origin. Her people came to America about the same time the Craigs came. They reared a family of five children, as follows: Russell, who now has charge of his father's business; Jessie, attending the University of Wisconsin; Ida, head nurse and an instructor in the Stanley Institute of Canada, a school for the training of nurses; and Florence, attending common school.

John A. received his early education in the common schools of Kemptville, Ontario. In 1884 he entered Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, which institution was soon afterward affiliated with the Toronto University, and there he graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. S. A. He then became resident editor of the Canadian Live Stock Journal, published at Hamilton, Canada. A month later he was made managing editor and the paper was moved to Toronto. There he prosecuted his work with vigor until he was called by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin to his present position, that of professor of Animal Husbandry. He has filled this chair most acceptably since January, 1890.

Professor Craig has made valuable contributions to various agricultural journals and periodicals. His specialty is experimental work in live-stock, principally sheep. He frequently lectures before farmers' institutes, and so thorough has been his study and investigation that his opinion is regarded as authority.



**J**OHN SIMONS.—Our subject devotes his life to the supplying of the wants of the inner man, and has the reputation of a landlord who supplies toothsome

viands that have no touch of dyspepsia in them. He is proprietor of the hotel that bears his name at Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin; a comfortable, homelike place, with accommodations for about fifty guests. The hotel is centrally located at the corner of Maine and Butler streets, and has a large barn for feeding and caring for horses. Mr. Simons began as a hotelkeeper in 1873, spending the first ten years at the Northwestern railroad depot. He has resided at Madison since August 17, 1847, with the exception of a year or so; beginning work as a boy at anything he could turn his hand: as early as 1850 earning his bread in a brickyard; later he entered the employ of the John Roderman Brewing Company, with which he remained about eighteen and one-half years; it being destroyed in November, 1873, he in the same year, December 3, became proprietor of the Germania Hotel, at the Northwestern depot.

Mr. Simons began life as a poor boy, but by unflagging industry has acquired a fine property. The Simons Hotel was built by him in 1883 and enlarged in 1888; he having besides this other valuable property, which proves his industry and economy. For many years he has been recognized as one of the very live men of Madison, and is the oldest German settler now living here. His old friend and former employer, Mr. Roderman, to whom he was greatly attached, has passed away from earth.

Our subject was born at Neusesjed, Rhine province, Germany, April 24, 1834, being yet a boy when he came with his maternal grandfather to this country; starting from Havre de Grace, France, in the good sailing ship, Albany, an American vessel, and landing at New York after a passage of thirty-five days; going thence up the Hudson river

to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, by the lakes to Milwaukee, and then spent three days in a lumber wagon before reaching Madison. The parents of our subject and his maternal grandmother joined them the following year, taking the same route, when all settled in the town of Springfield upon a new farm, but second-hand land, buying some Government land with it. Here the older members of the family, including the father, mother and grandparents, continued to live until their death; the father, Ludwig Simons, dying at the age of seventy-six; the mother, Catharine (Ecker) Simons, only child of Henry and Catharine Ecker, died at the age of seventy-eight; the grandfather dying at the age of ninety-three and the grandmother at the age of eighty-five; all the family, for many generations, being Roman Catholics.

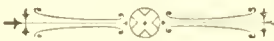
The father, Ludwig, was a baker in Germany, where for several years he served his country as a soldier. A brother of his, a seventh son, named Napoleon, in honor of the great Emperor, was to have been educated by the mighty man, but he was destroyed, while yet a boy, in the great fire at the burning of Moscow, when it was taken by the French.

Our subject is the eldest of a family of seven, five sons being born in Germany, and one son and one daughter, deceased, born in this country. One, Wilhelm, lives on the old home place in Springfield township, Dane county; Christian, the youngest, also is a farmer living in the same township; Sigfred is a farmer in Union township, Dane county; Antoine is a farmer in Wisconsin; the living all being married. Jacob, another brother, died October 30, 1891, leaving a family.

Our subject was married at Madison to Helena Lambardy, a native of Prussia, Ger-

many, who came with her parents to the United States, settling at Springfield in 1849, and has since resided in Dane county, in Roxbury township, where the parents died. Her father was a farmer, and he and the other members of the family were Roman Catholics. Mr. and Mrs. Simons are members of the Church of the Holy Redeemer (Roman Catholic), and Mr. Simons is a member of the building committee of parish schools. He is a member of a number of social and benevolent orders, among which is the Catholic Benevolent Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Simons are the parents of nine children, five of them dead, including the first-born, viz.: Sarah, Herbert, August, Henry and Anna. The living are: Fred A., clerk for his father, married Maggie Doylen, a resident of this city; Mary, helping at home; John A., at home; and Josephine, a successful young artist, at home.



**J**OHN Q. A. ROOD, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Washington county, Vermont, May 22, 1825, a son of Moses and Edith (Robinson) Rood, also natives of Vermont. The father, a farmer and lumberman by occupation, died in Wisconsin in 1854, and the mother died in the same State in 1862. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all but one of whom lived to years of maturity.

John Q. A. Rood, the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Janesville, Rock county. Three years later he went to Stoughton, where he and his brother built the milldam across the river; remained there two years; then at Waterloo, Wisconsin, until 1852; in that year went

west with ox teams, being from April until September in making the trip, and took up a tract of land in Willamette valley, Oregon. He was engaged in milling in that State seven years, and in 1858 returned to Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he followed the lumber business four years. In 1865 Mr. Rood bought his present farm of 140 acres in Dunkirk township, Dane county, where he has since been engaged in general farming. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held the office of Township Supervisor two terms.

In June, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Estes, who was reared in North Carolina, and they have one child, Harriet E., wife of William Tyler, of Dunkirk township, this county.



**B**ERNHARD H. NIENABER, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in cigars, Madison, Wisconsin, is ranked with the prominent business men of the city. He is the oldest manufacturer of cigars in Madison, having established himself in business here in 1860. July 8, 1863, he lost his entire stock by fire, but five days later again started up, and his business career has since been one of marked success. He is now located at 215 East Main street, in a building he erected and moved into in 1882. Until ten years ago he employed a large force, from ten to twenty-five, all the time, but of recent years he has not conducted his business on such an extensive scale. Mr. Nienaber began learning his trade in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1849, the year he landed in the United States, and worked at it there until he came to Wisconsin. He dates his arrival in Madison February 27, 1854, and from

that time until he engaged in business for himself he was employed as a cigar-maker.

Mr. Nienaber was born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, not far from Bremen, Germany, August 11, 1837, and was reared and educated there. In the fall of 1849, accompanied by his sister, Ingle, who was two years his senior, he took passage on a three-mast sail vessel, the *Gustaff*, Captain Van Zantan, and after a voyage of seven weeks landed in New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where their two brothers, John Henry and Ferdinand, had lived for two years. John Henry settled in Covington, Kentucky, where he was subsequently married, and where he has since made his home. He was in the rolling mills fifteen years, and was also a job mason and plasterer. He is now retired from active business. Ferdinand first settled in Cincinnati, then went to Indianapolis, where, in 1849, he established a cigar manufactory. Subsequently he returned to Covington and engaged extensively in the manufacture of cigars there. He has since made his home in Covington, and is now living retired. He has been prominent in local matters, has served as delegate to numerous conventions, and has been, and is yet, president of the Old Settlers' Association of Covington. His wife was before her marriage Miss Agnes Stontbeck. The sister, Ingle, above referred to, also married in Covington, and she and her husband are both deceased. They left two children. Another brother and sister, Frank and Elizabeth, the oldest of the family, came to the United States in 1854. They, too, are deceased, and both left families. Frank died from the effects of a sunstroke, and Elizabeth died only a few years ago.

Having briefly referred to the brothers and sisters of Mr. Nienaber, we now turn to his

parents, Antone and Agnes (Fon Lemden) Nienaber. They were both born and reared in Oldenburg, Germany, and were there married. The father was a farmer the greater part of his life. When he was young he served for a while as cook on the Holland herring boats. He and his wife and all the family were devout members of the Catholic Church. In 1852 the parents left Bremen for America, and in due time landed at New Orleans. From there they started up the river, intending to join their children at Cincinnati. The mother, however, was doomed never to reach her destination; for cholera, which was epidemic at that time, claimed her as a victim. She died at Evansville, Indiana, and was there buried under the rites of the Catholic Church. The bereaved father and husband continued his way a few days later to Cincinnati, where the mingled joy and sorrow at the meeting with his expectant children can better be imagined than described—joy for the father's safe arrival and deepest sorrow caused by the beloved mother being snatched away when almost within their reach. The father passed the rest of his days with his son, Henry, and his daughter, Elizabeth, and died at the age of eighty-three. The mother was about sixty-five at the time of her death.

The subject of our sketch was married in Madison, Wisconsin, March 11, 1861, to Miss Catharine Adolph, who was born at Quadrat, near the river Rhine in Germany, November 15, 1839. Her father died in Germany, and after his death she came with her mother, brother, Jacob, and three sisters, Sabilla, Sophia and Margaret, to America, landing at New York in 1854. Two years later they came to Madison. In this city the mother died, aged eighty-two years. Sabilla married, and is also deceased. Sophia is the wife of



Jacob Esser, Sr., a contractor and builder of this city. Margaret is now married to her second husband, John Waltersheit, a farmer of Blooming Grove, this county. Her first husband was killed in the late war. The brother, Jacob, also a soldier in the civil war, died afterward while in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Nienaber have had ten children, two of whom, Sophia and Frank, died when young. Those living are as follows: Anna, wife of Godfred Moery, a mason and contractor of Madison; Sabilla, wife of Casper Hauk, a machinist, residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; George W., a prominent young man in local matters, married Nellie Brophy, and is his father's assistant in the cigar business; Antone, a mechanic in the employ of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, of Madison; John B., a resident of Chicago, engaged in the drug business; Catharine, Elizabeth, and Frank. The last three named are at home.

The family are members of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Nienaber is a Democrat, and has served as Alderman of the Third Ward. He is a member of the leading German societies of this city.



**W**ILLIAM VROMAN.—Prominent among the pathfinders of Wisconsin and the representative citizens of Madison, stands the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, whose interests have been identified with those of the capital city for more than fifty years, and who has contributed by his honorable and energetic efforts to the financial prosperity and moral advancement of the community.

William Vroman is a native of the Empire

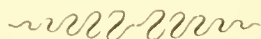
State, having been born in Onondaga county, February 20, 1818. His parents, Jacob and Olive (Tolls) Vroman, were natives of New York and England, respectively. They removed to Indiana in an early day, where they died when the subject of this sketch was but three years of age. After this sad bereavement, young William lived with his uncles and aunts in New York State until he attained the age of nineteen years. He received a common school education and the careful training of moral and religious minds. At the age of nineteen he joined the westward tide of emigration, coming to Madison, where he was for a time employed at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He afterward returned to New York, where he continued to work at his trade for four years, being in that State at the time of Harrison's inauguration in 1841, grandfather of the recent president. In September, 1844, Mr. Vroman again came to Wisconsin, which was still on the frontier of civilization and a Territory. He engaged in farming and contracting in Dane county, which was then but sparsely settled. In 1861 Mr. Vroman was elected County Treasurer for four years, and in 1863 he discontinued farming and engaged in the lumber trade in Madison, continuing in that business until 1889, when he retired from active pursuits to enjoy, in rest and comfort, the accumulations of his earlier years, being cheered by the society of his wife and children.

Mr. Vroman was married in New York, in March, 1844, to Harriet Field, a native of Oneida county, that State, and a daughter of Lincoln Field, a prosperous farmer and contractor. They have had two children: Charles Edwin; and Ellen Josephine, wife of E. C. Mason, a well-to-do plumber and gasfitter of Madison.

Politically, Mr. Vroman was formerly an

old-time whig, but since 1860 has been identified with the Republican party.

Public-spirited and enterprising Mr. Vroman has assisted in the upbuilding of his city and has lent his moral aid to the advancement of all educational and religious institutions, and justly enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends.



**W**ILLIAM HOLDEN FARNSWORTH, a farmer, resident of the township of Dunn, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born on the farm where he now resides June 8, 1853, and his father, Calvin C. Farnsworth, was one of the first settlers of the town, born December 8, 1817, and the grandfather of our subject is thought to have been born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, his father having come there among the first settlers of the county from Connecticut, probably even before the Revolutionary war. His death occurred at Burlington, and his wife, a member of the Kellogg family passed away there also.

Holden Farnsworth, the grandfather of our subject, was reared on a farm and always followed that occupation. At one time he owned a farm but was unfortunate in giving security for a friend and thus lost his farm. He died at Winook Falls in 1826. The name of his wife was Susanna Cobb, born, it is thought, in Bennington. She survived her husband many years and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Farwell, in Rutland, Wisconsin in 1858.

The father of our subject was eight years of age when his father died, and he then went to live with his aunt Polly Gray of Dorset, Bennington county, Vermont, where he was reared and educated. He was reared on the farm and remained with that good woman

until his twenty-first year and then started out in the world for himself. One year's employment in farm work brought him \$120, and he continued work in both Bennington and Rutland counties until 1846, when he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. He started from Granville, Washington county, with a team accompanied by his bride, and drove as far as Fort Ann, and there took the Champlain and later the Erie canals to Buffalo, going by lake to Milwaukee. At this place our subject's father hired a team to take them to Dane county. The country was but sparsely settled and game was still abundant. The brother of Mrs. Farnsworth had traded for 600 acres of land in what is now the town of Dunn, and Mr. Farnsworth bought 140 acres of the land from him, and they located on section 28. Norman Farwell and his wife had accompanied Mr. Farnsworth, and they moved into a log house with another family until they could build a cabin of their own. Here Mr. Farnsworth long lived and added to his real estate until he had 256 acres. His first marriage was with Mary Cramer, of Granville, Washington county, New York, September 21, 1846, and she was a daughter of Charles Cramer, who was born in Germany, of German and American parents. Mr. Cramer learned the trade of potter and followed that trade in the town of Granville until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Rugg, who was a native of New York. She survived her husband many years and died at the home of her daughter in Dane county in 1868. Mrs. Farnsworth died in 1856, and in 1857 Mr. Farnsworth married her sister, Delia A. Cramer. Three children of the first marriage: Susan A., who married William Aul, and Ann Elizabeth, who married L. S. Chandler; and our subject; and one son of the second marriage, Reuben Calvin.

Our subject received his early education in the district school, which was advanced by attendance at Albion and the high school at Oregon, and this good foundation was supplemented by first-class business education at Madison managed by Professor Harrington. He has always followed farming and now owns and operates 109 acres of the old home farm. He married December 13, 1881, Miss Lena C. Criddle, who was born in the town of Dunn. Her father, James Criddle, was born in Somersetshire, England, and his father, the grandfather of Mrs. Farnsworth, was born in the same shire, and was the son of James and Grace (Sage) Criddle. He came from England to America, but remained in this country but a short time and died in his own land. Eight of his children came to America, Mrs. Farnsworth's father coming in 1849, sailing from Bristol in the month of March in the sailing vessel *Casma*; landed in New York five weeks later. He came directly to Wisconsin via the Hudson river, then to Buffalo and on the lakes to Milwaukee and then by team to Rock county. He was in straightened circumstances and at once found employment on a farm, remaining in Rock county for several years, when he removed to Mitchell county, Iowa, and one year later moved to the town of Dunn in Dane county, where he purchased a farm and still owns and occupies it. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Farnsworth was Susanna Carver, born in New York, a daughter of David and Nancy (Durler) Carver, and her father was a lineal descendant of Governor Carver. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have three children.



**E**LON J. SPARKS, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, located on section 17, in York township, was the son of Austin Sparks, and his grandfather was of English descent, born in Vermont, where he always lived and where he died. Austin, the father, was born in Vermont, in the year 1822, and was brought up on a farm. He secured a fair education, attending the common schools of his native State, remaining at home until he was thirty years of age, when he decided to start out for himself, April 1, 1852. Having heard of the western country of Wisconsin, he came to Walworth county, where he stayed two years; then, purchasing a flock of sheep, he drove them to the township of York, section 17, where he purchased about five hundred acres of land; this was in 1854. He moved into a log house and commenced his experience in pioneer life. He then continued working the land, raising wheat and other cereals. By patient industry and economy he amassed a competence, but was not permitted to remain long enough to carry out his designs for a home and a residence, as he died, November 2, 1865. He died in Lowell, Dodge county, Wisconsin, of lung fever, contracted while threshing on his farm there.

Mr. Sparks was married near the home of his selection, to Miss Adelaide Cripps, who was born in Bletchington, Oxfordshire, England, her people emigrating to this country when she was quite young. Her people were early settlers of York township. This union was blessed with two children: Fred A., who lives in Columbus, Wisconsin, and Elon J., the subject of this sketch.

Our subject lives on and manages the old farm, his mother having improved the same, erecting a good residence and commodious barns. She was married a second time to Grove

D. Wood, and now lives in Columbus, Wisconsin. Elon J. is a Wisconsin boy, having been born on the farm originally bought by his father and in the old log house, December 6, 1862. He received a common school education, and was brought up to work, and is now an industrious farmer.

The marriage of Mr. Sparks was celebrated April 7, 1886, to Margaret Ann Edwards, who was born in Kenerton, Flintshire, England, being of Welsh and English descent. Her people emigrated to this country when she was but two months old. They have three children: Austin Thomas, born June 9, 1887; Ina May, May 14, 1889, and Margaret Ruth, November 14, 1891.



FATHER A. J. KUEHNE, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, came here in 1880. His grandfather, Anthony Kuehne, was a native of Switzerland; in that beautiful country his life was passed and there he died. The father, Anthony, was born in Switzerland in 1820, and as he lost his father at an early age he was principally reared by his uncles in that country. He was given fair opportunities for obtaining an education, worked at various trades and became a good shoemaker. He was united in marriage in that same country to Catherine Annie Zahner, in 1845, and two years later they came to America, on a sailing vessel. Some travelers have taken this trip with fair winds and calm seas, but Mr. and Mrs. Kuehne encountered severe storms and consumed sixty-two days on the voyage. This was a new English vessel and had a large passenger list and among them were twenty from Switzerland.

Landing was made at New Orleans, whence Mr. and Mrs. Kuehne went to Kentucky, where they remained five years, working at his trade of shoemaker, thence to Indiana, where he rented a farm and engaged in farming. On account of the prevailing malarial fever and consequent unhealthiness in the locality Mr. Kuehne removed North, settling in Milwaukee in 1856. There they remained until 1883, where he located at his trade, opening a shop here and engaging extensively in the boot and shoe business. At this place Mr. Kuehne had a shop of his own, also a store and worked for a wholesale dealer, thus leaving no stone unturned to honestly increase his business.

In 1873 he was selected, on account of his many admirable traits of character, as janitor of St. Joseph Church, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to the place of his son in Sun Prairie. Both father and mother are now living here. There were eight children, of whom only three are still living, viz.: Josephine, who married Joseph Roehl, of Milwaukee; Mary A., of Sun Prairie; and A. J., our subject.

Father Kuehne was the eighth and last child born in the family, July 19, 1857, and attended the parochial school in Milwaukee until his thirteenth year, and then continued study under private instructors until he was sixteen, when he entered St. Francis College at Milwaukee and began study for the priesthood, remaining there until he was ordained June 27, 1880. He was then sent to Franklin and St. Martins' post office, where he took charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart for about three months. On September 17, 1880 he took charge of the Sacred Heart at Sun Prairie, and under his care and management the church has greatly prospered.

When he came to this charge the building for service was a small frame structure, still standing at present, being used as a school-house. It was among the first of the buildings constructed in Sun Prairie. Everything has seemed to prosper under the fostering care of this efficient priest. When he came sixty families made up the congregation, while now 125 families are under his pastoral care. In 1886, a large, commodious brick church was erected, 45 x 105, at a cost of \$15,000, and it is beautifully and artistically finished throughout. In 1891 a teachers' dwelling-house, of brick, was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and now the congregation is building a brick parsonage to cost \$4,000, which is designated to be a modern structure, with two stories, attic and basement. He opened a parochial school, with an attendance of eighty-five pupils.

The families under the charge of Father Kuehne are of German and Irish nationalities, the most of them having been American born. They live within a radius of four miles. The reverend Father has the respect and confidence of the community and is adding material wealth to his congregation and is giving the best of his life to their spiritual welfare.



**J**AMES NEVIN, superintendent of the Wisconsin Fish Hatchery, was born at New Castle, in the Province, Ontario, June 4, 1854. His father, Joseph Nevin, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and the grandfather of our subject was of the same and Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer and spent his last days there. The father of our subject and his brothers, William and John were the only members of the family to

come to America. John resides in Hamilton county, Nebraska; William settled in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, and died there. The father of our subject came to America when a young man and settled in New Castle. His circumstances were limited and he sought employment on the farm and was finally enabled to rent land, and in 1880 bought a farm in Essex county, where he now resides. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ellen Wilson, born in county Down, Ireland, and her father was born in the same place, of Scotch ancestry. He emigrated to America and landed in Quebec, where he died immediately after landing. The mother reared seven children: James, William, George, Albert H., Fred, Viola and Herbert.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town and commenced when very young to be self-supporting and worked on the farm for six dollars a month. A short distance away from his father's place was the Government fish-breeding establishment. When he was fifteen years of age he commenced work in that institution at \$20 per month and boarded himself. He paid strict attention to his work and made a thorough study of all the details and mastered a profession that but few have any knowledge of. He remained at that station until 1875, when he was transferred to Windsor, Ontario, and placed in charge of the hatchery at that place, where he remained until 1882, when he resigned to accept his present position.

Our subject was married October 8, 1879, to Mary Ellen Robinson, a native of England, and her parents were natives of the same locality. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin have two children: William and Thomas W. He is a member of Madeira Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., Madison Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. and Robert M. Coy Commandery, No. 3, K. T.

JOHN W. DODGE, a farmer living on section 23, in York township, is the subject of this sketch. The name of the grandfather of our subject was Nathaniel Dodge, and the father was Willis. The birth of the latter took place in Oneida county, New York, and grew up there until he was twenty years of age. At that time he began to long to see the world, and made a trip to Wisconsin, on foot, and passed through Janesville when there was but one house there. He traveled all the way from New York to Fond du Lac and studied the country. He was so pleased with the appearance around where Janesville now stands that he bought land there and paid some upon his purchase, and then returned to New York. His father had not seen the land and naturally distrusting the judgment of youth dissuaded him from either returning to Wisconsin or paying more upon the land, and to induce him to remain he bought him a farm in his home vicinity, paying for it \$4,000, and there he remained until the death of his father. He received a fair education in the common schools and when his father had died he immediately made his way to the State which had so taken his boyish fancy. He bought a farm on section 23 in Dane county, improved it and added to it until he had 320 acres and when he came to this place there were very few improvements here, and Mr. Dodge began at once to improve. He found the land fine for wheat and could raise great crops of that cereal, but he had to haul it a long distance to Milwaukee and then sell it for from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel. After a few years he built a better house, hauling the lumber from Nickeljohn's mills, a distance of 112 miles, by team and this same home is still standing.

The first marriage of the father of our sub-

ject took place in New York and the second one also in New York, but in Wisconsin he found his third wife, Miss Harriet Cross. She was a native of New York and from this marriage came a family of four children: Ella, married S. D. Smith, and lives in New York township; John W.; Ida May, married George E. Graham; Hattie, lives at home. The father of this family died in 1882. The children of his first marriage were: Eunice (deceased); Amarilla, married O. Carskaden and lives in New York; Emily, married John Johnson and lives in York township; Adelia, died in Iowa and left three children. The children of the second marriage were: Roxy (deceased), died in Kansas and left one child; Eliza, married Malford H. Carskaden and lives in Prescott, Kansas; Jane, is the mother of two children, married William Benson and lives in Kansas; Olive (deceased); Harriet, married Philander Perkins (deceased); Maria, married Fren Horache (deceased); George W., who died in York township, Wisconsin, and Lurancy (deceased), who married Eben Perkins in New York.

The grandfather of our subject was a Vermont farmer, who went to Oneida county, New York, and there taught school and singing-school, and married Miss Eunice Perry, of Connecticut, and reared a family of four children, as follows: Orpha (deceased); Mary, married her cousin Andrew Perry and both are deceased; Willis D., the father of our subject; and George W., deceased.

The farm which Mr. Willis Dodge owned was rented at the time of his death. As soon as the time was out, John W., who was born the only son, July 5, 1864, took charge of the place and now rents 320 acres for a cash rent. His aged mother finds a pleasant home with him. He is interested in creameries, conducting one in York township, and a

partner, owning a half interest, conducts one in Bristol.

The marriage of our subject took place November 20, 1889, to Miss Lettie Bradley, born in Cottage Grove township, and one child, little Robert, has been born into the family. Mr. Dodge is a very intelligent man and he cannot help showing some regret that his father did not retain his land in Wisconsin. It would have proven very valuable. He often tells how his father in that long trip on foot would overtake teams and outstrip them to some place.

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**C**HARLES THOMPSON WAKELEY, of Madison, Wisconsin, was descended on both sides from ancestors who settled in America in early colonial times. The more recent branches resided in Connecticut, where their generations were born and raised to the time of his parents, who removed from that State during the last war with Great Britain to eastern New York, where they were married. Both grandfathers were patriot soldiers of the Revolution, one of whom, Henry Thompson, clubbed his musket at the age of sixteen years, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Solomon and Hannah (Thompson) Wakeley, the parents of our subject, were natives of Litchfield county, Connecticut, the latter being a descendant of Anthony Stoddard, the ancestor of Presidents Edwards and Dwight of Yale College. After marriage they removed from eastern to central and later to western New York, having lived in Buffalo before it was much rebuilt from the ruins of its burning in the last war. They afterward removed to Boston, in the same county, Erie, where Charles T. Wakeley was born, December 17,

1827. Another son, William Pitt, was born there two years later.

In 1836 the family, consisting of parents, three sons and two daughters, removed to Lorain county, Ohio, going by lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland. The panic of that year had prostrated the father's business of shoes, leather and tanning, and a new start had to be made and a new country found. New England pluck, industry and intelligence, combined with former experience in a new country, were equal to the undertaking. The location was made in the "Western Reserve" of Ohio, so called,—apparently "reserved" for New England people, and their principles and habits, which the settlers there generally possessed. They were Puritans, whether with or without the Puritan religion. Oberlin College was located near, and was the controlling spirit in politics and religion. That institution was founded upon a diet, for its disciples, of Graham bread and milk and water. There was, however, no milk and water, but strong meat in their puritanical religion and abolition politics from the time of Tappan and Garrison and the underground railroads to Canada, up to the time of Lincoln, Giddings and emancipation. The pupils of Oberlin swarmed as teachers, and the common schools were good within a great radius. Oberlin was also an original coeducational college. The elder daughter of the Wakeley family graduated there in the full classical course about 1846. The common schools were then supported by the self-imposed taxes of the districts, the teachers boarding around. They gave the other children of the family an education in English through the higher branches, the elder son adding a good Latin education at the village academy, also reading law.

From Ohio the family removed to White Water, Wisconsin. The father went there in 1841, riding on horseback, and bought a farm and village home. It need be scarcely mentioned in this history, for it was the common lot of all, that he passed heedlessly through Chicago without buying it. Returning to Ohio and preparing for final removal, in the summer of 1842 he came with the younger daughter, Luey, and Charles, in company with other families, to his new home, all the way in wagons. Such a journey to the West in those days was, in many respects, delightful and romantic. The gloom of the heavy forests, then very little cleared, gradually gave way to the sunny out-openings of orchard and flowery prairies, and made it seem like an escape. The prairies were still in their wild state, being avoided by the first settlers, and only taken up as the last chance. Michigan presented the first sight of the wonderland of prairies to the western movers, and by their beauty and genial climate, that State had lost some of its bad reputation as a fever and ague country, and was then in the van of Northwestern progress. That State furnished the only two railroad tracks seen on the route by our emigrants. The general community in these days shared the opinions of the flat-boatmen from the rivers and the sailors from the lakes, that these so-called railroads would only be pretty playthings, which would never be able to drive a boat from the lakes, or a covered freight wagon from the land. The roads were then white, or white and black, with prairie schooners all the way from the wheat farms of Ohio to the lead mines of Wisconsin and Illinois, headed to and from the great lakes, loading and unloading the vessels with their freights, and now and then headed westerly in long trains, carrying emi-

grants and thus robbing the vessels of their freights.

June 2, 1842, Charles T. Wakeley thus arrived in White Water, then, as now, one of the prettiest and most enterprising towns of the State. The following year the remainder of the family came to that village by the lake route from Cleveland to Milwaukee. Solmons Wakeley and wife resided in White Water until the former's death, which occurred at Madison, in 1867. He was elected as a member of the first constitutional convention, was twice a member of the Assembly, and for a series of years County Supervisor. He was originally a Jackson Democrat, and was one of only seven to vote for his hero in Boston, New York. He became an original Republican, was vice-president of their first State convention, and president of their first Congressional convention of his district. His wife survived him seven years, residing after his death with her older son, Judge Eleazer Wakeley, in Omaha, Nebraska, where he had removed in 1867, from Madison. He has since resided there, engaged in the practice of law and as District Judge, having also served as United States Judge of Nebraska, in Territorial times. In Wisconsin he was a member of the last Territorial Assembly and was State Senator.

Charles commenced his main life-work, while a mere boy, in White Water and somewhat by chance. In 1843, he was employed as Assistant Postmaster. The Postmaster being a practicing lawyer, and there being but one mail a week each way, a year's time was put in by the young assistant in industriously reading the law books which were in the office. Indeed, in those days books were scarce, and it was the universal practice to read all books within reach. In 1844 he



dropped this thread of life, and went to Galena, Illinois, to learn the printers' trade with Horace A. and Henry W. Tenney. They were friends in Ohio, and were in that city publishing the "Jeffersonian." Galena was then the principal shipping point from the lead mines in Illinois and Wisconsin, by way of Fever and Mississippi rivers. During his work as printer Mr. Wakeley continued the study of Latin, commenced under his brother in White Water, and which was very useful to him in the university. "Fever" river was a significant name, and fever and ague shook the apprentice loose from its banks in a few months, and he returned to Wisconsin. The Tenneys also soon came to Madison, where they conducted the "Argus." In 1846 Mr. Wakeley came to this city and resumed his position with the Tenneys, remaining in the printing business in connection with attending the university until 1852, when he was elected State printer. He then taught two years in the Madison Female Seminary. During this time, in 1848, as soon as the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin was organized, and on the very first day Mr. Wakeley was one of less than a score of young men to make the first class, under Professor John W. Sterling.

This great seat of learning was then, and for four years after, located in the lower story of the Female Seminary building, the present sight of the high school building, although the *loci* of some of its departments were various and temporary. Professors' private rooms, hotel parlors, law offices and students' rooms were some of the grand and imposing "seats" up to 1852, while *alma mater* boarded around. In the last named year she commenced housekeeping in her present quarters, having only the north dor-

mitory building for students' rooms and all departments, and it was ample. Mr. Wakeley was one of two to carry forward without loss of time the first classes of that institution to the time of its first graduating class, in June, 1854. At that time, with Levi Boothe, now of Denver, Colorado, as an only class-mate, he graduated as the valedictorian. In his address he strongly condemned the compulsory study of Latin and Greek, especially the latter, in the college course, outlining courses similar to those now generally selected, and asking for the freedom of choice now secured. In 1855 there was no graduating class in the university. In 1856 there was a class of four, and since that time there have been classes every year. So, for two years Mr. Wakeley constituted one-half of the alumni of the University of Wisconsin, and, with his class-mate, made the university two years older as an *alma mater* than it would have been without his work. For the first five years he was a participant, with scarcely an exception, in all public exercises of the university. In 1849 he was editor and reader of the first literary paper; in 1850 was one of the authors of the constitution of the first literary society, the Athenean, and, after Professor Sterling, its first president; in 1857, he received its first diploma as A. M.; and in 1862 was the first president and orator of the Alumni Association. John H. Lathrop, Chancellor; John W. Sterling, O. M. Conover and J. Pearl Lathrop, professors, and Stephen H. Carpenter, tutor, constituted the faculty of the university during that time. Professor Sterling, the last survivor, died in 1884. They were all great scholars, and good and true men.

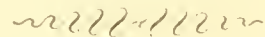
In 1854-'55 Mr. Wakeley read law in the office of Chauncey Abbott and Julius T.

Clark, in Madison, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar. He resided in Madison and practiced law industriously until 1865; served as District Attorney from 1863 to 1865; and as City Attorney for several years. His partners in succession were Judge J. Gillett Knapp, Henry E. Frink, Daniel K. Tenney, Judge Samuel Crawford, Hon. Wm. F. Vilas and Judge Eleazer Wakeley. During the year of 1865 he was in the East, and was in Ford's Theater, at Washington, when President Lincoln was assassinated. He had a close and clear view of all that took place, heard and located the pistol shot, saw the tragical theatrical pose with the dagger, the stumble in striking down on the stage, breaking the ankle, and heard most distinctly and unmistakably both the exclamations of Booth, "*Sic semper tyrannis*" and "Revenge for the South," and the classical, critical observer noticed that the criminal blew away the last vestige of dust from his imagined bed of glory by accenting "*tyrannis*" on the the first syllable. While at Washington, Mr. Wakeley also witnessed the last great imposing act of the war, the review of the troops as they passed along Pennsylvania avenue, fresh and joyous, at a five-mile gait, to hear on reaching home in every loyal State, "Boys, we welcome you home!" Mr. Wakeley was an original member of the Governor's Guard of Madison, which unanimously did its duty in setting up a striking uniform and inspiring brass band, and by a large quorum adjourned to the war, and furnished nearly 200 of the higher officers; the minority helping some at home. He was chairman of the committee raising quotas for the precincts of the county; was an original member of the Madison Literary Society, now grown to the Free Library Association; and with Horace Rublee and David J.

Powers made the first selection of books. For the purchase of these the ladies of the city very successfully conducted annual strawberry festivals, which overbalanced the ledger against the deficit produced by the courses of "popular" lectures, which that society was the first to provide for the city.

In 1867 Mr. Wakeley was married to Mrs. Julia Elizabeth De la Vergne, of Providence, Rhode Island, a grand-daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Sterry. He resided for seventeen years upon his farm in the city, doing a fair law business, was for a few years County Supervisor, and assisted efficiently in building the new courthouse. Since 1884 he has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Madison, continuing also the practice of law, in which his specialty is United States Patents.

Sir William Hamilton's aphorism, "In the world there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind," is strikingly exemplified in the life and character of this prominent and esteemed citizen of Madison, whose career has been a series of benevolent and valuable services.

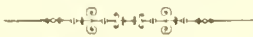


HERMAN O. ALME, a farmer of Dane county, was born on section 33, Pleasant Spring township, Dane county, Wisconsin, August 3, 1848, a son of Ole and Susan (Dodd) Hermanson Alme, natives of Bergen, Norway. The parents were married in their native State, and came to America in 1847. While in the old country the father was engaged in driving live-stock to Christiania, and after coming to America followed farming. He died of cholera in 1854, leaving four children: Herman O., our subject; Mette Malone; Caroline, wife of Ole Hansen, o

Stoughton; and Lina J., of Dunkirk township. The mother still resides in this township, aged sixty-two years. After the death of her first husband she married a Mr. Evans, and they had three sons and two daughters.

Herman O., the subject of this sketch, was reared by a stepfather, and received only a limited education, having had to walk three miles over a marsh to reach the school. In the fall of 1872 he began life for himself, and he now owns a fine farm of 110 acres, which he has cleared and improved. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Politically Mr. Alme affiliates with the Democrat party, and has held all the minor offices of his township. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

June 16, 1884, in Rutland township, Dane county, he was united in marriage with Bertha Knutson, a native of Norway, but who came to America in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Alme have three living children: Orin Alexander, Olive Melvina and Selmer. Two children died in infancy,—Susan and Ada.



**W**ILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS, Ph. D., assistant professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, University of Wisconsin, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 2, 1864, son of Horace and Mary P. (Parker) Hobbs, of that place. His father was and is examiner of titles in the office of Register of Deeds in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and during the late war was Captain of Company II, Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment. He was a son of General George Hobbs, also a resident of Worcester. Samuel Hobbs, the original ancestor of the family who settled in America, came here from England in 1636 with John Winthrop, and located in Massachusetts.

Dr. Hobbs was one year old when his mother died, and later his father married Maria Knowles, of Auburn, Worcester county. When he was six years of age the family settled in Auburn, where he attended school until he was fourteen. Then he was a student at Worcester Academy two terms. In the fall of 1880 he entered Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science (now Worcester Polytechnic Institute), where he followed a course of drawing and designing, and graduated third in his class in 1883. The following winter he was principal of the high school at Boylston, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1884 he entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until 1886, pursuing studies in chemistry and mineralogy. In the summer of 1886 he acted as field assistant in the Archaean Division of the United States Geological Survey, operating in western Massachusetts, in the Berkshire hills, and the following winter and spring he spent at Harvard University, studying geology under Professors Shaler and Wolff. In the summer of 1887 he was made Assistant United States Geologist. He re-entered Johns Hopkins University the following fall; was appointed a Fellow in Geology, and received the degree of Ph. D. in June, 1888. The subject of his thesis was "On the Rocks Occurring in the Neighborhood of Hechester, Howard county, Maryland." From July, 1888, until June, 1889, he was abroad, studying petrology under Professor Rosenbusch, in the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and visiting various points of interest in Germany and Italy, especially the volcanoes of Italy.

After his return to the United States Professor Hobbs resumed work on the United States Geological Survey in western New England, and in the fall of that same year

was called to the University of Wisconsin as instructor in Mineralogy and curator of the Geological and Mineralogical Museum. In 1890 he was promoted to the assistant professorship of Mineralogy, and was made secretary and librarian of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He is still assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey.

Following is a partial list of papers by Professor Hobbs:

On the Petrographical Characters of a Dike of Diabase in the Boston Basin: *Bulletin Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard College*, xvii., p. 1; one plate. (March, 1888.)

On the Rocks Occurring in the Neighborhood of Hechester, Howard County, Maryland: *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, No. 65. (April, 1888.) (Preliminary Notice of a Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.)

On the Paragenesis of Allanite and Epidote as Rock-forming Minerals: *American Journal of Science*, (3), xxxviii., p. 223. (September, 1889.)

Ueber die Verwachsung von Allanit und Epidot in Gesteinen: *Tschermak's min. u. petrog. Mitth.* xi., p. 1. (1889.)

On Some Metamorphosed Eruptives in the Crystalline Rocks of Maryland: *Trans. Wisconsin Academy of Science, etc.*, viii., p. 155; one plate.

On a New Occurrence of Olivine Diabase in Minnehaha County, South Dakota (with G. E. Culver): *Trans. Wisconsin Academy of Science*, viii., p. 206.

Some Pseudomorphs from the Taconic Region: *Am. Geol.*, x., p. 44. (July, 1892.)

On Secondary Banding in Gneiss: *Bull. Geol. Society of America*, vol. iii., p. 460. (1892.) (With plate 14.)

Notes on a Trip to the Lipari Islands in

1888: *Trans. Wisconsin Academy of Science*, ix., p. 20. (1892.) One plate.



**N**ATHANIEL MARTIN, a resident of Vienna township, Wisconsin, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1832. His father was Nathaniel Martin, born in New Hampshire, in 1795, and his father, Thomas Martin, also a native of New England, came from an Irish father and a Holland mother. The great-grandfather of our subject, whose given name is not known, was a gunsmith from Ireland, who came to New England at a very early day. The grandfather followed the occupation of farming and reared his son, Nathaniel, to farm life. Thomas Martin was one of a large family of children. His father was an active participant all through the Revolutionary war, and wounded by a bullet through his arm. He was a musician, a fifer, and now both he and his wife are sleeping in the little graveyard in Sheldon's Corners, Vermont. This place was named for George Sheldon, the maternal grandparent. Grandfather Martin died at the age of seventy years, and his wife soon after. Grandfather Sheldon died in Sheldon, Vermont, at the age of ninety-three years, having reared six sons and three daughters, to whom he left a fair estate for that day, and the old homestead is still in the family. He was a typical frontiersman and hunter, and enjoyed life thoroughly. He was well and widely known, and for his prowess he was held in high esteem, and the town was named after him. His father was of English lineage, and was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, having at one time the command of the post where Major André was tried and convicted. His faithful old wife survived him some time

and died at the age of ninety-five. The last one of the family, John Sheldon, died at Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1890, aged about eighty.

Nathaniel Martin moved to New York, in 1834, settled in Franklin county, and there bought an improved farm of some seventy acres, but in 1847 he came to Wisconsin, settled in Dane township, Dane county, for two years, being one of the first settlers and organizers of that township. He was a Baptist preacher, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in the town of Springfield, where he now lies. Two years later he sold his land in Dane township, and removed to Springfield township, four miles away, where he bought 600 acres of Government land. He sought this location on account of water privileges. In those days they did not know how to reach the hidden fountains, deep in the earth, nor how to harness the wind to draw it, and a good living spring was a treasure. At this place Mr. Martin thought he had made his permanent home, but within three years death claimed him, and in his fifty-eight year he died of lung fever, and his last resting place is in the Kingleigh cemetery. His wife lived nearly a quarter of a century after his death, a widow, and died at the age of eighty-three years, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband.

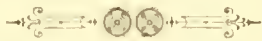
Nathaniel Martin, of this sketch, is the youngest of seven children, of these Giles died in early childhood, in Vermont, and the next to die was Polly, the wife of Horace Payne. They moved from Springfield, Wisconsin, to Nebraska, where she died on the farm, of fever, aged fifty-seven years. She left three sons and three daughters. The living children of Nathaniel's household are as follows: Smith G., a Nebraska farmer, aged seventy-four years; George S., a Baptist

preacher, of Ottawa county, Michigan, aged seventy-two; Henry, a farmer of Rock county, Minnesota, aged seventy; Sarah became the wife of John Babcock, of Dane township, who came to Wisconsin in 1846; she is now his widow, residing on his farm in Hamilton county, Nebraska, is sixty-five years of age, and has three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Martin lived at home with his parents. His father died when he was twenty years old. He was married to Miss Lucy Martin, his cousin, a daughter of Phineas Martin and Rosalba (Herrick) Martin, both natives of Vermont, where the daughter was born. They came West to Wisconsin, in 1852, via railroad and lake to Milwaukee. Nathaniel Martin was a farmer in good circumstances, and lived for thirty-two years on the old homestead, where nine children were born to them. Of this number, two died in early childhood, namely: Albert Lincoln, born in 1860 and died two years later; Alva died in 1872, aged eleven months, and the living ones are: Giles P., a farmer near the old homestead, and has one son and two daughters; Delilah, who married Starky Lester, a farmer near by; Eugene, a prosperous merchant of Jefferson, Iowa. He has one son and two daughters; Annetta, the wife of Isaac G. Braden, is now at home, but is a resident of Dane, where Mr. Braden has been in the mercantile line, and they have one daughter and one son: Andrew J., single, at home, is a regular farmer; Eva, a young lady, a teacher is at home; and Emma M., the youngest, is now teaching. Five of these children have taught schools, and Giles, the eldest was a veteran teacher, having taught for many years, and was considered by his superintendent to be one of the two best of his district.

Mr. Martin has been Supervisor for Vienna and Springfield for eight terms, and

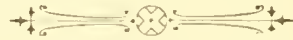
has been Chairman of the Board for six terms. He is a Democrat, but was elected to this office in a strong Republican township. He is Chairman at present of the town of Vienna. Mr. Martin has 220 acres in this farm, which is a fine one, within one mile of the Northwestern railroad depot, at Waunakee. This place he bought in 1886, for \$7,000, including the present fine farm house, with Milwaukee white brick. The place was run down, but now shows the thrift and neatness of its thorough owner. He does mixed farming, and keeps a fine stable of good horses, of all work, of which he has fifteen head now, and as he considers hogs the most profitable and sure stock, he raises a good many of them. Mr. Martin has turned off as many as 150 head per year. He shipped as many as 110 to Chicago in 1882, or 1883, which averaged 340 pounds, and brought \$2,400. He grows corn, oats and wheat, and also a fine crop of hay. His dwelling and outbuildings stand on a fine, dry elevation, sloping to the southeast, and this is one of the most attractive and pleasant-looking farm houses in the district. Mr. Martin is one of the best and most thrifty farmers, and has received but little assistance from his parents. Socially he affiliates with I. O. O. F.



**D**R. WILLIAM GEORGE PARGETER, a dentist of Stoughton, Dane county, was born in Soho, a suburb of Birmingham, England, September 22, 1859, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Durnford) Pargeter, the former a native of Oxfordshire, and the latter of Wiltshire, England. The parents came to America in 1869, locating first in Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, but are now residents of Reno county, Kan-

sas. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living.

William G. Pargeter, the eldest child in the family, was educated in the country schools of this county, also worked at farm labor until twenty years of age. Two years later he entered the dental office of Robinson & Kollock, of Madison, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in study and practice for four years. In 1884 he began the practice of his profession in Stoughton. He was married September 22, 1885, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Belle Thayer, who was born in Binghamton, New York, and reared in Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Pargeter is independent in his political views, and he and his people are members of the Episcopal Church.



**D**R. N. C. EVANS, a prominent physician and druggist of Mt. Horeb, Dane county, Wisconsin, is a son of Christian Evanson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, December 24, 1819. While in his native country the latter was engaged as a contractor and in the stock business. In 1854 he came to America. Mr. Evanson was married in Norway, to Raugnild Nielson Brekke, a native of that country, and who came to America with her brother, Lars Nielson, in 1848, preceding her husband by about five years. They came by sailing vessel, and were sixteen weeks on the voyage, having been grounded on a rock near England, and obliged to wait for repairs. After landing in New York they came by Erie canal and the lakes to Milwaukee, then to near Stoughton, and later to Madison, where she met her husband. The father was then without money, having failed on account of Modum's nickel mine having shut down. His cus-

tomers were miners and could not meet their obligations; but by hard work the mother had saved about \$350. They first engaged in keeping a boarding-house in Madison one year, and then bought 120 acres of land on section 14, Perry township, Dane county, paying \$3 per acre. They lived about four years in a "dug-out," covered with sod, etc., after which they erected a more commodious residence, in which they still reside. Mr. Evanson has added to his original purchase until he now owns 240 acres of the finest land in the township. In 1872 he was appointed Postmaster of Forward, Dane county, and was also engaged in the mercantile business until 1887. Although not a politician, he has been connected with township offices, having served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, as Assessor and Treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Evanson were the parents of four children: Christian, deceased, was buried at Rochester, New York; Annette, wife of P. A. Tyvan, of Forward, Perry township; Niels C., our subject; and Matilda, who died at the age of three and a half years, and was buried in the old Perry cemetery, in Perry township.

Niels C. Evans, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Perry township, July 10, 1857. His people were strongly opposed to the common schools, and he therefore studied the catechism and learned what he could under adverse circumstances until twelve years of age. He was then permitted to attend the public schools during the winter terms for the following four years, and then, in company with another boy, started for Postville, Green county, where they attended school three months. Mr. Evans returned home every Saturday, walking the entire distance of ten miles, and on

Monday morning taking provisions to last the entire week. After leaving this school he attended the Worthington Business College, at Madison, three months, after which he continued his studies at home. He was then in delicate health, and consequently had much time for study. In 1881 Mr. Evans began the study of medicine, under Dr. A. J. Ward, of Madison, where he remained from September until the following April. He was an apt scholar, and made rapid progress. The following fall he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, where he graduated in March, 1884, and then began the practice of his chosen profession at Mt. Horeb. A few years after his arrival here he established his drug store, where he still continues.

Dr. Evans was married September 9, 1879, to Lena C. Lewis, a native of Norway, and whose parents now reside in Perry township, Dane county, Wisconsin. To this union have been born four children: Carl Milo, Nora Lydia, Belle Rosetta and Walter Clarence. The Doctor is a prominent man in his township, has held aloof from politics, but is frequently urged by his friends to accept positions of trust. During the fall of the year 1892 he received the nomination for member of the Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, in the Fourth District of Dane county. Herman B. Dahle was nominated on the Republican ticket; O. M. Helland on the Prohibition ticket. Mr. Dahle and the Doctor were born and raised almost neighbors, in the town of Perry, this county, which made it rather unpleasant, in a degree, to run against one another; but the Doctor, having received the nomination first, could not consistently refuse to run, however much he disliked to. The result of the election was that the Doctor received 1,805 votes, H. B.

Dahle 1,420, and O. M. Helland 268,—giving the Doctor 385 plurality, and a majority of 117 votes over both the other candidates. In the home town he received forty-three Republican votes, whereas Mr. Dahle drew only five Democratic votes away from Dr. Evans.

After his election he entered into partnership with Dr. C. A. Gill, of Madison. He is the only practicing physician in the town, is a pleasant and reliable gentleman, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.



**G**EORGE WEEKS, a successful farmer of York township, Dane county, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. His grandfather, David Weeks, was a native of Vermont, but later removed to Jefferson county, New York, near Watertown, where he had a farm. There he died when eighty-two years of age. He had married in Vermont and reared the following children: Holland, who became the father of our subject; Mary married John Herbert, and he died on the farm four miles north of Watertown; Esther married W. W. Wager and lives in New York city; Sallie married Mr. Ferris and lives in Mishawaka, Indiana, where he was an early settler; David married Miss May Campbell, died in St. Lawrence county, New York; a brother died when young and Belsoria married Morton Turner, and resides at Potsdam, New York.

Holland Weeks, the father of our subject, was born in Guilford, Windham county, Vermont, in 1800, there went to school and attended to the farm duties, as did the little New England boys of that day. At Watertown and Hermon, St. Lawrence county, he

engaged in lumbering, farming and merchandising until 1850. He married Clarissa D. Ingalls, who was born in Ellisburg, New York, and commenced married life in Brownville, where he became a successful business man, but later lost much of his wealth and removed to St. Lawrence county. Here he engaged in merchandising for a time, then took up a farm, which was heavy timber, cleared it and burned the timber as it had no market value. In 1850 he started for Wisconsin, coming by rail and boat to Milwaukee with wife and five children, his wife going to Jefferson county as she had some brothers there. He rented a farm and was making money, but poor crops threw him back again and he removed then to Dane county and there rented a place on section 11, where he engaged to have half the crops. There was a log house on the place and the family moved into it, and here he had good crops, raising wheat, barley and corn, which was marketed in Milwaukee, where it was sold to teamsters. Barley brought twenty-eight cents and wheat about the same. Columbus was the nearest point where groceries could be obtained. Here the family lived about one year and then removed to a place on section 15, where they lived for three years. Here was a log house, and forty acres were broken and crops were good, but at this time the farm was sold. He then rented a farm on section 1, remaining three years and here had good crops, lived economically and remained three years. During this time he bought eighty acres in section 14, but this was unimproved, and with his son he then rented the Huntington farm for three years, continuing successful. In the meantime the eighty acres were broken, a house was built and by the time his lease on the other farm was out he could move upon his own place.



He had married in Jefferson county, in 1834, and six children were born: Edmund M., who married Mary Kinney, and died in St. Croix county; George, our subject; Charles E. married three times, his present wife having been Martha Poe, and he lives at Fairbury, Nebraska; Mary married R. W., Rexford and lives in Fairbury; Charlotte married Mr. Vose and lives in Spokane Falls, Washington; and Lewis A., deceased.

The subject of this sketch was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, New York. His youth was spent at home and he went with his parents to St. Lawrence county, where he attended school and had the advantages of an academy for one term after coming to Wisconsin. When he was nineteen years of age he bought his time of his father, paying him \$50 a year, and hired out to work on a farm at \$18 a month. During two summers he worked on the farm and attended school in winter, making enough to pay his way, and then he bought three pairs of oxen. His brother had three yoke and this made a breaking team and they went into the business together from \$2 to \$5 per acre. After coming to Wisconsin he taught school winters, boarding around, an experience which must be endured to properly appreciate. Later he bought one-quarter of the eighty acres purchased by his father. In 1859 he purchased with his brother, Charles E., eighty acres adjoining the tract of his father, and here our subject labored hard. He ditched, fenced, improved and cropped some of it and not only succeeded in paying for it, but bought out his brother's interest in 1861. He built a little house, 14 x 22, and, on December 9, 1860, he was married to Miss Helen Manning from New Jersey. Until 1862 he lived with his parents and then removed to the little home and lived there un-

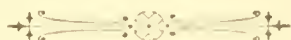
til August 14, 1862, when his wife went home to her people and he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. That year he had an immense crop, but after enlistment he stacked it, hired a man to thresh it and started to the front. He enlisted as a private, but in Camp Randall was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was sent to Helena, Arkansas, and to Mississippi, remaining there marching up and down through the swamps all winter. He went up the White river on picket duty, but in the spring, or rather February 11, 1863, he was made First Lieutenant. The exposure of the winter had been too severe and when the army was around Vicksburg the physician advised his return home on sick leave.

Our subject was so loth to leave his post that he did not obey the surgeon until June 30, and when he reached home his weight was only ninety pounds. In the course of two months he began to improve, gained rapidly, re-enlisted in February and was commissioned a recruiting officer, and with C. E. Wamer raised a company of 143 men in the city of Madison in seven days. 100 men were selected from this number and formed into Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and then our subject went to the Army of the Potomac, reaching there on the morning of the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. He went into the Second Army corps (Hancock's), and took part in nearly all of the battles up to the time of the surrender of Lee, during this time having a siege of eight weeks with typhoid fever. Two days before the battle of Cold Harbor he was sent to Chapin's Farm and at this place commanded the company and lost forty men out of his sixty. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and he returned home, with twenty-five of the 100 who had

started out. On June 27, 1864, he was promoted to be Captain and took part in all the battles of the memorable campaign of that summer with the exception of two.

After his return he resumed farming at the old place and has continued ever since engaged in the same occupation. The old place now contains 220 acres with two large barns and that place is rented. In 1883 he bought an improved farm of eighty acres on section 10, moved there and made additional improvements, living now at that place. Our subject has six children: Julia, now at home; Georgie married John Slatter and lives at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin; the third child died in infancy; Helen, Sarah, John M., and Fay V. are at home. The father of our subject died November 22, 1870, but his mother survived until September 15, 1883.

Mr. Weeks has been prominent in the township, having been elected Supervisor when only twenty-four years of age. He has repeatedly been a member of the Board, once was Chairman, and a member of the Legislature, 1877. In 1870 he was Deputy United States Marshal. In 1881-'82 he was elected Sheriff of the county and for two years was warden of the Wisconsin Penitentiary, commencing in October, 1889. He is a Republican in politics. He has always been interested in education, having filled the offices of treasurer and clerk. It will be seen from the above inadequate sketch that our subject has been an important factor in this community. He takes a just pride in his various successes and has the esteem of the citizens of his county, and with the majority is very popular.

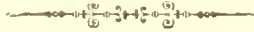


**C**HARLES KENT TENNEY, an attorney of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Madison, Wisconsin Territory, April 19, 1848, a son of Horace A. and Juliett P. (Chaney) Tenney. The father served as Territorial Printer, and later as State Comptroller, which office was afterward abolished, also as Paymaster in United States Army. He still resides in Madison, but the mother died in this county in February, 1884. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Charles K. Tenney was first given a primary education in the early schools of Wisconsin, and in 1862 entered the University of Wisconsin, where he remained about four years. He then began the study of law under his uncles, H. W. and D. K. Tenney; was admitted to the bar on the day he became twenty-one years old, and in February, 1869, began the practice of law at Carthage, Missouri. He also embarked in the newspaper business, starting the Carthage Patriot, which he soon sold to S. D. Carpenter, well known in this county. He then resumed the practice of law in Wisconsin, with H. M. Lewis. He held the office of City Attorney, from 1872 to 1876, and in the latter year, his eyesight having failed, he was obliged to discontinue his profession for about five years. For the past seven years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace.

September 28, 1870, our subject was united in marriage with Anna Baldwin, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Jonathan Baldwin, also of that city. To this union has been born four children: Charles H., engaged in the insurance business; William D., employed on the railroad; and two deceased in infancy. Mr. Tenney is a Democrat in his political views, and has acted as Municipal Judge of Dane county. He has

just declined to be candidate for County Judge, although strongly urged by members of the bar and other prominent citizens. Public-spirited, capable, highly honorable and of a generous, genial disposition, he deservedly enjoys a great degree of popularity.



**D**R. HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, a successful practitioner and popular citizen of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in this city, August 14, 1860. He is one of three children: two sisters, Therese, and Eleanor Tenney, whose husband is a prosperous attorney of the World's Fair city. John and Louisa (Baird) Favill, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Herkimer county, New York, and of Green Bay, Wisconsin, respectively. His father was a physician, and received his medical education at Harvard University. He practiced two years in Lake Mills, Jefferson county, this State, whence he removed, in 1848, to Madison, where he was well and favorably known for a great many years. He died here, in December, 1883, sincerely lamented by all who knew him. The wife and mother still survives, and resides in this city, where she is the center of a large circle of friends. Her father, Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay, this State, was a prominent man in the early history of Wisconsin. He was at one time Attorney-General of the, then, Territory, and did efficient work in the advancement of its best interests. His maternal grandmother, Elizabeth T. Baird, was a prominent character in the early civilization of Wisconsin. She descended in blood from the ruling chiefs of the Ottawa nation, with an admixture of French and Scotch, and was a great-niece of President Monroe.

Henry B. Favill, the subject of this sketch, received his early education under the efficient instruction of his worthy mother, after which he attended the high school of Madison until he was fifteen years of age. The following year he entered the State University, at which he graduated at the age of nineteen years. Thence he went to the Rush Medical College, Chicago, at which he graduated in 1883. He began the practice of medicine, previous to leaving college, in the Cook County Hospital, in Chicago.

On completing his studies, he returned to Madison, where he engaged with his father in the practice of medicine, which partnership was dissolved by the death of that revered parent, since which time he has continued alone. He has a general practice, devoting himself to no special branch of his profession. He is also special lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the law department of the University of Wisconsin. Politically he is a Republican, although he is too busily engaged with his professional affairs to take more than a passing interest in politics.

He was married June 17, 1885, to Susan Cleveland Platt, an intelligent lady, and a native of Brooklyn, New York. They have one child, John, born September 9, 1886.

Thus in the practice of a useful profession his life is nobly passing, yielding, like mercy, a double blessing, touching both himself and his fellow-men with its hallowed light.



**A**NDREW KENTZLER, the well known and popular liveryman of Madison, is the proprietor of the largest livery barn, located on East Doty street, and was born in canton St. Gall, Sevelen, in the village of the

same name on the river Rhine in Switzerland, May 2, 1832. He had the misfortune to lose his mother early in life, being but six years old at the time of her death. Her maiden name was Anna ———, while the name of her husband was Andrew Kentzler, Sr. The family name was formerly spelled Kuntz or Köntzler, it belonging to a very old family located both in Switzerland and on the river Rhine. The father of our subject spent his life in his native land, and died there when seventy years of age, about 1852. He was a carpenter by trade, and he and his good wife were Protestants in religion. Our subject, a brother, John Ulrich and a sister, Anna, started for the United States in 1848, by boat, stage and cars to Havre de Grace, where they embarked on a sailing vessel for the long journey across the, to them, unknown seas. Landing in New York city after a voyage of forty-two days they proceeded to Milwaukee where they began to earn their daily bread. The brother, John U., is a farmer in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and is married, as is the sister, Anna. One sister, Mrs. Hagman, still resides in Switzerland.

After coming to America our subject, who was the youngest of the family, settled at once in Washington county, Wisconsin, where he remained for two years, later spending two years at Fort Atkinson, one year at White Water, from which place he proceeded to Madison. He has earned his own living since he was fourteen years of age and has now amassed a fortune of \$50,000, as the result of his labors. During his entire life he never allowed a creditor to ask him twice for money and at the present time no man can say that Mr. Kentzler owes him but he can pay. During his entire life he has been a hard worker and he enjoys the reputation

of being a man who is not afraid of work.

Mr. Kentzler began life in this city in 1852 as a hostler for Gilbert Dutcher in the United States Hotel. After five years with the latter gentleman, having saved his money, our subject invested his money in a horse and buggy, being trusted for what he was not able to pay for. In this humble way, with only about \$225 capital, he established what was destined to be one of the leading livery barns of the city of Madison. By hard work and close application to business he was soon able to add to his small stock, increasing his stable room as he found necessity for it, and finally built his fine and commodious stable about 1864, that he now occupies, which is the most convenient barn in the city. Since coming to the city he has been exclusively engaged in this business, and has gained an extensive knowledge of the requirements of horses during this time, and is the oldest liveryman in the entire city. In his barn he carries the finest assortment of equipages and horses in the Northwest, and is able to supply the most handsome outfits. Everything in his stables is of the best possible quality and of most modern make and design. He keeps at least twenty-five good horses in his barn beside several good hacks.

Our subject was married in Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Johanna Rhinhardt, born in the province Byran, Germany, but who came alone to America when a young woman, settling in Wisconsin, living at Kenosha and Portage a few years before she came to this city. She is the only member of her family that came to this country, her father dying in Germany. Since her marriage she has been a faithful wife to Mr. Kentzler, and has proved herself a kind mother to the six children she bore him, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Andrew R., yet

single and at home ; Mylo, his father's foreman, married Kittie Hoak ; Anna, wife of John Grindy, a successful clothier of Madison and Gertrude, at home. Since coming here our subject has taken an active part in local matters and has been a leader in what-promised to be of benefit to the city. Although not an office seeker he is a very decided Republican in politics and has rendered his party very efficient service by his efforts.



**J**OHAN BUSBY, a prominent farmer of Westport, Wisconsin, is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Ogdensburg, New York, in December, 1827, a son of Thomas Busby, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Canada, an orphan of nine years. He was reared in the family of relatives, and at the age of fifteen started out in life for himself. As soon as he had grown to maturity he became possessed of a tract of Government land and early married Mary Pickens, who had come from Dublin to Ireland. They bought a claim of fifty-one acres at the rapids of the Oswegatchie river, near the St. Lawrence, where they lived some twelve years. At the end of that time they removed to Ohio. The mother was a daughter of Walter Pickens, and was one of a family of four daughters and two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Busby removed to Ohio from their northern farm by public conveyance to Niagara Falls and by railroad to Buffalo, thence to Cleveland by boat and then settled in Hillsboro township, eight miles from the city of Cleveland. This move was made in June, 1841, and the mother died in October, 1841, and at the same time died an infant daughter, and before this one daugh-

ter, Isabell, had died at the age of five years. Six children survived the mother, as follows: Mary Jane, who died at the age of forty years, leaving one son; Eveline, died at the age of thirty years; William A., a farmer and speculator, and Alexander, a farmer, who both reside in Ohio; and our subject is the oldest of the family. The father died in Ohio at the age of fifty-five years, leaving a farm of 160 acres. He had married a second time and at the time of his decease was a very prosperous man, but at that time our subject was only remembered in the will to the amount of one dollar, which he never received.

When seventeen years of age, possessed of pluck and energy, our subject started out into the great world to find his fortune. Five and one-half days were spent on the lakes between Cleveland Milwaukee, and when Mackinac was reached the last dime left his pocket-book for a lunch. The second day from Milwaukee he had made eight miles on foot, and here he met an old acquaintance from Ohio named Doyle, and one year was spent with him, engaged in the blacksmith trade. Here he was taken ill, in June, with typhoid fever and battled with it for three months, as it was complicated with pleurisy, and he had barely recovered, when he was attacked by ague and was afflicted with chills from October to March.

All this sickness was hard to endure, and the boyish heart turned toward home, but his kind mother was not there and pride held him back from asking aid from his father. When he had reached his twenty-first year he returned to his father's house and made a visit of four days and then returned to Wisconsin. His brothers are wealthy men, having received help from the father. When twenty-three years of age Mr. Busby was

married at Madison, to Miss Ann McGlynn, a daughter of Thomas and Kate (Aegen) McGlynn, of Ireland, where Mrs. Busby was born in January, 1830. They came West to Madison at once when they reached America from the old country, and at that time Mrs. Busby was in her seventeenth year, in 1847. They sailed from Liverpool on the Oregon and were five weeks and three days on the ocean, having heavy storms on the way, but Mrs. Busby did not have any fear and enjoyed the trip, having been used to the water. Her father had been a man of means in his own country, and her mother used to take the family of twelve children to the seashore. Nine daughters and three sons were in this family, and one son and one daughter died in the old country, at the ages of six and ten years. Two of the daughters married and settled in England, and the remaining eight came to Madison, and three daughters and one son are now living. The beloved mother died in 1870 at the age of eighty-five years and the father four and one-half years later, and both are buried side by side in the cemetery at Madison. The father was almost ninety years of age. He left an estate of nearly \$1,000 to each of his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Busby lived in Madison one year and then moved to Windsor, where he worked at the trade of blacksmith for eight years, at which time he bought 120 acres of land, 120 where they now live and twenty acres of marsh, three miles west, paying \$240 for the marsh, and \$3,800 for the home farm of 120 acres. At that time there was a small frame house in which the family lived until 1889, when they built the large convenient farm house, where they now reside. They have one of the finest and tallest barns in this part of the State. Their family of four children, two sons and two daughters,

have been spared to them, as follows: William, who is a farmer, living on an adjoining farm, married Delia Welsh, and they have four sons and four daughters. Katie is the wife of Michael Filburn, a farmer living close by, and they have a family of two sons and two daughters; Charles A. is single and lives at home on the farm; and Eva is a talented young lady, who was able to take charge of and manage a school at the age of fifteen years, teaching ten terms. Our subject has been blessed in his family and has proved a good father. He is a Republican in his political belief, and the whole family are consistent members of the Roman Catholic religion.



**J**ABES ALFORD, one of the leading business men of Madison, Wisconsin, member of the firm of Alford Brothers, proprietors of the Alford laundry establishment, was born at Syracuse, New York, September 21, 1851, but was brought to Madison by his parents when only four years of age. All of his brothers, with the exception of one, was born in this city. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Madison and when about twenty one he and his brothers Walter and Frank started in the laundry business, which they have built up by their own industry, assisted by good friends, who have patronized them. They are worthy business men and have established a reputation for excellent work. The business has grown from a small beginning until they now command the best trade of the city. The present location of the firm is at Nos. 113 and 115 Carroll street, in a building recently erected for their own business. So large is the business that twenty-five assistants are

employed all the while to turn out the work. In addition to this enterprise the brothers have a fine cigar establishment at No. 3 East Main street, where their laundry office is also located; are interested in the Winnequa line of pleasure steamers. These three brothers are live, energetic young business men, who deserve much credit for their enterprise and ability. Another brother, William, is a large and successful marble and granite dealer on King street, and still another brother, L. M., is in business with him. Two sisters, Mrs. A. W. Pain, now a widow, and Mrs. C. E. Jenitt, whose husband is a book-keeper for the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, are residents of this city.

Our subject is the oldest son of the family born to Edward A. and Rachel (Hall) Alford, natives of Gilhughan, Dorsetshire, England. The father was born, September 18, 1820, of English parentage and ancestry. He was educated in his native city and reared to the trade of a mason, which he followed for some time there. Here he married his wife who came of an old and aristocratic family, and after the birth of their first daughter, they embarked on a sailer, in 1849, to the United States, landing in October of that year, and going from New York city to Syracuse, where they remained until the fall of 1855, when, as already stated, they came to Madison. In the last named city the father followed his trade of mason until within the past eight years, when he was appointed one of the janitors at the State capitol in the Supreme Court room and the State Law Library. Although advanced in years he is active and spry and bears his seventy-two years remarkably well. His is a well-known face about the capitol and he is a favorite with all for his accommodating manners and politeness to all with whom he is brought in contact.

He is a true Republican, but is in no sense of the word an office-seeker. His wife, yet living, retains all her faculties, and although sixty-four years of age is a bright, intelligent lady with whom it is a pleasure to converse. Both the parents are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject was married in the city of Madison, to Miss Margaret S. Goodrich, a native of Madison, where she was reared and educated. She is an intellectual lady of Norse parentage. Her parents came to the United States, settling in Madison at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Alford have no children. In all social matters they are very prominent and are great favorites among the young society people of the city. Mr. Alford has represented his ward, the First in the City Council and has served as Chairman of the Board. He is a Knight Templar, being connected with Robert McCoy Commandery No. 3, and has filled the chairs of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The principles of the Democratic party are those with which he is in accord and he is very prominent in local politics.



ARTHUR J. BRERETON, a farmer of Dane county, was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1832, a son of George Brereton, a native of the same county, and a farmer by occupation. His father, John Brereton, was also a farmer of Kings county, and reared a family of five sons and four daughters. He died in his native country, at about the age of seventy years. George, the youngest of his father's children, married Ellen Huleatt, also a native of that county, and a daughter of Rev. Huleatt, a minister of the Episcopal Church at Shinrone, and a son of an Episcopal Rector. Mr. and

Mrs. Brereton came on the *Ann of Limerick*, to America, in the fall of 1848, and this vessel was shipwrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, colliding in the night with an outgoing vessel. There were several passengers drowned in trying to get on board the other craft, but Mr. Brereton's family stuck to their vessel, and, after eight days of awful suspense, were rescued by another ship. The mother of our subject had been sick for two weeks, but was safely moved on board the small boat and to the vessel that brought them to Quebec. The *Ann* was abandoned, and went down with all the passengers' effects, except what they had on their person. The family remained in Canada about four years, where the mother died in 1850, aged fifty-five years, leaving six children: Hugh, Harriet, A. J., Ellen, George and Elizabeth. They buried two infant children in this country, and one son, John, in Ireland, at the age of twenty-one years. He was a promising young man, and was the mainstay of the family. The father and six children came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1852, via the lakes to Milwaukee, and by team to this neighborhood. There was then no railroad in the State, and they brought their own team from Canada. After a long and tedious trip they landed in Dane county with less than \$5 in cash. Mr. Brereton farmed on rented land two years, and then bought 295 acres, with a log cabin, and thirty acres cultivated, for which they were to pay \$2,050, with \$200 down. This farm is still in possession of the family, and here the oldest brother, Hugh, died in May, 1887, aged sixty years, leaving a wife and six grown children. He was prominent in political affairs, and at one time refused his name for Assemblyman. The father died during the first year of their residence in Dane county, and lies buried in the

cemetery near his farm. His wife was buried in Canada.

Arthur J. Brereton, the subject of this sketch, was early inured to hard labor, having worked out by the month in Canada, and for which he received from \$5 to \$13. He remained at home until his marriage, and in 1867 he purchased 198 acres of the home farm, paying \$24 per acre. In 1877 he added 105 acres to his original purchase, and later bought 140 acres for his son Charles, where the latter still resides. Mr. Brereton is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and since the failure of wheat he has given his attention principally to corn and oats. He has from forty to fifty head of shorthorn cattle, about 150 head of Shropshire stock, and from fifty to sixty head of Poland China hogs. His horses are principally Clydesdale, and he has also imported fine dams from Canada.

Our subject was married at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Sarah Gant, a native of Ohio, who died of consumption eight years later, aged twenty-six years. She left two sons: John and Charles. Mr. Brereton afterward returned to Canada and married Cynthia M. Towns, a native of that country, whom he had known in early youth. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gentle) Towns, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Lower Canada. Mrs. Brereton was the youngest of her mother's eight children. Her father was three times married, and had nineteen children. He died at the age of ninety-four years, and his last wife died at the age of sixty-five years. He and Mrs. Brereton have buried one son, Wyman W., who died at the age of ten years. They have four living children: Anna M., wife of Byrol C. Lamont, a lawyer of Aberdeen, Dakota; Henry, aged twenty-



two years; Hiram, eighteen years; and George, twelve years. Anna M. graduated with honor at the Lodi High School, at the age of eighteen years, where she studied both English and Latin. Mr. Brereton has been a life-long Republican, and the family are members of the Methodist Church.



**W**IRT C. WILLIAMS, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Groton, New York, March 23, 1842, a son of Justin F. and Adaline (Allen) Williams. The father was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, May 4, 1804, a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Beekwith) Williams. Ebenezer Williams was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, September 22, 1775, and died in Groton, New York, in March, 1853. He was a carpenter by trade. His father, William Williams, was also born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 11, 1749, and died August 18, 1834. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary and French Indian wars. His wife, *nee* Hehzbibah Sampson, was born August 21, 1749, and died August 1, 1826. The wife of Ebenezer Williams was Elizabeth Beekwith, who was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, March 26, 1782, and died in Groton, New York, March 18, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Williams were the parents of ten children, three of whom still survive and have reached the advanced age of eighty years. The Williams' family are originally from Wales, and are direct descendants of the celebrated Roger Williams.

Justin F. Williams, the father of our subject, followed the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker until eighteen years of age, and then engaged in wagon-making. In 1824 he went to Groton, New York, following his trade there fifteen years, and next worked in

Cuba, that State, until 1856. Previous to the latter year he had shipped a number of wagons West, which he afterward sold, then bought fifty acres of wild land, erected a dwelling, and soon went East, but returned every year to look after his property. In 1856 Mr. Williams sold his shop, and came by railroad to Middleton, Wisconsin, where he died March 10, 1883. He lived to see seven generations of the family. Politically, Mr. Williams affiliated with the Republican party, and religiously, both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church for over fifty years. He married Adaline Allen, who was born in Chelsea, Vermont, December 14, 1802, the daughter of Asaph and Lois (King) Allen. The father and mother were born in Vermont, in 1777, and he died in February, 1815. Asaph Allen was a soldier in the United States service and died at Eaton, New York, when on his way home on a furlough. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife died in Cuba, New York, in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had eight children, none now living. The mother of our subject died on the old home in this county, June 30, 1876. The Allens are direct descendants of Ira Allen, a brother of the celebrated Ethan Allen.

Wirt C. Williams, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He taught school both before and after marriage, and his wife also attended his school during her last term of schooling. He then located on the farm where he now lives, and for the first five months they made their home in an old house which had been used as a granary and horse barn, after which they purchased and moved to another forty acres. Mr. Williams is engaged in general farming, but attributes his success to dairying and the raising of Jersey cows. On national issues our subject votes with the Republican party.

but on local issues affiliates with the Prohibition party. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting September 22, 1864, in Company B, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain O. Remmick, and served until the close of the struggle. He was honorably discharged at Montgomery, June 5, 1865, after which he returned home. Religiously, both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist Church, and the latter is also a member of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Williams has also been a member of the High School Board.

The subject of this sketch was married April 3, 1863, to Miss Charlotte E. Taylor, who was born in New Hudson, Allegany county, New York, April 3, 1843, a daughter of James and Watee (Searl) Taylor. The father was born September 5, 1812, in England, a son of Joseph and Constance Taylor, natives also of England. They came to America when James was twenty-five years of age, purchased land in Allegany county, New York, but in 1848 came to Wisconsin. They entered Government land in this State, where they remained until 1858, and in that year removed to Washington, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of five children, four of whom still survive. The mother of Mrs. Williams was born in New York, September 9, 1826, a daughter of Samuel Searl, who was born February 8, 1796, and died in this State September 28, 1874. His wife, *nee* Betsey Douglas, was born January 2, 1794, and also died here May 10, 1868. Samuel Searl entered the war of 1812, at the age of about sixteen years, served during that struggle, and afterward drew a pension. Mr. and Mrs. Searl were the parents of seven children, three now living. Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor took part in the late war; Wallace, a member of Com-

pany B, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, died during the struggle; and Thomas E., a member of the same company, served during the entire war. Mr. Williams had a great uncle, who died of starvation in the old Jersey prison ship, having been found dead with a piece of brick in his mouth! Mr. and Mrs. Wirt C. Williams have had seven children, viz.: Frank M., born January 12, 1864, in this country, is engaged in the study of medicine at Washington, District Columbia, and is also a clerk in the war department; Manly R., born July 14, 1865, is engaged in teaching in California, where he owns an English walnut ranch; Wallace R., and Lyman A., born November 24, 1869, are engaged in teaching in Nebraska; Wallace is principal of the Gordon graded school, and the latter is principal of the high school at Blair, that State; Nettie M., born September 3, 1874, was educated in the Wisconsin Academy at Madison, and is now at home; Mary H., born December 4, 1877; and Wirt C., born September 26, 1879. The four eldest children were educated in the normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin. The second son, Manly, was married January 5, 1889, to Miss Josie Sanford, and has two sons: Manly S., born November 10, 1889; and Frank L., born December 18, 1891. Mr. Williams has paid out over \$2,500 for the education of his children, but the money was well expended, as rarely will one meet with a more intelligent, refined and hospitable people. Our subject is well and widely known over the Northwest, and his Jersey cows are a superior lot. He has a soft-maple grove of one acre near his house, the seeds of which he planted in 1873, and from which he manufactures annually much more fine syrup than his family wants for home use; also a considerable quantity of sugar.

**P**HILIP SCHOEN, deceased, for many years a prominent resident of Madison, Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee while there for treatment, July 13, 1889. He had settled in Madison as early as 1852, establishing himself in the hotel business. Later he removed to Columbus, spending two years in that city and Watertown, after returning to Madison, where he entered the bakery and restaurant business, under the name of the Capital City Bakery and Restaurant. He was thus successfully engaged for many years. Although he made money in his business he found it more profitable to sell it and conducted a saloon for a few years, after which he retired and lived a life of leisure for a few years previous to his death. Mr. Schoen was born in a Rhine province in Prussia, Germany, June 24, 1824. He came of good German stock who were noted for their industry and frugality. The parents of our subject, Peter and Elisabeth Schoen, were devout members of the German Catholic Church. They followed their sons to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the wife and mother died when sixty-three years of age. After her death the father came to Madison and died in this city when seventy-six years of age. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native place, learning the trade of baker, and in 1848 he and a brother, Charles, came to the United States and settled in Albany, New York, for a while. Later the brother went to Owatonna, Minnesota, where he has since that time carried on a successful carriage-making establishment and blacksmith shop. Our subject selected Milwaukee as his next place of residence, and it was while living in that city that his parents joined him. Later, in 1852 he came to Madison and continued to reside here until his death. He was an

upright, industrious and honest man, a leader among the German-American citizens of Madison and one who made hosts of friends wherever he chanced to be. At the time of his demise he had reached his sixty-fifth year.

Our subject was married the first time in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Annie M. Silbernagel, born near the birthplace of Mr. Schoen in Germany, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Lobnscher) Silbernagel, who were natives of a Rhine province, Germany, where they resided until their entire family was born. In 1851 the parents, with their family of six children, started for the United States, leaving the land of their nativity on the 4th of March, taking passage on a sailing vessel from Havre de Grace. One daughter was married and remained behind, but is now deceased. The family arrived in New York city, from where they proceeded up the Hudson river to Albany; thence to Buffalo by canal and around the great lakes to Milwaukee, reaching there May 3, 1851. Here they remained for thirteen years, when they came to Madison, and here the parents and grandmother lived retired until their deaths, the father dying June 11, 1872, aged sixty-seven, his wife having preceded him five years, her demise occurring November 8, 1867, when she was fifty-four years old. The paternal grandmother died April 4, 1868, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Silbernagel was a life-long Democrat in politics. He was a hardworking man all his life, and with the assistance of his good wife had amassed a comfortable fortune. Mrs. Schoen died in this city in 1867, August 12, when only thirty years of age, leaving six children, four of whom are now deceased, namely: Annie, aged twenty-seven years; Philip, aged twenty-two years; Mary, aged twenty-

two, married George Hettrick; and Louis, aged three years. Those living are: Clara, wife of Frank Hanacher, of Madison, a saloonkeeper; and Frank, a bookkeeper for Mr. George Soeleh, a meat dealer. Our subject was married a second time, his choice being a sister of his first wife, Margaret Silbernagel, born in Germany, June 3, 1845, and was only six years of age when the family removed to America, consequently received her education in this country. During her life she has been a true, good wife and mother, rearing the six children born to her husband and herself in a truly Christian manner. The names of these children are: Charles W., a bookkeeper for Sheasby & Smith of Madison; Theresa, wife of George Hettrick, now a resident of Milwaukee; Katie M., at home; Edward G., at present learning the trade of plumber with E. C. Mason and residing at home; William F., at home; and Joseph F., at school. Mrs. Schoen and her children are, as was her husband, devout members of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church of this city, with which body they have been connected for many years. At the time of his death Mr. Schoen left some very valuable property in the city of Madison, which is now owned by his family.



**F**RANCIS W. USHER, well known in the town of Fitchburg, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Herkimer, Herkimer county, New York, February 9, 1840. His father, Bloomfield Usher, was born in the same place, and his father was a native of Ireland, although of English ancestry, who emigrated to America, settling in Herkimer, where he remained un-

til the date of his death, having been by trade a hatter. The grandmother of our subject was Jane Paine Usher, a native of England, who died in Potsdam, New York. The father of our subject learned the trade of hatter and conducted it in Herkimer for a time.

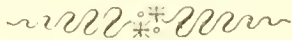
In 1850 Mr. Bloomfield Usher moved into Potsdam, and then entered the banking business, and during that year organized the Frontier Bank which, during the war, was made the First National Bank. He was its first president, which office he held for many years, now living retired from business at the age of seventy-eight years. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Ann Usher, born in Ireland, who came to America with her parents, and has now passed away.

Our subject was nine years of age when his parents moved to Potsdam. He attended school very steadily until he was sixteen years old and then learned the trade of miller at Little Falls, and went from there to Plattsburg. In 1860 he operated a mill until 1861, at which date he became a soldier in the Union Army, enlisting in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Infantry, but before mustering in he was transferred to Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and served with that regiment for two years, the time for which he enlisted. Some of the important battles in which he participated were Balls Bluff, Winchester, the first and second battles of Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, and he was with the army in the seven days of retreat and was in the engagement at the battle of Antietam, and second Bull Run. He was mustered in as a private, was promoted to be Commissary Sergeant, and from that to be Second Lieutenant and later to be First Lieutenant, being honorably discharged in August, 1863, but again enlisted. This

time our brave subject entered the naval service, in February, 1864, as landsman on board the United States steamer "Connecticut." He was soon appointed ship's writer, and from that was promoted to be paymaster's steward, continuing thus until August, 1865.

Soon after this our subject went with a company to Pitt county, North Carolina, who bought land and entered into cotton planting extensively, remaining until 1867, when he went to California, spending a few months, then back to New York, and in the following spring came to Dane county, Wisconsin. At this place he bought the fine farm, where he now makes his home on section 21, and where he engages in general farming. Before going any farther we should add to the war record of our subject that he was so unfortunate as to be captured at Malvern Hill and was obliged to spend six weeks at Libby prison.

The marriage of Mr. Usher took place in Spring Green, Sauk county, Wisconsin, to Miss Catherine J. Eva, and six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Usher, as follows: Ann, Grace E., Bloomfield H., Francis E., Edith J., and William. Mr. Usher is a member of the Washburn Post No. 11, G. A. R., and is a strong Republican, believing in the party he fought for so long in the late war.



**T**HOMAS A. POLLEYS, a member of one of the prominent legal firms of the city of Madison, Wisconsin, was born on a farm in the town of Trempealeau, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, on the 31st day of January, 1865. He was the only child of Thomas A. and Cordelia L. (Martin) Polleys.

His father was born in Nova Scotia about the year 1840, but when about ten years of age removed to the United States with his parents, who took up their residence at Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin. Here Thomas A. Polleys (the father) received a good common-school education and fitted himself as a teacher in the common schools of the State, which calling he pursued for some little time immediately before the war in La Crosse and Trempealeau counties in Wisconsin, and during this period formed an acquaintance with Cordelia L. Martin, the mother of the subject of our sketch. She was born at Waukegan, Illinois, August 28, 1841, and removed to Trempealeau, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, with her parents in 1857, coming overland a large portion of the way. In 1861 the father of the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry, one of the regiments of the famous Iron Brigade. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and in the following winter, while at home on a furlough, was married to Cordelia L. Martin. Returning again to the service and having re-enlisted for a second term of three years, he received a wound before Petersburg, while serving as Color Sergeant of his regiment, and from the effects of this wound he died at Alexandria, Virginia, late in the month of June, 1864, several months before the birth of our subject, his only child. In the year 1866 the mother was married to Warren C. Garwood, and resided with him in the town of Trempealeau, until his death in 1870 left her a widow for a second time. By her second marriage she had one child, William Newman Garwood, born April 2, 1867. By means of a very scanty income from the small farm left by her second husband, and still more by her own untiring thrift and in-

dustry as a dressmaker at her country home, the mother supported herself and two boys, giving to them such educational advantages as her circumstances permitted.

The subject of our sketch during his early years attended the district school near his home, varying his attendance, however, by serving as clerk in a little country store owned by his grandfather and uncle, in which was also kept cross-roads post office. From the fall of 1877 on during portions of the succeeding three years our subject attended the graded schools at Galesville and Trempealeau, from the latter of which he graduated in June, 1881. A month later he went to Melrose, Wisconsin, where he was employed by his uncle, William H. Polleys, for several months. Early in April, 1882, he went to Jamestown, in the, then, Territory of Dakota, and there stayed until November of that year, during which time he turned his energies in whatever direction he could to accumulate the money needed with which to carry on his further education. He worked as carpenter's assistant, at lathing, at painting and as brick-bearer in an incipient and most unsuccessful brick yard. Returning to Wisconsin in the fall of 1882, he was engaged the following spring as clerk in a boat-store on the Mississippi river, just above the village of Trempealeau, and there spent several months in supplying the wants of the hungry crews of raft-boats plying up and down the Mississippi.

In the fall of 1883, with \$125 in cash in his possession, the net accumulations of two years' labor, he came to Madison and entered the University of Wisconsin, in the class of 1887, taking the general science course during his freshman year. At the close of his first term, when his cash capital was nearly exhausted, his attention was drawn by a most

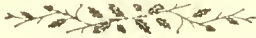
fortunate accident to the fact that the services of an amanuensis were required by Professor Roland G. Irving, then professor of geology in the university. Upon submitting a specimen of his penmanship Mr. Polleys was accepted by Professor Irving, and for about two years earned with his pen sufficient money to pay his expenses, acquiring in the meantime considerable proficiency as a shorthand writer. In the spring of 1886 he was employed by Hon. T. C. Richmond, then Chairman of the State Prohibition Central Committee, as stenographer, a position which he filled for some months.

He abandoned his collegiate course at the end of his junior year, having taken only elective studies from the close of his freshman year, and entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1886, from which he graduated in June, 1888. While a law student he was engaged for a time as stenographer by Gregory, Bird & Gregory, and then for two or three months acted as assistant circuit court phonographer at Janesville, Wisconsin, after which he was employed as clerk and stenographer by Pinney & Sanborn, of Madison, with whom he remained until the fall of 1889.

On July 5, 1888, immediately after his graduation from the law school, he was married to Miss Louisa W. Ashby, who had for many years been a resident of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Polleys have one child, a daughter named Marguerite, born November 4, 1889.

In the fall of 1889 our subject gave up his situation with Messrs. Pinney & Sanborn and opened a law office in the city of Madison. A few months later, in January, 1890, he was appointed Court Commissioner for the Circuit Court for Dane county by Hon. Robert G. Siebecker, who had himself jus

been appointed circuit judge. At the beginning of July, 1890, Mr. Polleys was taken into the firm of Bashford & O'Connor, the firm name then being changed to Bashford, O'Connor & Polleys. Under this name the firm still continues in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative practice.



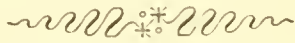
**B**ENJAMIN CLEVELAND, a successful farmer, of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1836, a son of Joseph and Deborah (Harned) Cleveland. The father was born in New York, February 23, 1806, a son of Benjamin and Lydia Cleveland, natives of Rhode Island. They moved to New York in an early day, resided in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, a few years, later moved to Ohio, thence to Michigan, and next to Illinois. There the father died at a very old age, and the mother afterward went to Iowa, where she died at the home of her son, La Fayette. The Cleveland family came originally from England, and were farmers by occupation. Joseph Cleveland, father of our subject, moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, in 1838 to Michigan, where he worked by the day and month several years, and during his residence in that State also cleared 800 acres of land. In September, 1847, he purchased eighty acres of land in Middleton township, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1850 traded that place for 160 acres, where our subject now lives, and still later bought 120 acres more. This farm contained only a small log house, where the family lived about twelve years. The father died there August 28, 1854, leaving a wife and ten children, nine now living. The mother of our subject was born in Crawford

county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, in which county her parents lived and died. Mrs. Cleveland died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Lees, in Barron county, Wisconsin, February 21, 1891. One son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Charles D., was a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Company G, and died of fever during the struggle.

Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his mother for three years after the father's death, and then farmed on rented land two years. He next purchased a part of his mother's old home, erected an addition to her residence, and the latter then made her home with him for thirteen years. Mr. Cleveland then bought out the eight heirs, erected a good residence in 1884, and is now building one of the finest barns in the county. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for A. Lincoln.

Our subject was married December 26, 1858, to Miss Matilda Shower, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1837, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah Shower. The father was born in Union county, that State, June 11, 1813, a son of John and Madaline Shower, natives of the same county. They removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, late in life, where they died at a very old age. Daniel, one of twelve children, came to Wisconsin in about 1846, settling in Cross Plains township, Dane county, where he still resides on the first farm on which he located. He was married in 1836, to Hannah Bowersoehs, a native of the same county, and a daughter of Jacob and Madaline Bowersoehs, who lived and died in Union county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Shower now owns over 200 acres of fine land, all of which was made from a vast

wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have had ten children, namely: Esther L., married and has four children; Daniel E., married and has two children; William F. has one child; Charles M., at home; Frances B., married, and has one child; Alameda M., Benjamin E., Joseph R. and Ulysses O., at home. The children are all well educated.



**L**UZERNE STEPHEN CHANDLER, a farmer and resident of Dunn township, was born on the farm where he now resides, August 20, 1848. His father, Daniel Chandler, was born in London, England, and was the only member of the family who settled in America, coming to this country when a young man. His first location was in Rock county, from which place he came to Dunn, and was one of the first settlers of the town. He at once settled on a tract of land that is included in the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, where he at once built the log house in which our subject was born. At the time of his location here there were very few settlers, and most of the land was for sale by the Government at \$1.25 per acre. Deer and other wild game roamed at large. Mr. Chandler began to improve his farm with oxen, and with them did all his farm work and marketing. As there were no railroads then, and Milwaukee was the nearest depot, the trip was a long one. Usually he would bring back a load of merchandise. He improved his farm, which he occupied for many years, and then removed to Oregon, where he resided until his death in 1885. The maiden name of his wife was Mary A. Comstock, who died June 14, 1892. She reared two children: Luzerne Stephen and Nicholas T.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools and advanced in learning at the Academy at Albion and the high school at Oregon. He was reared to Agricultural pursuits and has always followed farming. He now owns and occupies the old homestead of 160 acres, 100 of which is on section 34 of Dunn township, and the remainder on section 3, of Rutland township. He is engaged in general farming, raising grain, tobacco and stock, principally.

Mr. Chandler was married September 2, 1873, to Elizabeth Farnsworth, who was born in the same town, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Cramer) Farnsworth. (See sketch of W. H. Farnsworth.) Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have one child, Arthur, who was born December 13, 1875. Politically Mr. Chandler is a Republican, a staunch supporter of the principles of that party.



**G**EORGE E. BRYANT, Postmaster of Madison, was born in Templeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 11, 1832, a son of George Washington and Unis (Norcross) Bryant, the former a native of Templeton, and the latter of New Hampshire. The father was born in the same house as our subject, and the old homestead still stands, in a perfect state of preservation, and occupied by a relative of the family. George W. Bryant, a merchant by occupation, died in 1862, and his wife in 1859. They were the parents of nine children, four boys and five girls. The grandfather of our subject participated in the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, and his brother, Chandler, was a Captain in the army.

George E. Bryant spent his early life on



the farm, and first attended the common schools. He then entered the Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vermont, and next the University of Wisconsin, graduating at the latter institution in 1853. After completing his education he taught school in Vermont and New Hampshire, and then read law in Massachusetts. In 1856 Mr. Bryant came to Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he immediately began the practice of law. At the breaking out of the late war he was elected Captain of Company E, known as the Madison Guards, and was the first volunteer officers in the State, and his company was first to be accepted by the Government. After three months' service Mr. Bryant was made Colonel of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, in the Army of Tennessee, where he remained until in November, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected County Judge of Dane county, which office he held twelve years; served five years as Secretary of the State Agricultural Society; four years as Postmaster, under President Arthur; was Quartermaster-General six years, under Governors Luddington and Smith; State Secretary two years; was Alderman of Madison at the commencement of the late war; and in 1890 was again appointed Postmaster, by President Harrison. Mr. Bryant is a Republican in his political views, and served as one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention for the nomination of Grant.

He was united in marriage in 1858, with Susie A. Gibson, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Arington Gibson, who was also born in that place. To this union have been born three children: Hattie E., Gee E. and George H.

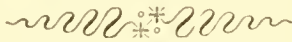


**L**INDSEY S. BROWN, a successful business man of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Ottawa City, Ontario, Canada, April 18, 1840, a son of David and Mary A. (Rainsford) Brown, natives of Canada and Rome, New York. The family trace their ancestry back to 1500, in England. The father was of Scotch descent, a shoemaker by occupation, and his death occurred in 1865. The mother's people were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, also in the war of 1812, and she now resides at Waterloo, aged eighty-six years.

Lindsey S. Brown, the subject of this sketch, located with his parents in the north-east part of Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1847, and at the age of nineteen years he began teaching school in Dodge county, this State. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in a company of Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served principally in Massachusetts and Arkansas, participated in the battle of Vicksburg with General Grant, after which, on account of ill-health, he returned home. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Brown went to California, where he was employed by the Overland Company until 1866, and in that year took up his residence in Madison, Wisconsin. Before entering the war he had studied medicine a short time, which he resumed after coming to this city, and later took a special course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1868 he began practice in the rooms he now occupies, in company with Dr. Hoffman, but since 1869 has continued alone. Mr. Brown makes a specialty of the eye and ear, and his practice has extended over the entire county.

June 17, 1869, he was united in marriage with Amanda J. Newton, a native of Madison, and a daughter of J. L. W. Newton, a blacksmith by trade, and both he and his wife were born and reared in Ohio. Our subject

and wife have two daughters: Mary Catherine and Bertha Louise, both at home. The eldest daughter is a member of the senior class of 1892, and the youngest is also in the high school. Mr. Brown is Commander of the G. A. R. Post, No. 5, of this city; is High Priest of the Chapter, and has been Master of Madison Lodge five years.



**R**ICHARD E. TIPPLE, a well-known resident of the town of Dunn, was born on the farm where he now resides, March 25, 1855. His father, John Tipple, was born near Norfolk, England, a son of William Tipple, a native of Norfolk county, and of English ancestry, as far as known. William Tipple was reared, married and spent his whole life in England. The maiden name of his wife was Frances Strange, also a native of Norfolk county, where her entire life was spent.

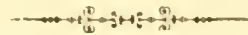
The father of our subject, with his brother James and sister Maria, were the only members of the family who came to America. The father had owned a mill in Norfolk and carried on the business of milling there. Sailing from Liverpool, he landed in New York after a voyage of five weeks, and went directly to Buffalo, remaining there until the next spring, when he made his way to Wisconsin by way of the lakes and Milwaukee, and then settled in Dane county. At that time there were but few inhabitants, and there he bought 400 acres of land in what now is Fitchburg, Blooming Grove and Dunn townships. He first built a log cabin in Fitchburg, in which he lived while he built a log house in Dunn, where he commenced house-keeping after marriage, and there our subject was born. He improved here a large

farm, and continued on it until about 1861, when he removed to Blooming Grove, residing there until his death, July 23, 1887.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Emma Roberts, and she was born in the Isle of Anglesea, Wales, December 11, 1827. Her father, Hugh Roberts, was born on the same Isle, and was the son of John and Annie (Hughes) Roberts, who was a farmer and spent his whole life on his native island. The maiden name of his wife, the maternal grandmother of our subject, was Ann Smallwood, of Caernarvonshire. The mother of our subject now resides in Blooming Grove, and her son Hugh and daughters Maria and Emma reside with her.

As soon as our subject was large enough to begin any work at all he began to assist his father on the farm, attending school a part of the time each year. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and then bought the old home in Dunn, and has resided here since. At this place he has erected a good set of buildings, and has otherwise improved the place.

Our subject married, February 26, 1881, Martha L. Atwood, who was born in the town of Verona, Dane county, February 26, 1860, a daughter of Rufus and Martha Atwood. They have one son, Myron H., a bright and intelligent lad. Mrs. Tipple is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Tipple is one of the strongest Republicans in this section, and a very worthy citizen.



**D**R. JOSEPH HOBBS has been identified with the best interests, of not only Madison, but of the State of Wisconsin for many years. He was born in the village of Wednesburg, Staffordshire, England.

His father, also Joseph, was a native of the same place, and at the age of eleven years entered the British naval service, in which he remained some years, until he was honorably discharged. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town for some years, after which he retired from business, and took a trip to the United States. He remained in the latter country two or three years, and then returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Smith, a native of the same place as her husband, who spent her last days in her native place. She reared five children, as follows: Syndonia, Joseph, Elizabeth, William and Mary.

Our subject was liberally educated at Colton Hall, Rugby, England, and in his sixteenth year turned his attention to the study of medicine. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at London, from which he graduated in 1840. He then visited the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, Brussels and Paris, and then settled down to practice in London, where he remained until 1844, and then came to the United States, and settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, and practiced there three years. He then returned to London and pursued his practice until 1859, when he came to the United States again and settled in Madison, Wisconsin, in which city he has since resided. During the course of the years he has spent in Wisconsin Dr. Hobbins has become one of the leading physicians of the State.

In 1855 he was requested by the Governor and Board of Regents to organize the medical department of the State University. The Doctor has an inherent love of fruits and flowers, and is a horticulturist of no mean

ability. For many years he was president of the City Horticultural Society, and also of the State Horticultural Society. In politics, he is independent, but was a staunch Union man during the war.

When Fort Randall was organized, he, acting for the State, took charge of the sick there, and when the rebel prisoners were brought there he was appointed Surgeon-in-Charge. The Doctor served four years on the first City Council.

Dr. Hobbins was married for the first time in Liverpool, England, to Miss Sarah Russell Jackson, October 11, 1841. She was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, and died in 1870. His second marriage occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, April 16, 1872, to Mary McLane, youngest daughter of the late Louis McLane, of Delaware, and sister of Hon. Robert M. McLane, Minister to France under the first administration of Grover Cleveland, and sister of the late Mrs. General J. E. Johnston, whose husband was of national fame during the late civil war. The Doctor had three daughters by his first marriage, namely: Josephine, Alice and Helen. By his second marriage he has one son, Louis. The Doctor and his estimable wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.



**C**HARLES T. JOHNSON.—Among the many young men who have contributed by their energy and ability to the growth and prosperity of Stoughton, Wisconsin, none is more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice.

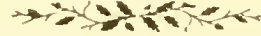
Charles T. Johnson, doing a thriving business in dry goods, carpets, millinery, boots and shoes, at Stoughton, was born in Pleasant Spring township, Dane county, Wisconsin,

July 28, 1864. His parents, Matthew and Olivia (Johnson) Johnson, were both natives of Norway, and came to America in youth, the father when seventeen years of age, settling in Janesville, Wisconsin; and the mother at the age of ten years, settling in Christiana township, Dane county, the same state. The father, who had learned the trade of a merchant tailor in his native country, followed that occupation after coming to America. He settled in Stoughton in 1850, where he continued his employment as a tailor, and in 1875 opened a dry-goods store. He was at the same time engaged in farming and was the pioneer wool and tobacco buyer of Stoughton. He carried on these several industries with success, being a man of unusual ability and energy, and left, at his death a comfortable inheritance to his family. He died January 5, 1882, lamented by all who knew him as a man of sterling qualities and generous impulses.

His son, the subject of this sketch, received a preliminary education in the high school of Stoughton, and in 1881, entered the Beloit College, at which he took a full course of study. After his father's death, he assumed charge of the dry-goods business, which he has ever since successfully conducted, doing business under the firm name of Charles T. Johnson & Company. Besides this Mr. Johnson is also interested in the Stoughton Wagon Company, the Electric Light Company and the United States Manufacturing Company, all of which are prosperous enterprises and have yielded him profitable returns.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Prohibitionist, strongly favoring the principles of that party. He is a useful member of the Lutheran Church of his city and is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the same place.

Aside from the honored name and comfortable inheritance into the possessions of which Mr. Johnson entered by reason of his father's abilities and thrift, he has inherent qualities which alone would have gained for him financial success and the respect of all honorable men.



**E**DWIN DAKIN MAIN, a resident of the village of Oregon, was born November 3, 1847. His father, Robert P. Main, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, and his father, Rial Main, was a native of the same State. Tracing still farther back we find that the great-grandfather of our subject, named David Main, was a captain the Revolutionary war. The grandfather followed the trade of ship-builder in Connecticut until 1853, then came to Wisconsin, settling in Madison, where he built a home and spent his last years. He was well educated, and when he was sixty years of age taught several terms of school. The maiden name of the grandmother of our subject was Unice Palmer, and she was born in Connecticut, but spent her last days in Madison.

The father of our subject attended school very steadily until he was seventeen years of age, then began teaching, and at the age of eighteen went South, where he taught school in several Southern States, but finally drifted to Cincinnati, thence to Clinton county, where he met and married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Preserved Dakin. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio; her ancestors were among those who came to this country in the Mayflower. Her father, Preserved Dakin, left his home in New York in the year 1804, and settled in Ohio, on a tract of land containing

1,500 acres, all in one body, which he purchased of the Government, where he remained until his death. Mr. Main continued in Ohio until 1843, when, with his wife and three children, he started with a team and made an extended journey to Bureau county, Illinois. Two years were spent here, but as the locality at that time seemed unhealthy, in 1845 they started again with team and made an overland journey to Dane county, Wisconsin. At that time northern Illinois and Wisconsin had few settlers, and much of the land was still owned by the Government.

The father of our subject located in the town of Oregon, where he selected a tract of Government land on section 13, there built a log house, in which the subject of this sketch was born. At that time there were no railroads, and all the grain had to be hauled to Milwaukee, entailing much time and labor. He improved the farm and occupied the place until 1864, when he sold it and bought 400 acres in the town of Rutland; lived there until 1873, then moved to Oregon, where he lived retired until his death, which took place in 1882. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Cordelia Dakin, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio. Her ancestors were among those who reached this country in the Mayflower. She still lives in Oregon at the age of eighty years, and reared a family of eight children: Mary Frances, Louisa, Hattie, Martha, our subject, Anna, Alice, Robert Walter.

The father was formerly a Whig, and a Republican from the formation of the party. He was public-spirited, and filled various offices of trust, being elected to the State Legislature in 1856.

Our subject received his early education in the district school, and this was advanced by

attendance at the high school in Oregon, and in 1873 he took charge of his father's farm. This was located in Rutland, and here he operated until 1877, when he located on a farm of 320 acres that he still owns, on section 31 in the town of Fitchburg. At the time he purchased his large and valuable farm located in the town of Fitchburg, with only \$1,000 to pay down, it was predicted by all that he must fail. By the untiring industry and good business ability of himself, aided by his noble wife, the entire debt was paid off in a few years, and he now finds himself in a position of ease. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, including the raising of horses and Shetland ponies. In the fall of 1892 he rented his farm, and purchased a tract of twenty-six acres in the village of Oregon, where he now resides.

Our subject was married November 26, 1872, to Miss Juliet Chapin, who was born in the town of Union, Rock county, a young lady from one of the first families in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Main are the parents of five children: Celia H., Florence E., Idell M., Stanley D., and Lillian H.

Miss Celia Main, oldest daughter of E. D. Main, having been obliged to assist her father for that purpose, was taught at the age of ten to ride a horse, and became an expert in horsemanship, an accomplishment of which she may well be proud. Her perfect horsemanship has made her a conspicuous figure wherever she appeared with her steeds.

In his social relations Mr. Main is a member of the Masonic lodge, of Oregon, and politically is a Democrat. He has always taken a deep interest in all public enterprises; is highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends as a man of strict integrity and high moral character.

**T**HORVALD C. LUND, secretary of the Stoughton Wagon Company of Stoughton, Wisconsin, was born in Sarpsburg, Norway, November 3, 1847, a son of H. T. and M. C. (Nikolaison) Lund, also natives of that place. They came to America in 1864, locating at Cambridge, Dane county, Wisconsin, where they resided till 1873. They then removed to Blanchardville, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in the hotel business. His death occurred in 1892, and the mother resides there yet.

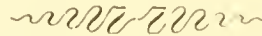
Thorvald C. Lund, one of five children, four sons and one daughter, received a collegiate education in Norway, and came to America at the age of seventeen years. He began life for himself as clerk in a dry-goods store at Beloit, Wisconsin, later at Cambridge, and in 1872 removed to Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he commenced work as book-keeper for T. G. Mandt in the wagon factory. In 1883 the Stoughton Wagon Company was organized, Mr. Lund being elected as secretary, which position he has ever since filled. The factory is one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest, and is doing a very prosperous and paying business, the volume of the business late years amounting to nearly \$400,000.

Mr. Lund is a Republican in his political views, although formerly he affiliated with the Democratic party, and held the office of Assistant and afterward Superintendent of Public Property under Governor Taylor, but resigned this position in 1874, returning to Stoughton to his old post with T. G. Mandt. The Democratic party's pronounced stand as freetraders drove Mr. Lund, as many other men, from the Democratic ranks; and he took a very lively part in the campaign of 1888, doing hard work for the Republican ticket there. Mr. Lund has been honored by his

townsmen and intrusted with city offices of most all kinds, having held the office of Police Justice for one term, City Clerk for a term of years, later has served the city as Alderman in the Council, and been elected City Mayor three different times.

Mr. Lund was married June 8, 1868, to Margaret Johnson, a native of Cambridge, Wisconsin. To this union has been born three children: Arthur H., Mattie E., and Christine M. The children are all being educated in the Stoughton High School.

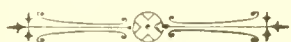
Mr. Lund is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and has a host of warm friends.



**H**ENRY C. COON, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Allegany county, New York, March 1, 1835, a son of Jonathan and Martha (Colgrove) Coon, the former a native of Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, and the latter of Charlestown, Rhode Island. They were of English descent. The father died in 1850, and the mother is still living at the home of our subject, aged eighty-six years, she being the oldest American citizen now living in Albion township. They were the parents of two children, our subject and a daughter, Marinda. The latter was born in Allegany county, New York, is still unmarried, and resides with her mother and brother. The father was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, but after coming to this State, in 1844, he adopted farming as his vocation.

Henry C., the subject of this sketch, did not receive many advantages for an education in his native State, and these chances were not bettered by coming into the, then, semi-wilderness of Wisconsin. At the age of fif-

teen years he left school and began work on his father's farm of a quarter section of land on section 29, which has been put under an excellent state of cultivation until it ranks second to none in the township in excellency. The father dying when he was young, Mr. Coon was early forced into the active management of the home and farm. His energies have been directed to general farming and stock-raising, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, has been elected Justice of the Peace and Supervisor a number of terms, and also to other less important trusts. Although naturally of a social nature, Mr. Coon has not as yet united in marriage. The family are members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Albion Center.



**C**HARLES ARIANS, merchant and Postmaster of North Bristol, carrying a large stock of goods and doing an extensive trade, has managed the business alone for the past seven years, succeeding his father in the year 1885. His father, John Arians, laid out and named North Bristol, starting the store there thirty years ago. Besides the store and post office, Mr. Arians managed a cheese factory for six or seven years, being, in fact, all his life a man of great industry and application to business. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1824, of good old German stock, his parents being highly respected and attached to the Fatherland so strongly that they could not be prevailed upon to leave, but ended their days there. John grew up at home, where he was educated, and when a young man and unmarried came to the United States with other members of the family.

This was before the day of steamboats and the ocean voyage was made in a sailing vessel. Landing at New York our subject proceeded to Deerfield, Wisconsin, by way of Milwaukee, where, after some years of arduous work, he became a merchant, having saved up sufficient money to buy a stock of goods. He remained at Deerfield for several years as a merchant before going to North Bristol. The senior Mr. Arian was married at Deerfield, to Julia Summerger, who was born in Prussia, Germany, coming over to the United States when a young woman and settling at once at Deerfield. She is yet living, at the age of sixty-five, healthy and very active. Her married life was a very happy one and she was a true and devoted wife, unselfishly seeking to lessen the burdens and cares of her kind husband. John Arians died December 18, 1885, in the faith of the Catholic Church, of which he was a life-long member and to which his wife belongs, she being connected with the St. Joseph (German Catholic) of East Bristol.

Our subject was born at Deerfield, Wisconsin, November 2, 1858, and was yet quite young when the family went to North Bristol. He may be said to have grown right up to his business, as he began at an early age to assist in the store. There has come down to him from his father a measure of pluck, energy and industry that will take him bravely through the world. He is a most worthy son of an upright father. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Flora, living at home; Eda, wife of John Helm, a carpenter, living at North Bristol; Anton, managing the creamery for the family; Ernest, assisting Charles in the store; all but Eda living at home. Our subject is unmarried, and he and his brothers and sisters are Catholics.

**W**ILLIAM WILLARD DANIELLS, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, is a native of Michigan, born at West Bloomfield, Oakland county, March 10, 1840.

The Daniells family originated in Scotland, the name formerly being McDaniells. Great-grandfather Daniells, a resident of western Massachusetts, lived to a ripe old age, and, indeed, the family have been noted for longevity. The Professor's father, Nathaniel I. Daniells, was born in Massachusetts and his mother, *nee* Lucinda Reed, in Connecticut. They went to Michigan about 1833 and located in Oakland county, subsequently moving to Detroit, and two years later to Clinton county, Michigan. Their family was composed of seven children, William W. being the fourth-born.

His father being a farmer, Professor Daniells spent his early life on the farm. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen, and from that time until he was twenty was a student in the Lansing Academy. He then entered the Michigan Agricultural College near Lansing, where he graduated in 1864 with the degree of B. S. In the meantime he had taught in the common schools. From 1866 till 1868 he took a special course in chemistry at Harvard University, his instructor being Dr. Wolcott Gibbs. In 1868 Mr. Daniells left the University to accept the chair of Agriculture in the University of Wisconsin; from 1870 to 1874 was professor of Agriculture and Analytical chemistry; 1874 to 1879, professor of Agriculture and Chemistry; and since 1879 has been Professor of Chemistry. He did the first laboratory work in the University, the laboratory then being in the basement of the main building.

In 1873 he received the appointment of

chemist to the State Geological Survey, and in 1880 received from Governor Smith the appointment of State Analyst. While professor of Agriculture he wrote the following papers: "The Chemistry of Breadmaking;" "Some of the Relations of Science with Agriculture;" "Laws of Heredity Applied to the Improvement of Dairy Cows;" "Some of the Wants of American Farmers." "The Conservation of Force Applied to the Feeding, Watering and Sheltering Farm Stock." "Hard Times,—A Cause and Remedy," "Objects and Methods of Social Cultivation," "Chemical Principles of Stock Feeding," and "Health in Farmers' Homes." "A Description of the Wisconsin Tornado of May 23, 1878," was written after a careful study of the phenomena of the storm as indicated by its track of destruction across the State. Before the Madison Literary Club he has read papers upon "The Duties of Education to the State" and upon "Foods and Air."

During his long and faithful connection with the university he has been a prominent factor in advancing its best interests. His most important work has been in the building up the department of chemistry to its present state of high efficiency.

For nine years Professor Daniells was a member of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin. He is now a member of the American Public Health Association, of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art and Letters, and of the Advisory Council of World's Sanitary Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1871 he made a visit to Europe, being absent seven months, studying during that time at Halle and at Berlin.

Professor Daniells was married in 1871, at Faribault, Minnesota, to Hontas A. Pea-



body, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. She was born in Georgia and was reared by a widowed mother. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Ralph Peabody, John A. and William Nathaniel.



**C**HARLES ELVER, the successful proprietor of the Elver House, situated near the Northwestern depot, and formerly known as the East Madison House. He purchased and took possession of this popular hotel, January 1, 1889. The house accommodates thirty-five guests, and all the appointments are of most modern design. Our subject has been identified with the interests of the county for many years, having been a resident of Dane county since June, 1852. When he first came to the county he was only a boy of three years of age, and was reared and educated within the confines of Dane county. When thirteen years of age he began to learn the trade of miller, serving an apprenticeship of four years, after which he came to Madison to run a mill for a company in this city and on lake Mendota, which was owned by Manning & Merrill. After two years he went into the large water mill of Madison, known as Briggs, Robins & Thornton, fine stone-dressers. He remained in their employ for two years, then worked as a journeyman in Freeport, Illinois, for one year. His father's ill health then required his return home to Middleton township, Dane county. He was here married and ran his father's old farm for four years, in the meantime purchasing the land. In 1874 he sold the home farm and bought the J. B. Kehl mill, in Vermont township, taking possession January 8, and running it until 1879, when

he rebuilt the mill and established the Elver post office, so known at the present time, and the mill also bears the name of Mr. Elver. August, 1888, the mill was burned down, destroying the plant, and it was never rebuilt.

In 1880 our subject was elected to the Chairmanship of the Township Board, which position he retained for nine years. In 1884 he was elected a Commissioner of the county, and during his term of service the new courthouse was built. In 1887 he was elected Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and is the only chairman elected from German-American population of the county. The county commissioners appointed to build the courthouse constituted the building committee and consisted of O. P. Chapman, chairman; Francis Richia and our subject. This fine new structure cost the county \$175,000, and was accepted by the county, January, 1887. The building was in process of construction for about three years from the time of the tearing down of the old courthouse.

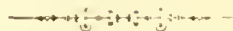
Mr. Elver is one of the leading German-Americans of this county, and has a host of friends. He is a prominent Democrat, and has represented his party in local and State conventions. He is one of those strong and forcible men who attract and interest. Since purchasing his hotel he has increased its capacity until it will now accommodate just double the original number of guests. It is heated throughout by steam, and on account of these improvements and the excellent service, it is very popular.

Mr. Elver was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, April 14, 1849, son of John Elver, born in 1801, a native of the same province, of good German family. Charles learned the trade of stonemason. The father married a lady of Mecklenburg, Miss Mary Meibon,

and after the birth of all their children they came to America. Being the only representatives of their family that came to this country. It was the last of March or the first of April when the Elver family left Mecklenburg on a sailing vessel that landed them in New York city after a voyage of six weeks. From that city they proceeded to Milwaukee and thence to Madison with a team belonging to Mr. Weberhusen, now deceased. They settled on section 20, Middleton township, Dane county, where the father took Government land, on which he and his wife lived until 1871, when they removed to Middleton station, where the father died, in 1887, aged eighty-six years. The mother died in 1883, aged seventy-five or seventy-six years. They were faithful members of the German Lutheran Church, and helped to organize and build the Middleton church of that denomination. Our subject is the youngest of four children, two sons and two daughters. The brother, Fritz, died in 1889, leaving a wife and a large family. The sister, Caroline married John Lohn, Postmaster of the town of Elver, Vermont township; and Dorothea, married James Harloff, a retired farmer of Middleton station.

Our subject was married in Dane county, to Miss Minnie Lohff, born in Mecklenburg, Germany, who came with her parents to America in 1852. They settled on a farm in Blooming Grove township, where her parents resided until their deaths, the father, Henry, departing this life in 1870, aged sixty years, and the mother in the summer of 1890, being then past three score and ten years. They were both consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Elver are the parents of four children, namely: Albertena, deceased when twenty-two, a bright

young lady; Othelia, Howard and Elmore, are at home.



**D**R. ANTINOUS A. ROWLEY, a successful practitioner of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 6, 1841, a son of Dr. Newman C. and Sarah H. (Davies) Rowley. The father was born in New York, a son of Aaron and Martha (Campbell) Rowley, natives also of New York. They both died at Evansville, the former at the age of seventy-eight years, and the latter about seventy years. He was a merchant by occupation, but was financially ruined by the free trade of 1848, after which he engaged in farming in Evansville, Rock county, Wisconsin. He was a soldier through the war of 1812. Newman C. Rowley, father of our subject, removed to Ohio in 1840, where he engaged in teaching; in 1844 he taught school and studied medicine in Du-rand, Illinois, and in 1846 went to Evansville, that State, where he took his first course of lectures in La Porte, Indiana, Dr. J. Adams Allen being one of the professors. His son and grandson also studied under that gentleman. Mr. Rowley then practiced two years in Middleton, Dane county, Wisconsin, and later at Verona Corners, same county. About twenty-five years ago he retired to his first residence, and three years later came to the village of Middleton, where he died at the age of fifty-six years. He was a member of the State and County Medical Society. His brother, William R., was an officer in Jo Daviess county for over thirty-five years, and was also on General Grant's staff. The mother of our subject, *nee* Sarah H. Davies, was born in New York.

She died at the home of our subject at the same age as her husband. They were the


parents of seven children, four now living, and one daughter married Dr. W. S. Wheelwright, who resides at Belleville, Wisconsin.

A. A. Rowley, the subject of this biography, first attended the district school at Verona, after which he spent one year at Has-kell University, Mazo Manie, and one year at the State University. For the following year he was engaged in office work, then one year in Findlay's drug store, and next worked on his grandfather's farm. September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain E. R. Chase and Colonel Harris, and served seventeen months. Mr. Rowley was with his regiment in every skirmish until he was taken sick, spent ten weeks in the hospital at Iron-ton, Missouri, and was discharged February 26, 1862. He afterward served as Lieutenant of the National Guard of Middleton two years, under Captain James M. Bull. After his discharge from the army our subject continued the study of medicine until his graduation at the Rush Medical College, in 1868, after which he continued the practice of his profession with his father three years. He was then in Ashton for one and a half years, and next re-engaged in practice with his father, with whom he remained until the latter's death. Since that time he has continued alone. Mr. Rowley is a member of the State and Central Medical Societies, of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F., and of L. T. Park Post, G. A. R., of Black Earth. His first presidential vote was cast for A. Lincoln, since which time he has always voted the Republican ticket.

April 11, 1863, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Olivia W. Wheelwright, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, September 30, 1843, a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Gilbert) Wheelwright.

The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 26, 1816, and came to this country at the age of seventeen years. He now resides at the home of our subject. The mother of Mrs. Rowley was born in New York, a daughter of Mary (Jacobs) Gilbert, a native of New Jersey. The parents were often visited by George Washington. Mrs. Wheelwright died at Middleton, Dane county, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright reared a family of three children, all of whom are now deceased but the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley have had four children, viz.: Jesse C., born June 22, 1866, graduated at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1890, and is now a promising physician of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; Edna Olivia, born January 15, 1870, was educated at the Wayland University and has taught three years, the last one in the Evansville High School; Antinous G., born April 1, 1875, is attending school at Wayland University; and Mary Bernice, born February 25, 1885. Mrs. Rowley and her eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

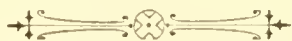


 HARLES McNEIL, of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Oneida county, New York, November 4, 1832, a son of Miller and Rowena (Sweet) McNeil, the former a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and the latter of Otsego county, New York. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and the maternal progenitors came from Germany.

Charles McNeil, the second of a family of three sons and three daughters, received his preliminary education at a country school, which he supplemented by a complete course

at Whitesboro (New York) Seminary. At the age of twenty-one years he left his native State for Wisconsin, purchasing 320 acres of land on sections 22 and 15, Dunkirk township, Dane county. Since coming to Stoughton he has been engaged in buying live stock, with the exception of five years, during which time he followed the grain business. In 1886 Mr. McNeil erected his handsome residence, which is the finest in Stoughton. He votes with the Republican party, and, with the exception of Supervisor of Dunkirk township, has never held public office.

Our subject was married January 1, 1862, to Helen McNeil, a native of Newark, Illinois, and a daughter of Charles McNeil, a dealer and speculator in land. They have one son, Don C. H., born in March, 1863, is a druggist of Platte Center, Nebraska.



**D**ON. MATTHEW ANDERSON, a prominent Statesman, progressive business man, and successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, March 9, 1822, and is a son of George and Jane (McKee) Anderson. The father was born in county Antrim, Ireland, July 15, 1792, and was a son of Matthew Anderson, also a native of that county. Matthew was a farmer by occupation, and died in county Londonderry, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, *nee* Sarah Wilson, also died in the latter county, aged seventy-five years. She had a brother and an uncle who were seceder ministers, and quite prominent men. George Anderson, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of seven children, and was reared to farming, which occupation he followed through life.

In 1834 he emigrated to the United States, on the ship Henry Gratton, which was wrecked at sea, and the passengers were picked up by a schooner, which landed them in Philadelphia, August 1, 1834, after they had been seven weeks on the ocean. George Anderson went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a small farm of improved land, on which he and his family resided until 1850. In that year, he sold his farm for \$225 an acre and removed to Ohio, settling on land which his son, the subject of this sketch, had selected for him. On this place of 126 acres, in Logan county, the father died March 19, 1879, greatly lamented by all who knew him, on account of his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. The mother of the subject of this notice was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, May 20, 1791, and was a daughter of Moses and Nancy (Consty) McKee, also natives of that county. Her father was a farmer by occupation and both parents lived to a very great age. They had four children, but as far as known, none are now living. Mrs. George Anderson, their daughter, having died in Logan county, Ohio, March 29, 1858. She was a woman of rare sensibility and intelligence, whose life was replete with good works. She and her husband reared eight children: Wilson, born December 29, 1815; David, December 18, 1818; Matthew, March 9, 1822; Isabella, April 4, 1825; Sarah, January 9, 1828; Nancy, January 6, 1831; Mary A., October 9, 1833; and Eliza J., August 4, 1836. All were born in county Londonderry, Ireland, except the last named, who is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Matthew Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was engaged at farm work until coming to the United States, when he served an apprenticeship of five and a half years at the

shoemakers' trade. In 1840 he started a small shop of his own, which he conducted until 1847, when he began the same business in Bellefontaine, Ohio. He afterward began the manufacture of shoes in that city, employing from twenty to thirty men, being the father of the shoe business there, where he remained thirteen years. August 1, 1860, he removed to the town of Cross Plains, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he now resides on one of the best farms in that section, having 340 acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Anderson is now practically retired from active labor, but is probably the most active man in the State in political matters. His first vote was cast in 1843 for free schools, that being his first, he feels very proud of it. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. His sterling qualities and genial personality rendered him popular, and in 1851 he served as Mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was a member of the Town Council three years. He has also held many positions of trust since removing to Wisconsin. He was Chairman of the Township Board in Cross Plains, Dane county, for two years; was a member of the Assembly in 1871; was elected to the State Senate in 1877, and served four years, and in 1879 was re-elected, serving as a member of the Committee on State Affairs, and of Agriculture. He took an active part in having laws passed in the interest of the tillers of the soil, and introduced and secured the passage of a bill to prevent the adulteration of foods; also had a bill introduced to prevent double taxation on incumbered real estate; and a bill to reduce the legal rate of interest to six per cent, the passage of which he advocated with zeal and energy. He was President of the Dane County Agricultural Society six years; was presiding officer of the first meeting of the

National Alliance in Chicago, in 1881, and also in St. Louis, at the opening of its session in 1882; and was Overseer of the Wisconsin State Grange for two years. He was a recognized leader in the Wisconsin Legislature, establishing a record second to none for energetic and aggressive efforts for the benefit of his fellow-men.

He was married in Logan county, Ohio, June 22, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth C. Harner, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1825. She was a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth C. (Emery) Harner, natives of Chester county, the same State, the former born April 5, 1795, and the latter, September 17, 1798. Her parents settled on a farm in Logan county, Ohio, in 1846, where the father died December 14, 1870, and the mother, February 21, 1876. Mrs. Anderson's maternal grandparents, Peter and Elizabeth (Clemens) Emery, were pioneers of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where they lived to a very great age. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had six children, all born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, three of whom are now living: Mary Belle, born November 27, 1852, married John W. Anderson, a railroad engineer of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have two sons; Charlotte McKee, born November 5, 1853, married Peter Kehl, a miller of San Bernardino, California; and David, born May 19, 1860, is a cattle-raiser of Nebraska, is married and has one daughter. The deceased are: George W., born April 8, 1848, died September 16, 1849; John F., born August 5, 1849, died August 16, 1850; and Georgiana, born May 7, 1851, died August 15, 1852. The devoted wife and mother died in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 30, 1880, and her remains were taken to Bellefontaine, Ohio, to the family burying-ground,

Mr. Anderson being one of the charter members of the cemetery association.

On March 8, 1882, Mr. Anderson was married to Harriet Arland, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago. This lady was a native of Leicester-shire, England, and a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Main) Arland, the former born August 19, 1801, and the latter August 12, 1804. Both parents died in Dane county, the father, October 5, 1873, and the mother, January 24, 1872. Mrs. Anderson came to the United States with her parents in 1846, who settled in Cross Plains township, Dane county, Wisconsin. She graduated at the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1882, and practiced her profession in Dane county for a time, and is a member of the Wisconsin State and Central Wisconsin Medical Societies. Her mother was an own cousin of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Socially, Mr. Anderson is one of the oldest members of the I. O. O. F., No. 72, in Bellefontaine, Ohio; and of the Encampment, No. 73, at the same place. He is a member of the Masonic order at Black Earth, and of the Chapter at Madison.

From a cobbler's bench and without schooling but that obtained in the old-fashioned subscription school our subject has arisen by his own efforts to the front rank of popularity, honor and esteem; and, by hard labor, judicious economy and a first-class system of agricultural pursuits, has amassed a fortune quite sufficient to enable him to retire several years ago. His friends and neighbors, however, will not permit him to retire from the political arena. His irreproachable character, sound and safe business principles, unerring judgment and keen sensibility of the best interests of all, is platform enough to

satisfy the people. He is a Democrat and is in favor of a protective tariff.



**T**HOMAS P. CHAPIN was born in the State of Vermont, as was his father and grandfather, Gideon Chapin, as far as known, and he by occupation was a blacksmith. He resided in Vermont until 1837, when he removed to Wisconsin, located at Janesville, and later bought 320 acres of land near Janesville, where he engaged extensively in farming. The land was located two miles from Janesville, and upon that place he resided until his death.

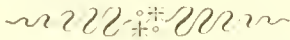
Thomas P. Chapin learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, and came west to Wisconsin with him in 1837, establishing the first blacksmith shop in the village of Janesville, when there were at that time only two or three houses, no railroads coming for years. All communication with the place was via stage. Here he conducted business for eight years, and then sold his shop and bought 360 acres of Government land in the town of Union, in Rock county. Here he erected a substantial frame house, and for many years this was the only frame house for many miles around.

Before the building of the railroad communication our subject did his marketing in Milwaukee, drawing the grain with teams.

He has resided in the pleasant home which he has made in Union ever since, having erected a fine set of frame buildings, and made improvements, which will compare favorably with any in the county. He had put his farm of 360 acres into a fine state of cultivation. He has been a Republican ever since the formation of the party, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of the town of Union.

Our subject was married July 4, 1847, at Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Amanda Ellsworth, who was born in Canandaigua, New York. Her father, Jonathan Ellsworth, was born in the Empire State, and was the son of Reuben Ellsworth. He spent his last years in Canandaigua. The maiden name of his wife was Amanda Babcock, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Thomas Babcock. She survived her husband many years, and came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are both living, and they reared eight children, as follows: Anna, Thomas S., Celia A., Juliet, Emma, Fred, James and Lillian M.



**G**EORGE WILSON CURRIER.—The interested reader will find in this volume the names of many prominent men of the State, and among them the name of our subject deserves a fitting place. George W. Currier is known to a large circle, and is regarded as one of the leading and prominent men of Stoughton, Dane county. He was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vermont, May 9, 1847, the eldest son of Edson C. and Lucinda Currier. The mother of Mr. Currier died September 16, 1878, but his father still lives at the old homestead. Three children have been born to them: Our subject; Charles M., now a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Frank E., a resident of Madison, Wisconsin.

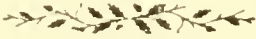
Our subject remained in his early youth and young manhood in his native county, engaging in farming, mining and stage-driving, but at the age of nineteen, in 1866, he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was employed in the mills for one-

half year. In the fall of that same year he emigrated to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was employed on a farm. In the fall of 1867 he entered Albion Academy. In order to obtain funds to carry him through school, he taught school at Oakland, Rutland and Sun Prairie, and for two years taught at Elgin, Minnesota, graduating from the academy in 1872. The following year he was elected principal of the Stoughton schools and remained there five years, at which time he was appointed to a position in the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, during the Forty-third Congress and served one year. After this he served as principal of the schools at Shawano one year, and in the same capacity five years more in Stoughton. In 1885 he resigned his position and engaged in the insurance business. So successfully did he fulfill his duties at Washington that the Wisconsin Legislature appointed him in 1874 to a position that he held for two years.

Being a good Republican, his party considered him the proper person to fill the office of clerk of the court and consequently made him its nominee. He was also a member of the County Board for three years, and is now serving his fourth term as City Justice. In 1876 he started the Stoughton Courier, of which he was the editor for some time, and then engaged in the same capacity on the Stoughton Hub.

Mr. Currier was married in 1874 to Miss Augusta Head, of Albion, Wisconsin, who died five weeks after marriage. Two years later he was married again, his second wife being Annette B. Burdick, daughter of Dr. B. Burdick, of Edgerton, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Currier, namely: Louis Claire, born June

18, 1878, and Zoe Lucinda, born June 26, 1880. Mr. Currier is a man highly respected in every relation of life by all who have had any connection with him. In all of the positions which he has held he has acquitted himself faithfully and honorably and fully justified the confidence the people showed in him by placing him in positions of prominence.



**P**ROF. JOHN W. STERLING, a scholar of ripe attainments, an eminent literary man and a successful educator, was particularly notable as having from the first identified himself with the University of Wisconsin at a time when its future lay as deeply hidden in obscurity as did the objective point of the visionary Genoese of 400 years ago. By faith both undertook monumental enterprises, and by faith both attained the cherished goal of their desires. In the case of the university, indeed before Prof. Sterling became connected with it, petitions had been sent to the Legislature, asking for its abandonment and for a division of the funds among denominational colleges in the State, and a bill was once actually introduced to that effect. Subsequently the Legislature, with a more enlightened policy, determined to build up, rather than to destroy, but met with only partial success against this unaccountable opposition. The election by the Board of Regents, on the 7th day of October, 1848, of John H. Lathrop, LL. D., as Chancellor, and John W. Sterling, A. M., as Professor of Mathematics, was the first action looking toward the organization of a faculty for the institution, and from that day, and notably through the influence and management of Prof. Sterling, it has ever since prospered.

Prof. Sterling was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Wyoming county, July 17, 1816. His earliest education was such as could be obtained in common schools, but aspirations for more liberal instruction caused him to attend an academy at Hamilton, New York. At this institution, and at a similar one at Homer, in the same State, he received the necessary preparations for entering college. At this point of his life a desire to study law induced him to spend two years in the office of Judge Woodward, at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and although qualified, he did not enter upon the practice of that profession. When twenty-one years of age his desire for broader culture and more complete education induced him to enter the Sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, where he completed the regular course and graduated with honor in the class of 1840.

In the meantime he was elected Principal of the Wilkes Barre Academy, and entered upon his duties there as instructor, where he continued one year. He then resigned to enter upon another course of study, this time in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. Here he completed the course in the spring of 1844, during which time he had performed the duties of tutor in the College of New Jersey. His proficiency was so great and his talent so manifest that he became a great favorite and friend of the Princeton professors, whose names he always revered.

After this the subject of this sketch preached in the Presbyterian Church in his native county for one year, and was then honored by a call to take charge of Carroll College at Waukesha. This brought him to the State of Wisconsin, and later to the city



of Madison, to fill the chair to which he had been elected in the university.

As an instructor he was conscientious, prompt, painstaking and accurate. Other teachers could, perhaps, carry their pupils over more ground in a given time, but none could instruct them better. His methods and manner of teaching had this important characteristic, that they produced satisfactory results. Of his ability in the class-room, hundreds of students who had the benefit of his instruction can testify. But not alone as a teacher was the career of Prof. Sterling an honorable one. He was in fact the acting head of the university. The connection of Chancellor Barnard with the institution was little more than nominal, particularly as regards the actual administration of affairs, and the burden was upon the shoulders of Prof. Sterling, who was during the whole time virtually its chief officer.

From the resignation of Dr. Bernard to the installation of President Chadbourne, a period of more than six years, he was, by the authority of the regents, acting chancellor. He proved himself, during this period a wise counselor, a faithful friend to the students, extending encouragement and generous aid to all who were in need, ruling the university affairs with a firm but kindly hand, and by precept and example stimulating all of the classes to higher culture and nobler manhood.

Throughout all of these university years, besides the care and numerous duties connected with the office, he was engaged most of the time five hours daily in the class-room. Professor Sterling's unselfish devotion to the university, through evil as well as good report, his faithful stewardship, whether as professor or as chief officer, endeared him in a peculiar way, not only to those immediately

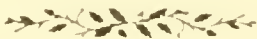
connected with the institution, but to its friends everywhere.

Having previously acted as Dean of the Faculty he was in 1860 continued by the regents in that office, and in 1865 he was elected vice-chancellor and in 1869 vice-president, which office he held until the date of his death, March 9, 1885. In 1869 he was offered the presidency of a college in San Francisco, which he declined. For one year after the resignation of President Chadbourne, he was the acting head of the university, by virtue of his office of vice-president and again after the resignation of President Twombly. In addition to the Chair of Mathematics, he filled those of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy from the time the first instruction was given in those branches down to 1874, when they were assigned to others. While acting chancellor, after the resignation of Dr. Bernard, Professor Sterling presided at commencements until Dr. Chadbourne took charge, giving a brief address at each, which are models of excellence and show the caliber and character of the man.

In 1866 Professor Sterling received from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and the same year from Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, that of Doctor of Laws, honors worthily bestowed, not only upon an earnest and faithful teacher, an intelligent and high-minded citizen, but upon a conscientious, Christian gentleman, for as a man Professor Sterling was above reproach, his integrity of character and exalted sense of honor are beyond question.

Professor Sterling was married, in 1851, to Miss Harriet Dean, a native of Massachusetts. She is a woman of culture and refinement and made for Professor Sterling a bright and happy home. She was of material assistance

n the management of all financial affairs, possessing rare executive ability. She now lives at the old home pleasantly situated near the university. She is the mother of three children now living: Grace, who was educated at the university, married George L. Linsley, of Portland, Oregon, where his father was for years one of the greatest Presbyterian divines of the Pacific coast; Susan, the second daughter, was also highly educated; after graduating at the university, she spent a year at Wellesley College and studied a year at Brunswick and Berlin, Germany. She taught at Lake Forest, Illinois, and is now instructor in German in the University of Wisconsin. Charles G. also graduated at the university with the first honors of his class in 1880. He subsequently attended Princeton and afterward graduated at the McCormick Theological Seminary, in Chicago, Illinois, in the class of 1886. Prior to this, for the benefit of his health, he had spent two years in the Northwest in the employ of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railroad companies. He spent five years at Pine Ridge agency as a missionary to the Sioux Indians. This was during the late troubles there. He is now pastor of the Lowe Avenue Presbyterian Church in Omaha, and fills a chair in the Omaha Theological Seminary. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the Omaha University. He married Miss Lulu Fisher, of Madison, who was formerly a teacher. Thus will be seen that the family of Professor Sterling inherited in great measure the characteristics so prominent in their father, which have made of them persons worthy to bear his honored name.



**D**ON. EDWARD W. DWIGHT, an early settler of Dane county, was born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, April 8, 1827. His father, Benjamin W. Dwight, was born in Greenfield, Connecticut, and his father, Timothy Dwight, was for many years president of Yale College. The father of our subject graduated from Yale College and practiced medicine in New York city and Catskill a number of years, finally failing health compelled him to abandon practice and he engaged in the hardware business. In 1855 he removed to Clinton, Oneida county, and was there elected treasurer of Hamilton College, retaining that position until his death in 1860. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sophia Strong, born in Hadley, Scott county, Massachusetts, daughter of Rev. Joseph Strong. She died in Clinton, New York, and reared six children, as follows: Benjamin, a teacher and preacher; Theodore, a professor of law at Columbia College; Sophia, Mary, Elizabeth, and E. W.


Our subject left home at the age of fifteen, went to Boston and engaged in the whaling service. He embarked on the schooner Council, and made the principal ports on the Atlantic coast and returned to Boston after an absence of one year. He then went to Clinton, New York, was employed on a farm, remained there until 1847, then came to the Territory of Wisconsin. His journey was made via the lakes to Racine, and then he secured a ride in a lumber wagon to Walnut, Wisconsin. At this time, northern Wisconsin was little inhabited, except by the Indians, and the southern part but little improved. Some of the land was still owned by the Government. There was no railroad, and Milwaukee and Racine were the markets to which the people made trips

with oxen. He commenced life there, working by the month. Land was very cheap and he very soon bought 160 acres at \$8 an acre, made some improvements on the place, and then sold it and bought a forty-acre tract near by. Later he sold that and bought again. In 1855 he went to Iowa, making the journey with an ox team. He located in Winneshiek county, where he was a pioneer, entering 360 acres of Government land, 160 of which had been improved. He only resided here one year and then returned to Walnut, resided there one year, came to Dane county and bought a tract of military land, his present farm. There was a log house on the place at the time and in this the family camped for a few years. He has some improvements on his place, as he planted fruit and shade trees, and erected some good frame buildings. His improvements rank with the best in town.

He was married in May, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Foote, born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, daughter of John and Mary (Love) Foote. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have four children, namely: Mary, Delia, Edward and Theodore.

Mr. Dwight is a member of the Congregational Church, but his wife is a Baptist. For many years he has been a leader in the Republican party and has filled various offices of trust, and in 1860 was elected to the State Legislature, where he became very prominent. He is now very wealthy and besides the land before mentioned he owns another fine farm of 160 acres on section 26.

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GBERT BENNETT, one of the pioneers of Dane county, now living retired in the town of Dunn, was born in the Albany, New York, June 4, 1819. His father,

William C. Bennett, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York. Grandfather of our subject, also William C. Bennett, was born in Connecticut, and went from there to Stephenson, New York, bought land, engaged in farming, and spent the remainder of his days there. The father of our subject learned the trade of a tanner and currier. He went to Albany, New York, a young man, and conducted the business there until 1821, then moved to Cobleskill, Schoharie county, and continued the business there until 1838, then moved to Chenango county, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided there until 1848, from there he came to Wisconsin and spent the remainder of his days in Dane county. He died in 1854. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Laura Mygatt. She was born in Dutchess county, New York, and was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Mygatt. After her husband's death she went to Albany county, New York, on a visit, and died there. She reared two children: Egbert, and Isaac M., who resides in Chicago.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, and resided with his parents until 1848. The last few years of that time having charge of the farm. In 1846 he made his first visit to the Territory of Wisconsin, and at the age of twenty-seven years he purchased a tract of land in the town of Oregon, Wisconsin. After a short visit there he returned to his Eastern home, and resided there until 1848, when he returned to make a permanent settlement. He purchased ten acres of land in the village of Oregon, built a home and while residing there was improving the first tract which he had purchased.

When he first visited Wisconsin the Territory was but sparsely settled, and much of

the land was still owned by the Government. Deer and other wild game were plentiful. There had been no railroad there for some years, and grain was drawn to Milwaukee in teams. In 1857 he purchased a tract of land on section 31 of the town of Dunn. There was at that time a frame house and forty acres broken. He began at once to make further improvements on the place and was soon the owner of 200 acres, with good buildings.

He was married February 9, 1840, to Miss Margaret Miranda Holmes. She was born in Albany, New York, and was the daughter of John and Alma Holmes. Mrs. Bennett died October 16, 1884. Mr. Bennett has one daughter, Hulda C. She married Mason M. Green, and has two children, George and Hattie. Mr. Bennett's only son, William C., was born in 1843, and married Louisa J. Griffen. He died in 1877, aged thirty-four years, leaving two sons, William C. and Louis J. The former was a graduate from Lake Forest University and from the University of Wisconsin, and is now a student of the Rush Medical College. Four of Mr. Bennett's grandchildren are dead: Mary Frances Green died at the age of three years; Egbert Lee Bennett died aged one year; Mabel Louisa Bennett died when four years of age; and Wayne Griffen Bennett died at the age of one and one-half years.

Mr. Bennett was formerly a Whig and cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He has been a Republican since its formation.



ANDREW HOFF, a general merchant of Mt. Horeb, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, March 14, 1863, a son of Hans Anderson. Both parents still reside

in Norway. Andrew was reared to farm life attended the common schools, and remained with his parents until thirteen years of age. He then worked for a minister for a time, and the following four years was employed in a general mercantile store. In 1882 he came to America, and after landing in New York came direct to Madison, where he was engaged at farm labor for about four months. Mr. Hoff was then employed in a general store at Mount Horeb two years; next attended the Northwestern Business College, at Madison, then purchased a share in the business in which he is now engaged, and subsequently, after a number of changes in partnership, he bought the whole concern. He is still the sole proprietor of the business, and carries a full stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Hoff was married in 1887, to Mattie Buek, a native of this country, but of German parentage. Our subject is a young man of promise in the business interests of the town, is genial, accommodating and trustworthy, and his knowledge of both English and Norwegian has a brilliant prospect for the future.



THOMAS ATKINS, one of the leading farmers of Sun Prairie, is the subject of this brief sketch. His father, George, was born in Sussex, England, where he lived and died a farmer. His father's name was also George. The mother of our subject was a native of England, where she lived and died. Of the three children born to these parents, Louisa, John and Thomas, our subject, is the only one who left his native land to come to America.

This removal was made when our subject

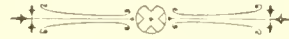
was about twenty-five years of age. His early life had been spent on a farm, and his instruction was received from his father in addition to what he learned in the two weeks he attended school. In addition, he was well grounded in the catechism and Bible at a Sunday-school that he walked one and one-half miles to reach, every Sunday, and also learned to write at a writing school. When he started to America he embarked in a sailing vessel from London, and after a voyage of thirty-six days landed in New York. The passage was a pleasant and safe one, and after landing at Castle Garden he journeyed up the Hudson river to Albany, thence to Madison, Madison county, New York, where he remained five years, spending the most of his time on a farm. He then went, via canal and lakes to Milwaukee, and thence to Dane county, when he obtained a farm of 176 acres, part of which was Government land, on which he moved. Here he found a log house and a blacksmith shop, the former 12 x 14 feet. On this land he settled with a yoke of oxen obtained in Milwaukee, and began to break land and make other improvements. Our subject now resides with his son, in Sun Prairie on a farm.

Mr. Atkins was married in New York to Mary A. Putman, whose father removed to Mississippi and there lived and died a farmer. Mrs. Atkins died in January, 1891, in Sun Prairie. She bore her husband the following children: DeWitt, Ella, John, deceased; and Charlie, Libbie and Emma, married; and George a single man. Charlie has two boys and it is with this son that our subject makes his homes in his declining years. The farm is a good one, and as the father helped Charlie gain it, the son is only too glad to have his father with him. Mr. Atkins has a house and lot in Sun Prairie, but it is too

lonesome for him to live alone since the death of his faithful wife.

Mr. Atkins was converted in 1842, in New York, and has continued a devout, devoted Christian ever since. He has spent a large portion of his time exhorting and takes a great interest in the salvation of souls. His only desire now is to devote the balance of his life to the salvation of men's souls, to which end he spends all of his time in church work, in which he has always been interested. While his wife lived he had a faithful fellow-worker, as she too was interested in the same good work. Mr. Atkins is now connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sun Prairie.

Mr. Atkins has always been a hard worker and aided his children in obtaining a start in life. Although greatly interested in church work, he is ready and willing to go when the Lord calls. He is a Class Leader and Sunday-school Superintendent, and embraces every opportunity to do good.



ETIS BAKER, a farmer, stock and tobacco raiser of section 10, Bristol township, Dane county, is a son of Ephraim Baker. The latter's father, Hollister Baker, was reared on a farm in Hawley township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and lived to the age of eighty-six years. He was the father of eleven children: Horace, Harvey, Hollister, Ephraim and Noah, deceased; Roswell; Charles, deceased; Rebecca.

Ephraim Baker was born in Hawley township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November, 7, 1807, received an ordinary education, and remained at home until twenty-two years of age. He then bought a farm of 100 acres, in his native State, later added

forty acres in another place, and after improving his land sold out and came to Wisconsin. He first rented land in Koshkonong, where he remained from March until the following September, but during that time had paid a visit to Dane county, and bought a tract of Government land. In the spring of 1845 he settled on section 10, this county, erected a small frame house, which is still standing, and at that time his nearest neighbor was four miles distant. The following summer he built an addition to his residence, 30 x 18 feet, which now comprises a part of the home of his son, Otis. Mr. Baker was a strong, robust man, and frequently made the journey to Milwaukee on foot, to buy horses. At the time of his death he owned about 500 acres of land. He departed this life November 9, 1888, and was buried on his own land. Mr. Baker was married January 21, 1830, at Hawley, Massachusetts, by Rev. John Grout, to Roana B. Hawkes, who died February 18, 1832. They had one son, William, of Verdale, Minnesota. January 12, 1834, the father married Fannie M. Hawkes, a sister of his former wife, and they had the following children, viz.: Rowena, deceased; Otis, our subject; Washburn, deceased, and his widow now resides in Minnesota; Margaret, wife of C. D. Stiles, of Columbus, Wisconsin; Harriet, deceased; Ephraim, deceased; Charles, of Madison, Wisconsin; Ereda Ann, deceased; Ann Maria, deceased. The mother died March 2, 1849, and May 23, same year, Mr. Baker married Harriet Rice. To this union was borne one child, Ereda B., deceased.

Otis Baker, the second child of the second marriage, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, August 12, 1836. He remained on the home farm until two years after his marriage, in 1862, then purchased a place and remained in Windsor township, from May

4 to September 4, when he sold the land to the man he had purchased it from, making \$1,000 in the transaction. He next purchased and moved to the farm of eighty acres, known as the Nathan Dodge place, but two years later sold out and returned to the old homestead, paying \$1,000 annually for the use of the place. After one year, in 1868, Mr. Baker bought 160 acres in Floyd county, Iowa, remained in the village of Floyd three years, engaged in the stock and livery business at Parkersburg, Albion township, Butler county, thirteen years; was a traveling salesman one year; and then returned to the old home to take care of his father, who died about three years later. Mr. Baker now has charge of the entire farm of 110 acres. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

He was first married September 16, 1862, to Harriett Crowell, who died March 21, 1884. December 28, 1885, he was united in marriage with Nina Yonke, and they had two children: Harriett Mina, born November 9, 1887; Frederick Otis, born March 4, 1889, died May 13, same year. The mother died October 22, 1889, and March 18, 1890, in Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Baker married Mrs. Maria L. Hacker, *nee* Brown. She was born in Cottage Grove township, this State, was educated in Madison, and was engaged as a teacher for some time, both before and after marriage. Her grandfather, Roswell Brown, settled in Cottage Grove township, Dane county, in 1841, and was one of the first six to make a settlement in that township. He acquired large land interests, and remained there until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, *nee* Emma M. Smith, was born in Ohio, a daughter of Church Smith, a prominent man of that State. She is a sister of Mrs. Simeon Mills, of Madison. Mrs. Brown sur-

vived her husband many years, dying at an old age in Cottage Grove township. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of three children, of whom Orvan, the father of Mrs. Baker was the eldest child and the only son. The two daughters, Mrs. A. H. Harris and Mrs. Caroline Hammond reside in Cottage Grove township. Orvan Brown was quite young when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He was married in Sun Prairie township, Dane county, to Clarinda A. Bailey, a native of New York, and who settled in the above township with her parents in about 1846. She was the daughter of Samuel and Almira (Bisby) Baily, early settlers of Sun Prairie township. Both are now deceased, the mother living to the age of over ninety years. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brown began life on a farm, where they remained many years, although the father is now spending his last years quietly in Sun Prairie township. He has been twice married and is now a widower. He and his first wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Baker was the eldest of a large family of children, of whom four sons and one daughter are still living. By her former husband she had five children: Harry C., Archie L., Elleda, Mary M. and Barbary A. Our subject and wife have one daughter, Margaret.



GEORGE JOHNSTON, the head cook in the Wisconsin State Asylum for the Insane, was born in Black Rock, New York, in 1854, a son of Andrew Johnston, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1822. His father, George Johnston, was a native of the same place, and died there at the age of

sixty-five years. He was highly educated, a great worker in the temperance reform of the second Athens of the world, and established some of the first coffee-houses, there. He reared four sons and two daughters, giving each a good education. Andrew Johnston is a graduate of St. Andrew's College; then he learned the trade of baker and confectioner. He was married in Edinburg, to Elizabeth Cormack, a native of that city, and soon afterward they came by sail vessel to America. After landing in New York he went immediately to Buffalo, where he worked in a hotel for a time, and later followed the same occupation at Niagara Falls. He has been in many parts of the United States, and is well known in his profession, from Manitoba to New Orleans. For the past ten years Mr. Johnston has been engaged as cook in a hotel in Evansville, Indiana. He and his wife have two living children, George, our subject; and Daniel, an electric engineer in Chicago. Four of their children died in early childhood.

George Johnston, the subject of this sketch, came to the State Asylum for the Insane in the fall of 1872, at the age of eighteen years, as an attendant; was then employed as farm attendant some years, next as a butcher, and then was promoted to the position of head cook. After marriage he purchased eighteen acres of land near the asylum for insane one mile east of the asylum, for which he paid \$850, erected a good brick dwelling, at a cost of \$1,200, and he has added to his original purchase from time to time, until he now owns seventy-five acres. Mr. Johnston was married September 1, 1875, to Jennie McCrystal, a daughter of A. M. McCrystal, who settled in this county about forty years ago. Mrs. Johnston was an attendant at the asylum when she met her

husband. Our subject and wife have had five children, four now living: Andrew, aged sixteen years, is in the preparatory department of Mrs. Richmond's school; George, aged fourteen years; Grace, thirteen years; and Daniel, nine years. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.



DON. DAVID STEPHENS, contractor and builder, proprietor of the Madison Stone Quarry and the Bellaire Brick and Tile Works was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, July 20, 1838, and was the son of John Stephens, and grandson of Andrew Stephens, who both were born in the same shire, all being Scotch. The father of our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits and removed to Aberdeenshire about 1857, where he engaged in farming and is still living at the age of seventy-six. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was marion Scott, who was born in Kincardineshire, a daughter of Alexander and Anna (Balfour) Scott, both native of Kincardineshire, where they spent their entire lives. The mother of our subject is still living, aged seventy-five years. They reared four children; David, Jean, Joseph and James.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native land and while still young went to England, remaining until 1863, when he went to the East Indies. At that time the railroad was being built from Nagpore to Bombay and he was superintendent in the construction department and remained in that far-off land until 1867, when he returned to Scotland and remained one year, in 1868 coming to America. He crossed the ocean in the steamship Caledonia and upon landing at New York came directly to Madison,

where he was employed by the Government as superintendent of the construction of the United States Custom House and post office and had charge of the work until the building was completed. He then formed a partnership with W. T. Fish and commenced business as a contractor and builder, this partnership lasting until 1874, since which time he has been alone.

Among the many buildings which he has constructed we mention the following which will be mementoes of him long after he has passed away, Dane County courthouse; Jefferson County courthouse; the courthouse at Appleton; part of the asylum at Oshkosh; the insane asylum at Elgin, Illinois; the public school building at Albert Lea, Minnesota; the normal school at White Water, Wisconsin; the Ladies' Hall and Science Hall of the University of Wisconsin; the Female College; the Fifth Ward school; the First National Bank building and many other public buildings of note, besides some of the finest residences. In addition to this he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick for many years, and in 1870 he opened the Madison Stone Quarry, which he has operated ever since, getting out building material and crushed stone. He has a stone-crusher at the quarry, which has a capacity of 150 cubic yards per day. From 1880 to 1884 he was interested with Chicago parties operating a granite quarry at Waterloo, Wisconsin, from which were shipped daily large quantities of paving blocks and crushed granite to Chicago.

On June 21, 1870, our subject married Miss Isabella R. Herd, who was born at St. Cyrns, Kincardineshire, Scotland. Her father, George Herd, was born at the same place, and her grandfather, David Herd, was a native of Scotland and was for some years a

soldier in the British army, fighting under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo and was a pensioner during his last years, which were spent at St. Cyrus. The father of Mrs. Stephens was a farmer and a number of years ago went out to Australia, where he still resides, and engaged extensively in sheep-raising. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Stephens was Margaret Robert, born in Kincardineshire, a daughter of David and Isabella (Taylor) Roberts. Robert Taylor, the father of the latter, was also a native of Scotland, a soldier in the British army under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo and drew a pension during his last years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have a family of five children: Isabelle, Arthur, Jessie, Charles and Jean, another, Lucy, having died in infancy. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Stephens belonged to the Masonic lodge, in his native country, and now affiliates with Hiram Lodge, No. 50, having been a Mason since 1867. Politically he is a Republican, has been Supervisor of his town several times, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1888.



JOHN A. BOWMAN, deceased. During life our subject was a man of more than the average intelligence, ability and business acumen, a graduate of the Union College and a successful practitioner at the bar. He was born in New York, and in that State entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, and he was later admitted to practice law in the State. This continued until failing health caused his withdrawal from that profession and induced him to go into the manufacture of reapers at Brockport, New York. This firm was a

pioneer firm in the business, and from his factory the McComas reaper was first turned out. He became a successful business man and here made a fortune. In 1864 he retired from active business and came to the beautiful city of Madison, to spend his last days, becoming prominent here in local and social life, and held many of the offices of the city, being an Alderman for some time. He was always interested in educational matters, and was an active member of a society which had been founded in Union College. In religion he was a Presbyterian, always liberal to his church; in politics, a Democrat, earnestly advocating what he knew to be right.

The father of our subject, Hon. John Bowman, was born in Pennsylvania, and became a prominent citizen of New York, where he served the people as Senator and Canal Commissioner of the Erie Canal; was Probate Judge and a contemporary of such men as Silas Wright. One of his warm personal friends was ex-President James Buchanan, and his last years were passed at Brockport, New York, where he was respected and beloved for his many admirable traits of character.

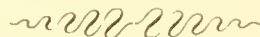
Our subject came to Madison while yet a bachelor and here married Mrs. Rose M. (Smith) Donnell. She was born in Massachusetts, educated at Westford and Westminster Academy, and was the accomplished daughter of George and Betsey (Richardson) Smith, native of Massachusetts, who were connected with the distinguished families of Haywood and of Commodore Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Smith died when well on in years, having lived honored, useful lives. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bowman was a Colonel under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and had the honor of be-

ing born on the same day of the year and the same year as was the Father of his Country. The whole family were prominent in the history of the colonies, taking important parts in the settlement of Massachusetts and in the subduing of the Indians. Mrs. Bowman came to Ohio when a young lady and while there was married to Samuel H. Donnell, who was a native of Pennsylvania, grew up here and was educated in Williamsport, where he became an architect. In 1849 he went to California by way of the Isthmus and there carried on a mereantile trade for some three years, returning to take charge and to superintend the building of a railroad and stations in Ohio. After he came West his work as an architect made him prominent, as he was the designer of the Wisconsin State House, the Madison City Hall and the building which is now the Orphans' Home, but which was formerly the mansion of Governor Farwell. Other public and private buildings attest his skill. He died at the early age of thirty-seven, having been a successful business man. The beautiful home which he built in this city, overlooking lake Monona, is occupied by his widow, now Mrs. Bowman. He left two children, Minnie and Dumont, but Mrs. Bowman was bereft of both of them, they having died the same year as did their father.

Mrs. Bowman is a lady of great culture and refinement and adorns her beautiful home. She is the mother of four living children, one daughter, Rose having died in infancy. Her son, John H., is a member of the firm of Dodd & Bowman, attorneys of St. Paul. He is a brilliant young man, who was educated at the Wisconsin University and at Harvard. Frank resides at home, a student of the university; and Elizabeth is at home, graduating at the city high school.

For some years before his demise, Mr.

Bowman had been living retired from public life. His lamented death occurred at Madison, February 5, 1882, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at which time he passed away full of years and honors.



THOMAS A. EVERILL, editor and proprietor of the Verona Inquirer, was born in Staffordshire, England, July 6, 1855, a son of Abraham and Esther (Cole) Everill. The family came to the United States in 1871, and settled at Mount Vernon on a farm. The mother of our subject died in 1872, but the father of our subject resides now in Mount Vernon. Mr. Everill, Sr., was engaged in business as a merchant in England and became very well to do.

Thomas A. was the only child of the marriage who grew to maturity. He had good school advantages in England and also attended school after coming to Wisconsin. For some time after coming to this country, he remained with his parents, but finally decided to learn a trade and selected that of wagon-maker, and pursued this for eight years. April 10, 1891, he founded the Weekly Independent at Mount Vernon, where he edited the paper, although the mechanical part of it was done at Mount Horeb. This he continued until February 19, 1892, when he purchased a printing press and outfit and changed the name of the paper to the Mount Vernon Enterprise. August 5, 1892, he removed to Verona, where he founded the Verona Inquirer. At this pleasant little town he now resides and continues the publication of the Enterprise at Mount Vernon and the Inquirer at Verona, and has the mechanical work done at home. The Inquirer is a seven-column folio, devoted to the interests of Verona and

vicinity and is a paper that appears to be highly appreciated by the citizens.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he is very prominent, taking a great interest in the cause of temperance, and all educational enterprises. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T. and renders efficient aid to the cause by his work in the lodge. Although a young man he is very enterprising and has a promising career before him.



NILS FREDRICKSON, a member of the firm of N. Fredrickson & Son, owners of a planing-mill and extensive dealers in lumber, also contractors and builders, is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. The business was started under the present firm title four years ago, being the outgrowth of a business run under different firm titles for some years. They are well located and do a thriving business and give employment on an average to forty men. Their trade is local and is increasing every year.

The subject of this sketch was born in Denmark, May 10, 1822, in the city of Stagelse. His birth was of poor, but respectable people, who lived a laborious life in their native country. The first member of the family to come to America was Peter, a brother of our subject. He is now a successful farmer in South Dakota. Two years later Nils decided he would follow the example of Peter, and came to New York in April, 1833. He had learned his trade in Denmark and had no difficulty in finding employment after he landed on these shores.

In 1857 he came to Madison and began in a small way. He was young and poor, but he had spirit and energy and combined these with industry he soon became well enough

known to gain the confidence of the people. His first mill was run by horse power and in a small way he started into building and contracting and soon found his business pushing him and making necessary more extended facilities. The mill which the firm owns is a large one and able to accommodate a great amount of lumber.

Owing to failing health our subject has in late years been obliged to withdraw somewhat from active labor. He is a good and well-known citizen and is highly regarded by all. In his political views, Mr. Fredrickson is a Republican and believes that party best represents his ideas of good government. Both he and his good wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Fredrickson was born in Denmark and her maiden name was Emma Peterson and she was born and reared a neighbor to her husband. Immediately after marriage the brave young couple started out into the world and upon the long journey into the unknown country across the seas. The voyage was made upon a sailing vessel out from Copenhagen and for six weeks the young Danish adventurer and his bride were at the mercy of wind and wave. Four years were spent in New York city, and then the family located in Wisconsin. They are the parents of four children: Albert D., who is the manager of his father's business; John V., is the bookkeeper of the business; Edward assists his brother; and Dora M., is at home.

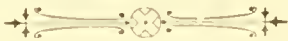


MCLELLAND DODGE, a prominent business man of the city of Madison, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Madison county, Wisconsin, June 20, 1862, a son of Hiran and Annette (Newell) Dodge. The father was a native of

the State of Vermont and his mother of New York. The father was by occupation a dealer in coal and grain, and for thirty years was a business man of this city. There were seven children in the family of the father of our subject and McClelland is the youngest of all: Anna A., married B. F. Bueh and resides in Spokane Falls, Washington; Newell H., is a coal dealer in Madison; Harriet, is at home; Hiram, E., lives in St. Louis; Florence A., married George Tenney, of Beaver Dam, and Walter L., who is a traveling salesman and lives in Madison.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Madison and in 1880 he entered the university and took a course in engineering, graduating in 1884. For two years he was engaged with his father in his business but in 1887 his talents as an engineer were recognized and he was given the appointment as City Engineer, which office he has held ever since. In the fall of 1890 our subject was elected to the office of County Surveyor and is again a candidate. He is a Democrat in his politics, but was elected away ahead of his ticket at the last election.

The marriage of our subject took place February 11, 1886, to Miss Lizzie Only, of Madison, Wisconsin. She was born in Clayton county, Iowa, July 3, 1865. For the past three years our subject has been a member of the Drainage Board of Dane county, also Drainage Commissioner and Engineer of the county.



JAMES DOHR, a wagon-maker of Middleton, Dane county, was born in Meeklenburg, Germany, August 14, 1823, a son of Charles and Lena (Lemmel) Dohr, natives also of that place. The father, a wagon-

maker by trade, was a son of Charles Dohr, also a native of Germany. The latter took part in the German war, and died at a very old age. The mother of our subject came to America about 1860, and died in Middleton, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of six children, two of whom still survive.

James Dohr, the subject of this sketch began learning the wagon-maker's trade at the age of fourteen years, and has continued that occupation through life. After marriage he came immediately to the United States, on the sail vessel, Helena Sloman, landing in New York after a voyage of twenty-three days. Three days afterward he came to Wisconsin, spent one year in Milwaukee, and then came to where he now lives. During the first summer he worked by the day, and then purchased forty acres of land in Dane county, where, in addition to his farming he has also followed his trade. In his political views, Mr. Dohr votes with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan. He has served as Treasurer of the Township Board two terms, as Supervisor two terms and a member of the School Board twenty-four years. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 183.

In the spring of 1849 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Albertena Piller, who was born in Leipzig, Germany, April 29, 1829, a daughter of Jacob and Amelia Piller, also natives of that country. The parents came to the United States in 1855, locating in this county, where the father died, at the age of seventy years, and the mother, at sixty-seven years. They were the parents of two children, only one now living. Mr. and Mrs. Dohr have had eleven children, eight of whom are still living: Louis, married and has two children; Amelia,

married and has five children; Arthur; Theodore, married and has one child; George; Charles; William, and Hugo engaged in the shop with his father. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

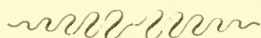


HIRAM G. DODGE, a retired business man of Madison, Wisconsin, is now enjoying the fruit of years of hard labor in his pleasant home, at No. 101 Butler street. Mr. Dodge has been a resident of Madison since 1850, when he engaged in business as a general merchant, continuing until 1863. During this time he also established a lumber and grain business and was active in the latter business for twenty-five years, dealing to some extent in the former and house supplies, continuing in the same until his retirement some few years ago, when his business was taken by his sons, who are now extensive lumber, grain and coal dealers. He has never sought for office, but has always been a decided Democrat, public-spirited in all that contributed to the welfare of the city. Success has attended his efforts and he is now the owner of some very valuable property in Madison, while his brick house is one of the old landmarks of North Butler street.

Mr. Dodge was born in New Hampshire, at Claremont, June 17, 1815, coming of old New England stock. The family came to the colonies in the days of the Pilgrims, in 1627. Our subject was only two years of age when his parents removed to the township of Willsborough, Essex county, New York, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. Here his parents, Peter and Rebecca (Pettit) Dodge lived and died. The former was a native of

New Hampshire, where his father, Aaron Dodge, had moved from Massachusetts, being a farmer of New England. He died in New Hampshire when an old man, leaving a large family, of whom Peter Dodge was the youngest. After the marriage of the latter he moved to New York, where he was engaged as a millwright, which trade he pursued in addition to caring for his large land interests until his death, when he had reached the age of eighty years. One brother, John, by name, nearly reached his hundredth birthday. The mother of our subject was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, and also came of an old New England family. She died when about forty-five years of age, after rearing a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth child and son, and the only one of the nine children now living. He remained in the Empire State until he came to manhood's estate, when he was married in Newport, to Miss Annette Newell, born in the county seat of Essex county, where she was reared and educated. Like her husband, her family is a good old New England one, who aided in the upbuilding of the infant nation. She is yet living and is a lady of great charm of manner, who has friends on every side, but whose physical health at present is not very good, although her mental faculties are exceptionally strong. She is the mother of four sons and three daughters yet living, namely: Annette E., wife of F. Buck, of Spokane Falls, Washington; Newell A., a coal and lumber dealer of this city; Hiram C., a lumber, coal and wood dealer of this city; Harriet E., at home; Walter I., a commercial traveler; and McClland the present County and City Surveyor and Civil Engineer. All of the sons are married. Mrs. Dodge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

with which she has been connected for the past forty years. She comes of a family whose history is a prominent one. Her father, P. Newell, was for years a prominent citizen of New York, a merchant and iron dealer, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He participated in the battle of Plattsburg and other notable engagements, and his father, Norman Newell, was an influential man in New York and built the first fort at West Point, New York. He was a very prominent marine soldier, being at the West Indies at the time of the Revolutionary war.



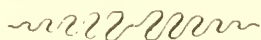
COOLEY L. COMSTOCK, a farmer resident of the town of Dunn, was born fifteen miles from Erie, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842. His father, William, was born in Rhode Island, and his grandfather, Aaron, was a native of the same State. He moved from there to Ostego, New York, and thence to Wisconsin, and spent his last years in Rock county. The father of our subject was a natural mechanic, and followed the trade of stonemason and carpenter all his life. He married in Otsego county, and removed from there to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he resided for a few years, and then, in 1844, emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. He came by team to lake Erie, by lake to Milwaukee, and then by team to Dane county. At that time this section of country was but sparsely settled, and the greater portion of the land was owned by the Government. Game was very plentiful. He selected forty acres of Government land in section 31, in what is now Dunn township, at once built a log house and commenced to make a farm. He bought a cow and a pair of oxen. As there

were no railroads he was compelled to haul his grain to Milwaukee with oxen, which meant a trip of six or seven days, when the weather was good. Wheat sold as low as twenty-five cents a bushel. He usually managed to get a load of merchandise to haul back for Madison parties. As his means accumulated he bought other land, until his farm contained 200 acres. He died February, 1873. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Fannie Chapin, born in New York State, Otsego county, in the town of Butternuts, July 5, 1810. Her father, Luke Chapin, was a native of Connecticut, who lived in New York State, and spent his last years there. He had been a soldier of the war of 1812. The maiden name of his wife was Thirza Shaw, who died in the town of Butternuts also. The mother of our subject still lives, and enjoys good health and memory. She was the mother of four children: Francis, Melissa A., Cooley and Edgar.

Our subject was a year and a half old when he came to Wisconsin with his parents, hence has no recollection of any other early home. He attended the pioneer schools of Dunn, and his father was a friend of schools and donated the land on which to build a school-house. He commenced farming and remained with his father until his marriage, then bought a farm on section 32, upon which he resided three years, then sold it and returned to the old homestead, where he has since resided. The farm contains 200 acres of fine land, well improved.

He married, in 1856, Damans Johnson, who was born in the town of Dunn, daughter of Solomon and Polly (Baker) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have two children: Lelia L. and Fanny J. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served two terms as a member

of the County Board of Supervisors. He is a member of Rome Corner Camp, M. W. A.



JOHN L. ERDALL, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Deerfield, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 5, 1865, a son of Lars J. Erdall, who was born in Bergen stift, Norway, May, 1839. The latter was a son of James Erdall, a native of the same locality, where he remained until 1847. April 24 of that year he sailed from Bergen, and May 24 landed in New York. The same day he came to the, then, Territory of Wisconsin, via the Hudson river to Albany, by railroad to Buffalo, on the lake to Milwaukee, and then by team to Dane county. After remaining a short time in Pleasant Valley he hired money and entered forty acres of Government land, paying \$1.25 per acre, in Deerfield township. Here he erected a small habitation of half logs, but one year later built a good, comfortable log house. Mr. Erdall resided there many years, and then came to Madison, where he died in 1889; his wife departed this life one year later. The father of our subject was but eight years of age when he crossed the ocean with his parents, and at that time the southern part of the Territory of Wisconsin was sparsely settled, and the northern part was inhabited by Indians and wild game. No railroad was built for many years afterward; Milwaukee was the nearest market, it requiring a week to make the journey; and wheat was sold as low as forty-nine cents a bushel. During his youth Mr. Erdall attended school and assisted on the farm, later taught school, and in 1869 rented a farm, which he now owns. He was afterward employed as clerk and bookkeeper in an agricultural implement house eight

years, then in an insurance office a short time, and next as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he held until 1890. He was married in 1861 to Anna Zeeland, a native of Bergen, Norway, and a daughter of John T. Zeeland.

John L. Erdall, the subject of this sketch, came to Madison, Wisconsin, at the age of eight years, where he attended the high school until entering the university, in 1881. He graduated there in 1885, and the following fall entered the law school, where he graduated in 1887, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Erdall is a Republican in his political views, and in 1888 was elected District Attorney for one term. He was married in 1885, to Bertha T. Swansen, a native of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Thorfin Swansen, a farmer of that county. To this union have been born three children: Agnes, Leonard and Arthur. Mrs. Erdall was educated in the high school of Madison, and also attended Monona Academy of this city.



MATHIAS ESSER, a successful farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Prussia, January 15, 1835, a son of Francis and Agnes (Whalen) Esser, also natives of that country. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Esser, was a miner of coal, and was accidentally killed in a mine at the age of fifty years, leaving six daughters and two sons, of whom Francisco was the eldest child. The grandmother Esser died in Germany in 1863, in her eighty-seventh year. The maternal grandparents, Jacob and Wilbarger (Horatz) Whalen, were farmers of Prussia, where they died in the

prime of life, leaving four daughters and one son. The latter, Christian Whalen, a soldier in the French army, was killed in 1809 at the age of twenty-seven years. In the summer of 1856 the parents of our subject emigrated to America on an American schooner, Captain Kendrick commanding, and arrived in Boston after a pleasant voyage of fifty-two days. They brought their family of three sons and two daughters, and also two sisters of Mr. Esser. The latter are: Anna J., wife of Theodore Cullen, a farmer of Berry township, Dane county; and Christine, wife of Conrad Shauf, a farmer of Grant county, Wisconsin. From Boston they came to Madison, Wisconsin, their objective point when they left their native land, and after reaching that city they were comparatively without money. They soon found remunerative employment for all, except the youngest son, then a lad of nine years, and one year later, in April, 1857, they rented a farm in Middleton township, where they lived five years. During that time the father and sons worked together, and soon accumulated sufficient money to purchase twenty acres of land for the parents, and erected a comfortable dwelling. The father died on this place April 28, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years; and the mother June 12, 1865, aged sixty years. They were the parents of the following children: Mathias, our subject; Barbara, formerly Mrs. Kessnech, died in Missouri in May, 1892; Sabilla, wife of Edward LaCrosse, a farmer of Vienna township; and Jacob, proprietor of a shoe store in Madison.

May 12, 1860, Mathias Esser, the subject of this sketch, was married to Margaret Clemens, a daughter of Mathias and Anna (Behrends) Clemens. Her mother died in Germany, and in the spring of 1852 she came

with her father and stepmother to America, being then in her thirteenth year. The father was twice married and reared a family of nine children. He died very suddenly of heart disease at Cross Plains, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Esser began married life on a rented farm in Madison township, and later lived on rented land in Springfield township until the spring of 1866. In that year they purchased forty acres of land, which was covered with second-growth timber, and for which they paid \$10 per acre. They soon erected a one-story, two-roomed log house, where they lived from 1866 to 1884, and in the latter year moved into their fine large brick dwelling. Mr. Esser cleared his first forty acres; in 1868 purchased forty acres more, paying \$10 per acre; in 1870 bought the third forty acres, for \$22.50 per acre; and still later, in 1882, added ninety acres adjoining, but in Springfield township. They now own 210 acres of good land, with fine railroad facilities for shipping, and is located near Waunakee. He has a fine large stone basement barn, 32 x 60 feet, with eighteen foot posts, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

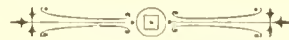
Mr. and Mrs. Esser have eight living children: Frank, of Waunakee, is married and has two children; Agnes, wife of Ignatius Wright, also of Waunakee; John, a blacksmith of that city; Jacob, at home; Mary, wife of Herman Dull, a blacksmith of Waunakee; Erwin, at home; and Anna F., aged seventeen years, is also at home. Mr. Esser served as Supervisor of the Side Board two years, as Town Treasurer one year, as Postmaster, as a member of the School Board, and is a Republican in his political views. Religiously, the family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES GILLIES, Sr., one of the pioneers of the town of Rutland, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, June 20, 1815. His father, James Gillies, was born in the same shire and his father, Walter, was born in Glasgow. He learned the trade of millwright, which he followed in Fifeshire and vicinity for many years and spent his last days there. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Bronson, who was born in Fifeshire, and spent her entire life there. The father of our subject learned the trade of flax dresser and linen weaving. This was at a time when all linen was made by hand. He followed these trades and also engaged in farming and with the exception of a short time spent in Paisley, his entire life was spent in Fifeshire. He died in 1837. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Janet Hutton, born in the parish of Kingstettle, Fifeshire, Scotland, a daughter of William and Janet (Thompson) Hutton, both natives of Scotland. The mother of our subject died in 1845, after rearing ten children, namely: Walter, William, Janet, John, James, David, Robert, Margaret, George and Andrew. Five of these, James, David, Margaret, George and Andrew came to America.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of weaving. He was employed in a mill eighteen years, and in 1847 came to America, accompanied by his wife and two children. He went from Scotland to Liverpool and sailed from there the first of May, in the sailing vessel, "Burkinhead," and landed in New York the 31st of the same month. He came immediately to the Territory of Wisconsin, via Hudson river to Albany, then by Erie canal to Buffalo, then by lake to Milwaukee and then by team to Dane county. At that time there were but few settlers in

this neighborhood and deer were occasionally seen. Our subject bought eighty acres of land that is included in his present farm and there were ten acres which were broken and fenced and this constituted the improvements. He built a log house at once which was the first permanent home of the family in America. He has been a resident of this place continuously since a period of forty-five years and has seen the entire growth and development of this section. He has purchased other land, has erected a brick house, a frame barn, planted fruit and shade trees and otherwise improved the farm.

In 1841 our subject was married to Elspit Hume, who was born in Fifeshire, in 1815, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Piggie) Hume. Her father was a farmer and spent his entire life in his native land, but her mother came to America and spent her last years with Mrs. Gillies. Mr. and Mrs. Gillies have two children, James and Janet. James married Isabella Newman and has three children, Ira, William N. and Beth. Janet married Nathaniel Slosson, and has three children, namely: Ernest, Elsie and Palmer. Mr. Gillies is a very intelligent, just, self-made man and excellent citizen.



PROF. OBADIAH MILTON CONOVER was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 8, 1825, and is the son of Obadiah Berlew and Sarah (Miller) Conover. On his father's side Dr. Conover traced his ancestry back through a long line of New Jersey families, to an old estate in Holland, and was always proud of his Dutch ancestry. The boyhood of Dr. Conover was spent in Dayton, then a thriving village of about 6,000 inhabitants. The educational advantages were

good, and he studied in an academy, where he afterward became instructor. At the age of fifteen years he entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and remained three years, and then went to Princeton, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1844. The two years succeeding his graduation were spent in teaching, first near Lexington, Kentucky, and then in Dayton Academy, and while at the latter place he began the study of law in the office of Schenek & Conover, the latter being his brother, and the former the celebrated statesman, Robert C. Schenek. In 1846 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduated from there in 1849.

In 1849 Mr. Conover came to Madison, then a little village of large expectations, and for a few months was the editor of the Northwestern Journal, but in 1850 he was appointed instructor in the ancient languages in the University of Wisconsin, and was the third member of the faculty in order of appointment in a roll that now includes many famous names. In 1852 he was made Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, and filled the position with marked ability until 1858. At this time he passed out of the university and devoted himself to other pursuits, but he became one of the Board of Regents, and filled this position until 1867.

Turning his attention to law, he was admitted to the Dane county bar in 1859, and in the spring of 1861 he became associated with P. L. Spooner as Reporter of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and upon the resignation of Mr. Spooner in 1864 he became his successor, and held the position until his death in 1884. For eleven years of this time he held also the position of Librarian of the State Library.

Dr. Conover was married in 1849, to Miss Julia Dart, in Dayton, Ohio, a noble, Chris-

tian woman, who won for herself the warm esteem of all who knew her. Three children were born to them: Edith W.; Allan D., Professor of Engineering at the University; and Frederic K. (See sketch.) A heavy affliction befell Dr. Conover when his wife was removed by death, and out of this trial sprang the two poems, "Via Solitaria" and "Reconciliation," which have attracted much attention and praise. The former has been mistaken for one of Longfellow's choicest poems, but was first published in the Independent.

As a recognition of the large attainments of Dr. Conover, and of his literary ability, the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him, in 1878, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. For nine years he was a Deacon in the Congregational Church, and his familiar presence was always greatly prized. In 1882 his son Frederic took charge of his duties, in order that the Doctor might make a cherished trip to Athens, the ancient home of the literature he so much enjoyed. In September, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Fairchild Dean, a friend of many years, and together they turned their faces to the Old World. Some delightful acquaintances were formed while in Greece, among others that of Mr. and Mrs. Schliemann, Hon. Eugene Schuyler, the American Minister and his wife, with Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard College.

The sad ending of the pleasant visit occurred in 1884, on the way home. The heavy fogs of London caused a cold from which Dr. Conover could not rally, and on April 29, 1884, his spirit passed away. His body was brought to Madison on May 28, and was laid away in beautiful Forest Hill Cemetery.

CONRAD M. CONRADSON. — Among the aids to civilization in a new country, that of the manufactory cannot be overlooked. The development of trade is civilizing, as it opens communication with the outside world by so many avenues, and by giving employment to many, circulates money, and thus opens wider doors to higher life and culture.

The subject of this sketch is the vice-president of the Gisholt Machine Company, which employs about 100 men all of the time, and is one of the most complete plants in the West, making a special feature the erection of the Turret Lathes, of which our talented subject is the patentee and inventor. They are sold all over the country, and have a reputation for completeness and superiority over all others. Mr. Conradson is also a draughtsman of great skill. He is a self-made man, having a talent, and growing up from an apprenticeship in a blacksmith shop to the understanding of the higher and more complicated works in iron and metal, all of the time having before him the one object, that of becoming a practical inventor, and of putting this talent to great use. Since his connection with the present business it has much increased, and the market has grown larger, both on account of the value of the patents and also because of the superior grade of work turned out. The completeness of these machines is unsurpassed. The tools alone connected with this manufacturing plant were purchased at an expense of \$16,000. The business was started some three years ago, and so complete were all of their arrangements that eight months later they began the shipment of machines, which found a ready market. They can turn out a large lathe every day, which represents a machine worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Mr. Conrad-

son has held the office he now holds since the business was first started, and has been the inventor and the chief manager. Three or four draughtsmen are employed nearly all of the time, besides our subject.

Mr. Conradson had formerly been connected with the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company of this city, and was with the Allison Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee for more than two years. He has lived in Madison for eleven years, except three years when he was in Milwaukee. He took a course with the class of 1883, in the mechanical and engineering department of the State University of Wisconsin. He became a practical machinist early in life, and has rapidly developed his talents. First-class mechanics only handle the works of this company, and hence they do not fear competition, and for first-class work they pay first-class wages.

Our subject was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, and has grown up in this neighborhood. His parents were natives of Norway, who came to America some time in the '40s, and are now living in Greene county, Wisconsin, highly respected. He was married in Evansville, Wisconsin, to Miss Stella Prentice, who was born near White Water, Wisconsin. She is a true, good woman, and they have one child.



JOHAN C. FREEMAN, A. M., LL. D.— The subject of our subject, Professor of English Literature in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison; was born in Broome county, New York, February 14, 1842, being the son of Charles W. and Charlotte (Broekway) Freeman. To have been a founder or defender of one's country is the only true patent of American nobility. The name

Freeman suggests self-reliance, courage, leadership. Professor Freeman is of Puritan ancestry; his grandfather of the eighth generation, Edmund Freeman, led fifty-eight families into the new world and in the year 1637 planted the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts. He seems to have been a man of substance, since the Lynn records show that he presented to the Lynn colony 200 corselets, or pieces of plate armor, brought with him from England. Not only did he love freedom for himself, but as the records show, was determined that the sorely persecuted Quakers of the time should enjoy the same privilege. The farm on which he settled in Sandwich, is still in the possession of the Freeman family. His son, John Freeman, married Rebecca, the daughter of Governor Prince of the Massachusetts colony, and was deputy of the general court for seven years. Rebecca Prince was, on her mother's side, of a "Mayflower" family.

The Freeman family was connected by marriage and by friendship with the Adamses and the Otises, and with these historic families was active in the events that led to the American Revolution. In the prosecution of that war Colonel John Freeman was in command of a continental regiment in the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga. General N. Freeman also held a command in the continental army. Our subject, descended from such distinguished and patriotic stock, has proven himself every way worthy the name he bears. His exceptional talents began to be apparent at a very early age, as may be seen from the fact that he prepared for college, had been principal of the academy of Kinderhook, New York, for two years,—from 1858 to 1860, studied medicine for nearly two years, and then, in 1861, when but nineteen years old, enlisted as a private in

Company F, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; served in the ranks; re-enlisted at the expiration of his term of service, and, September 17, 1863, was commissioned Captain of Company M, First New York Veteran Cavalry. He led a regiment under Sheridan in the battles of the Shenandoah valley and commanded on the raids to Lewisburg and Covington, Virginia. In the engagement at White Sulphur Springs he was in command of two regiments; routed the rebel forces, took 2,000 prisoners, including General John McCausland, the officer in command of the enemy. A reward of \$10,000 had been offered for the capture of General McCausland, dead or alive, and our subject should have received that sum, just as those were rewarded who captured Jefferson Davis; but he was allowed to be exchanged, and the reward offered by the State of Pennsylvania was not paid.

At the close of the war the professor entered Michigan University, ranking with the classical sophomores, and was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1868. He at once became Assistant Professor of Greek in the Chicago University, and held that position for six years. In the year 1874 he became Professor of Latin in the same institution and three years later, in 1877, was transferred to the chair of English Literature and Rhetoric. This position he held until January, 1879, when he was elected Professor of English Literature in the University of Wisconsin and entered upon the duties in September, 1879. In the year 1879, while Assistant Professor of Greek, he was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary; and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago in 1880. Since his connection with the University of Wisconsin he has made several

voyages to Europe, and has traveled extensively throughout America.

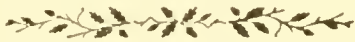
As a teacher of English literature Dr. Freeman has had a full measure of success; is exact, popular and inspiring. He has seen the classic places of the old world and the mighty names in the realm of literature are not merely names to him but spirits that still live to animate these present times. For himself he believes that his most successful work has been done as a teacher of the Greek languages. He edited in 1872 an edition of Xenophon's Memorabilia; also in the same year the Dialogues of Lucian, which have found an extensive use in classical schools. The exactions of his profession and the demand upon his time for public addresses have left him little leisure for the use of the pen. For the period of one year he was editor of a literary journal, the Michigan Magazine, and for a long time has been an occasional contributor to educational and political papers. On the whole, however, he is to be reckoned a speaker rather than a writer. His style is oratorical, being admirably fitted for oral delivery. It is a well authenticated fact that Nathaniel Freeman, son of General N. Freeman, of the Continental Army, won the prize in the oratorical contest at the Harvard commencement in 1787, over John Quincey Adams, William Craneh, James Bridge, and many others who were afterward distinguished in public life. It is as an orator that Dr. Freeman has won his most gratifying success. For six years the State has been in a large sense his class-room. He has brought the university to the special notice of over 100 cities and villages in Wisconsin by evening lectures. To many of these places he has been called again and again. No other professor of the university is more widely known throughout the State.

This service is deemed very important; to the university as well as to the people.

As a lecturer Professor Freeman is both wise and witty. He sees things in concrete and in picturesque; through anecdote and illustration he holds his ideas before the mind. He has the kind of memory we all long for; what he loves he cannot forget. Apropos, a friend tells the following: On the Professor's last trip to Europe he took down a boastful Englishman who, on board the ship was sneering at American culture and offered to wager that no American on board could repeat two successive lines from any great English poet, the Briton to name the poet. A gentleman present called upon Professor Freeman to stand for American culture, after he had accepted the wager. Chaucer was selected by the sneerer, when to his infinite amazement the Professor recited verbatim the Knight's Tale entire. With such a memory how can his mind be other than full? His lectures and writings are crowded with apt quotations and happy illusions, suggesting the literary acquisition of a Lowell or an Emerson, and then through all fine humor and wit, which bubbles and flows, as well as flashes. He lectures upon many topics; but perhaps his most popular are his travels and English literature and English literary men. Among the titles of his lectures are the following: Alfred the Great, Chaucer, Father of English Song. The Last Knight and the First Gentleman; Shakespeare, Man and Poet; Shakespeare as a Dramatist, six lectures; The Novel; Our Educational Policy; Wonderland of the Yellowstone; Up the Rhine; Round about London; The Land of Burns and Wordsworth; Italy. Some of these, in courses, have enriched the programmes of some of our summer schools and assemblies, as at Monona

lake and Chautauqua. His delivery is so simple and so unpretentious, so easy it winds its way, that we forget to call it eloquent. We go with him up the Rhine or through the Western Wonderland, the Yellowstone Park, or live through the times of the fathers of English literature and are always charmed and instructed.

During the winter of 1891-'92 Dr. Freeman received three hundred invitations to lecture and accepted and filled 139 of them; at the same time discharging fully his professional duties. He has been chosen orator at the inauguration of President Adams of the University of Wisconsin. The professor won enviable distinction in a joint discussion last year with Ignatius Donnelly on the alleged Baconian cipher, at Minneapolis, Chicago, and various other cities. The press, by almost common consent, accorded the palm to Dr. Freeman. Dr. Freeman is in the very prime of life, possessed of good physique, is studious, enthusiastic, investigating and patient. His day of usefulness, yet in its morning, offers every promise of greater brilliancy and power. He can reach no distinction that his host of friends will not be ready to applaud as the reward of honest merit.



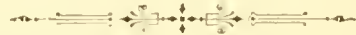
GUNDER EDWARDS, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Tallemarken, Norway, January 2, 1841, a son of Even and Ingerbert (Olsen) Edwards, natives also of Norway, but of Scotch descent, the great-grandfather of our subject having moved to that country from Scotland.

Gunder Edwards received a good education in Norway, and was reared to farm life.

His father died when he was ten years of age, and eight years later he was induced by his cousin, A. Gunderson, to come to America. He located in Burke township, near Madison, and shortly afterward sent for his mother, where she still makes her home.

In 1862 Mr. Edwards enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Louisiana, carried to Alexandria, that State, and remained there from November 3 until July 1. He was then mustered out of service at Mobile, Alabama. After returning to Wisconsin he was engaged in farming in Madison township until 1869, and in that year purchased 155 acres on sections 21, 22 and 28. He is engaged in general farming, but raises principally tobacco and live-stock. In 1887 Mr. Edwards also purchased 220 acres on sections 31 and 32, Christiana township. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as township and school Treasurer, and as Supervisor. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., and religiously is identified with the Lutheran Church.

Our subject was married July 1, 1862, to Seba Torguson, then of Burke township, Dane county, but who came from Norway, her native State, to America at the age of five years. They have nine children, viz.: Eddie, Mary, Tedor, Alfred, Tilla, Anna, Gabriel and Mollie. One child, Nellie, died at the age of three years.



PATRICK DOWNEY, was born in Ireland, March, 26, 1826. His father was born in Ireland and died there also on his farm. The grandfather of our subject was Michael Downey, a farmer of Ireland.

His wife was a Miss Good, and they reared three sons, all of whom lived and died farmers in the same place. The mother of our subject was Peggy Hildruff, of that place and they reared four sons, our subject being the third child.

Our subject landed in Boston, from the ship Davenport, which took six weeks from Liverpool to Boston. He soon obtained a position with Samuel G. Perkins, who had a green-house. Our subject started in this place as a gardener at \$10 per month. His employer died one year after going into business with him, and he continued the business at the same place some ten years.

He married Miss Mary Calhoun, the daughter of Jene and Mary (Flynn) Calhoun, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1846. She was one of six sons and four daughters. Her parents died in the Old country. Mr. and Mrs. Downey came West in the Spring of 1855 by railway and bought 160 acres of land for \$2,000, or \$1.25 per acres. On this he had an indebtedness of \$1,000. He then built a small frame house in which they lived for many years, until 1855, when they built their present large, fine brick house. Mr. Downey is a great stock-raiser. He raises horses, cattle, sheep and swine and does a profitable business. Our subject is a Democrat. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Downey have buried one son and one daughter, both being infants. They have one daughter, Mary, a maiden at home. She is well educated and attended the academy.



DANIEL STEELE DURRIE, deceased. Seldom has the death of any one been felt as deeply as has been that of the distinguished subject of this sketch. For

nearly thirty-seven years he faithfully discharged his duties as Librarian of the State Historical Society, although for the last few months of his life he was obliged to cease his labors in that capacity on account of failing health, which was pronounced heart trouble by his physician. For some time he was confined to his bed and all hope of recovery was abandoned, but he finally rallied and after a time was able to move about the house and sit upon the porch. Two weeks before his death, however, his strength failed again, and the day before the final end he began to sink rapidly, passing away very peacefully, surrounded by loving friends and relatives.

Mr. Durrie was born in Albany, New York, January 2, 1819, son of Horace Durrie, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a grandson of John Durrie, of Stony Stratford, Buckingham county, England, who came to America in 1781. His mother was Johanna Steele, daughter of Daniel Steele, a bookseller and stationer of Albany, to which place his father removed about 1817. From both parents he was descended from John Steele, the first secretary of the colony of Connecticut and William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Durrie was educated at the Albany Academy, and a select school at South Hadley, Massachusetts, after which he entered the store of his uncle and learned the bookselling business, succeeding him in the same in 1844. Four years later he lost his property in the great fire that occurred that year at Albany, and in 1850, he removed to Madison in which city he continued to reside until his death. He continued in the same occupation from 1854 to 1857, when he withdrew from mercantile business and accepted a position in the office of Hon. L. C. Draper, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he held for two years.

He was elected a member of the State Historical Society in 1855, and librarian in 1856, which office he retained until his death, a period of thirty-six years and nine months.

In 1859 he published his first work, "A Genealogical History of John and George Steele, Settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, 1635-'36, and their Descendants," a second and enlarged edition of which he issued in 1862, containing 161 pages. In 1864 he followed this with "A Genealogical History of the Holt Family in the United States, more particularly the descendants of Nicholas Holt of Andover, Massachusetts, 1634, and of William Holt, of New Haven, Connecticut, 1644." In 1868 he published his *Bibliographia Genealogica Americana*; an Alphabetical Index to Pedigrees and Genealogies Contained in State, County, and Town Histories, Printed Genealogies and Kindred Works," a volume of nearly 300 pages. This work was subsequently enlarged and revised and published in 1878, and has proved a most useful book to all students. A third edition was issued in 1886. In 1869, he prepared and published in the *Historical Magazine* a "Bibliography of the State of Wisconsin," giving the title and reference to all publications that have been issued on the State, a volume of great service to all persons interested in Wisconsin, its history and resources. Other works by him included historical papers on, "Early Outposts of Wisconsin," "Green Bay for Two Hundred Years," "Annals of Prairie du Chien," an article on "Captain Carver," an early traveler in Wisconsin. In 1874 his "History of Madison and the Four Lakes Country of Wisconsin" appeared. In 1875, he assisted C. R. Tuttle in his preparation of the histories of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the

following year he prepared an historical address for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, which was published that year in pamphlet form. Of this church Mr. Durrie and his wife were members at its organization, and always retained their connection with it. In the same year he was associated with W. B. Davis in writing a history of Missouri, which was prepared in St. Louis. In 1877 he prepared a paper on the "Public Domain of Wisconsin," for Snyder & Van Veehten's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin*.

He was a member of the Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Buffalo, Chicago and Western Reserve Historical Societies; of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York; the Pilgrim Society and the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

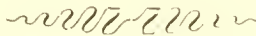
Mr. Durrie was married October 15, 1844 to Miss Anna Holt, at Albany, New York, who preceded him to the great beyond, July 2, 1891. To them were born six children, five of whom are living, Miss Isabelle having died at her home in this city in October, 1889. The children surviving are as follows: George H., of Leon, Wisconsin; Rev. Archibald, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Superior; Fred A., station agent at Papillon, Nebraska; Mrs. Henry A. Arnold of Helena, Montana; Miss Anna, who resided with her father. Rev. Archibald Durrie, Mrs. Arnold and Miss Durrie were at home at the time of their father's death.

Mr. Durrie was a familiar figure in the city, a man for whom the people entertained the profoundest feelings of respect, veneration and warm regard. In his death, not only did the city lose a valued, trusted and

respected citizen, but the State Historical Society was deprived of one whose counsels have been wise, his judgments abundant to meet the requirements of his position and whose work for the upbuilding of the society's interests partook of the most earnest devotion. As a Christian he was faithful and conscientious, living a pure life which the greatest troubles never swerved from the straightforward path of duty and obedience.



PATRICK B. KNOX, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, December 8, 1857, a son of Patriek and Anna (Blackburne) Knox. Our subject was educated in the ecclesiastical colleges of Limerick and Tunic, Ireland, and after coming to America, in 1881, he spent one year at St. Francis Seminary, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Knox was ordained a minister in that city, January 25, 1882, by the late Bishop Heiss, and in September of that year he took charge of a mission in Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin. He remained there until in May, 1888, when he erected and still has charge of St. Patrick's Church. It was completed and dedicated March 17, 1889, and now has a membership of about 170 families. Our subject also organized a church at Oregon, which was dedicated in 1886.



ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE was born in a log cabin in the town of Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 14, 1855. When six years old his parents moved to Argyle, in the neighboring county, where his time was divided between working on the

farm and attending a district school. In 1873 the family moved to Madison and there he attended a private academy, preparatory to entering the State University, where he was admitted to the freshman class, in September, 1873. His early college work was characterized by his activity in debating societies and in literary work as editor and joint owner of the University Press. In his junior year he was elected by the Athenian Society as its orator in the junior exhibition. In his senior year he represented the university in the Inter-State contest at Iowa City, winning the prize on his oration, "Iago." Thus his reputation as a writer and orator was established. He took his diploma with the class of 1879 and entered the law school, attending the same one term and then completed his studies in an office. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in the fall of the same year he was elected District Attorney of Dane county and re-elected in 1882, notwithstanding the average plurality against his ticket was over 1,000. Thus fairly tested, in 1884 he was elected Congressman of the Third District and was the youngest man in the Forty-ninth Congress, being but twenty-nine years old. He was re-elected in 1888. He was a tireless worker in the political field and attracted much attention by his discussion of the river and harbor bill of 1885, his reply to Speaker Carlisle's speech on the Well's bill, his advocacy of the Constitutional power of Congress to tax manufactured compounds deleterious to health, and his speech indorsing the tariff bill of 1890. Besides this work he has been called upon to do much political speaking. During his first term in Congress he made the annual address to the Harvard Law School at Washington, delivered the oration at the Grant memorial exercises held at the Monona

Chautauqua Assembly, and made a notable political address in Chickering Hall, New York.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Belle Case, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, who had been his classmate in the university, and to whom, upon graduation in the class of 1879, was awarded the Lewis prize for the best commencement oration. In addition to her university training she also took a full course in the Wisconsin University Law School and was the first lady to receive a diploma from that institution.



JOHAN GALLAGHER, a well-known and popular citizen of Madison, a tent and awning manufacturer, established for many years, came to Madison in 1858 and has lived here continuously ever since, except three years that he was employed in the service of the United States. In fact, he has lived here from boyhood, completing his service at the trade of tent-making, and afterward working as a journeyman for several years and then setting up in business for himself. His present enterprise was established soon after his return from the war, but for several years he made a specialty of sail-making, at the same time selling boots and shoes, being located on King street. Since 1882 he has made an exclusive business of manufacturing tents and awnings himself, being an experienced and practical workman. Success has crowned the labors of Mr. Gallagher, who has some very nice business and residence in the city to show as a result of his labors.

Our subject was born in county Cork, Ireland, near Cape Clear, July 16, 1844, where he was educated, and where he was taught

the trade of sail-maker, having been thus engaged from early childhood. His mother brought him over to the United States in 1854, the father having come over the year before and earned money to defray the expenses of the remainder of the family over. His parents first settled in Madison in 1857, but other brothers of his had come here before. Here the father, Samuel Gallagher, continued to reside until his death, at the age of fifty-six years, having been a boot and shoemaker and a very good workman. Our subject's mother survived her husband many years, not dying until October, 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. Her maiden name was Sarah Berehem. The parents of Mr. Gallagher, as were their forefathers, were members of the Episcopal Church.

John Gallagher is the second child of seven children, he being the only son. Five of the six daughters are still living and all of the children have been married.

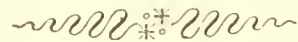
Our subject was married in Madison to Miss Ella McAllister, born and reared on a farm near Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, daughter of Peter and Mary (McGuire) McAllister, the two latter being, respectively, from the North of Ireland and County Galway. Mr. McAllister was of Scotch-Irish stock and his wife had Irish ancestors. They came to the United States when quite young people, settling in Syracuse, where they met and were married soon afterward, came west and settled in Sauk county. Here all their children were born, and after this the family settled in Dane county, and here in Pittsburg township, the father died in 1871, aged fifty-one years. Mrs. Gallagher is yet living, making her home with her son, John, on the old homestead, in the sixty-third year of her age. She is a member of the Roman Catho-

lic Church, her husband having also lived and died in that faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, subjects of this notice, are the parents of three children, namely: Sadie E., John A. and Samuel E. When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Gallagher was not of age, but he felt an irresistible desire to enlist, so on August 11, 1862, he became a member of Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Captain Vilas, the colonel being J. J. Guppy, of Portage, Wisconsin. While Mr. Gallagher assisted very materially in the raising of the company, he declined any distinction other than that of private. He participated, in December, 1862, in the battle of Haines' Bluff, when General Sherman attacked the enemy's right flank at Vicksburg, and after supporting General Steele on the right for two days, finding himself outnumbered, made a midnight retreat, the Twenty-third escaping without serious loss. Later, the regiment embarked on transports for Yazoo river, up to Arkansas Post, and came under the command of General McClelland, of Illinois. On the afternoon of January 10, 1863, supported by a river flat, advance was made on Arkansas Post. The Wisconsin soldiers did noble service by raking the fort with a cross-fire from across the river, especial credit being due the First Wisconsin Battery. The Twenty-third suffered from exposure, having laid on their guns for some time after wading in deep water. It was likewise shelled severely from the fort and won praise for the valor it displayed. After sustaining some severe loss from the raking fire of the fort, the men began to recover from their exhaustion, and when the enemy raised the white flag the Twenty-third was among the first to enter the post, and, for that reason, were used as a provost guard. Subsequently, the

regiment was sent out as scouts; in the spring of 1864, it moved up to Milliken's Bend and prepared for the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the various engagements that made that campaign historic. Where ever the Twenty-third came up with the enemy they proved their courage and their staying qualities. They took part in the battle of Champion Hills, and later at Black River, capturing the Sixtieth Tennessee without loss; and also building the bridge. Soon afterward they marched with General Sherman into the city, having won fine laurels for gallant service. The regiment fought in the front ranks at Jackson, Mississippi, driving out Johnson. Then ordered back to Vicksburg and to the Department of the Gulf, it took part in the attack of Dick Taylor and of Kirby Smith. When all of the regiment except less than 100 were captured, recruiting was resorted to, but the numbers were cut down. It sustained severe loss in the Red River campaign; later at Jackson, Mississippi, our subject served three months on special duty. He escaped capture and was never wounded, and was finally discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1866, on account of disability.

Mr. Gallagher is a very earnest man and strong in his convictions of right. Earnestly a Republican, he has voted that ticket ever since he attained his majority in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher are most kind and hospitable people, highly esteemed by all within the circle of their acquaintance.



CHARLES HALL, a prominent citizen of Westport, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 31, 1846. His father, Robert, was an accountant and bookkeeper,

who married Margaret Johnson of the same place. He died in Edinburgh at the age of forty-eight, in 1846, when this son was but an infant. The mother of our subject had three sons and had buried two infant daughters. The names of her children were: Robert, William and Charles. Robert is a book-keeper in Scotland. The mother of our subject married again, and with her second husband, William Jones, the family came to this country, in 1849, coming to Montreal in a sailing vessel and remained in that city, where Mr. Jones followed the trade of stonemason. In the fall of 1855 they moved to Portage, Wisconsin, remained there two years, then came to Westport township and settled on a small place near the State Asylum. One son, John, has been born of this marriage.

Our subject learned the bricklayers' trade, to which he went at the age of eighteen. He and his brothers had good home schooling and our subject left home at the age of twenty years and worked at his trade through Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois.

Mr. Hall was married in 1876, when thirty years of age, to Miss Mary Wilson, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Richardson) Wilson, both from North of Ireland and had come to Staten Island when young, in 1830. They were farmers and came to Wisconsin in 1850 when Mrs. Hall was four years of age. She has one brother, William Wilson, a farmer of Dakota. The mother died February 10, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight and the father, in 1886, aged seventy-five. Their lives ended in the house where Mr. and Mrs. Hall have spent the greater portion of their married life. When Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came here they had some means and bought some eighty acres of land, on which this house now stands. They

began life on this new farm in a rough log house, 14 x 16, and one and one-half stories high. Here they lived some twenty years, during which time they prospered and bought more land, until they had 240 acres. At one time they had the misfortune to have their crop of wheat burned in the bin, through the carelessness of some one smoking in the barn.

The maternal grandmother of Mr. Hall died here, in this house, where she had lived four years and six months, her death occurring in September, 1890, at the great age of 101 years, nine months and eleven days. She had buried two husbands, the last one, Alexander Thompson, of Scotland, died at the age of eighty-six, still fine and fresh looking. Her first husband was wealthy. The old grandmother was well preserved to the last, having her sight, hearing and mental faculties. She was the mother of thirteen children, only six of whom came to adult age.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have four children, namely: Annie L., fourteen years old; Robert M., eleven years old; Margaret J., eight years old; and Thomas Wilson, six years old. They are all attending school, and the daughters are all making fine progress in music. Mr. Hall has served as Constable and is now clerk of the school district. He does a mixed farming, raising wheat, corn and oats, forty-five acres in wheat, four and three-quarter acres in tobacco, fine flock of forty sheep, of a grade between Shropshire and Saxony. They keep three horses and three fine Ayrshire cows. The farm consists of eighty-five acres of fine land and twenty acres of marsh and wood. The family are Presbyterian and Mr. Hall votes with the Republican party. He has long been a Mason and an Odd Fellow.



ROBERT GILLETT, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1841, a son of George Gillett, a native of England. The latter brought his wife and five children to Springfield township, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1846. They came by sail vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, landing after a rough and tedious voyage of six weeks. They next went to Galena, Illinois, via the Mississippi river, and then by team to this section, where they purchased 200 acres of Government land, erected a good frame house for that period, which is still standing as a shelter for stock. Mr. Gillett after adding sixty acres to his original purchase, and in 1881, sold the entire place to Mr. Reynolds, its present owner. He then moved to Belleville, Dane county, where his second wife died. He was first married to Fanny Henderson, and they had five children, namely: Ann, wife of John Bardsley, of Cerro Gordo county, Iowa; Mary, wife of John D. Hillier, of the same county; William, a twin brother of Mary, resides in Madison; Robert, our subject; and John, who resides near Belleville, in Green county, this State. By the second marriage, the father had one son and a daughter, and the latter, Blanche, was employed as a teacher two years. Mr. Gillett was a sea captain many years, and often took his two sons with him as cabin boys. He was a self-made man, and a fine scholar, having been well versed in both Latin and Greek.

Robert Gillett, our subject, was reared on a farm, and received only a limited education. August 12, 1861, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Company A, and served in the ranks about four years, with the exception of six months as hospital cook, and while con-

finied with the small-pox a short time. He escaped the deadly missiles of war, but at one time had a close call from a spent ball, which grazed his head. He was also stung by a tarantula while in Alabama, and narrowly escaped death from the poison which lurked in his system a long time. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Gillett rented land in Springfield township, Dane county, for a time, and then purchased seventy acres of his father-in-law's farm. He now rents the entire place of the latter, of which the stepmother has a life interest, and reside in the frame house erected by the father.

Our subject was married during the late war, to Miss Emma Ford, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Allison) Ford, the former a native of Hampshire, and the latter of Norfolk, England. They came to America in the spring of 1845, with a small cash capital, and purchased 160 acres of land in this county, to which he afterward added forty acres more. The mother died on this farm in 1860, at the age of fifty-four years, and the father afterward married. He died at that place in 1879, in his seventy-third year, leaving a large estate. While in England, he was employed as a gardener, and after coming to this country was a local Methodist minister, and was an earnest and efficient worker in the church. His son, John, served in the late war four years, in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, of which regiment Mr. Gillett's brother, William, was a member, as was also his brother-in-law, Lieutenant J. B. Hillier. Mrs. Gillett's two brothers, John and James Ford, are Methodist ministers in the regular work. Our subject and wife have nine living children, viz.: Robert E. and George M., at home; Joseph E.; Blanche J., wife of Fred Wilson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have one son; Flora L., at home;

Anna Z., attending school; Arthur C., aged thirteen years; Prudence L., ten years; and Edith E., seven years. One son, Edward, died at the age of two years. Mr. Gillett is one of the leading Republican's of his township, and is faithful in attendance at the conventions. Both he and his wife are loyal Methodists.



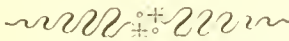
SILVESTER O. Y. GURNEE, a resident of Fitchburg, Dane county, was born in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, February 20, 1830. His father, Caleb, was born in New York city in 1802, and his father, Caleb Gurnee, Sr., was also born in New York, and the great-grandfather of our subject was born in France, and his name was Samuel. This gentleman, with his brother Stephen, came to the United States in colonial times. The grandfather of our subject learned the trade of shoemaker, but did not follow it long. In 1810 he emigrated to Onondaga county, New York, making the removal in the winter season. Here he bought a tract of timber, turned his attention to farming, resided there some years, then sold and settled in the town of Sempronius, Cayuga county, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Gurnee, born in New York State, daughter of Stephen Gurnee. The father of our subject learned the trade of mason, which he followed until 1844, when he rented land in Cayuga county, remained there until 1850 and then removed to Wisconsin. He was accompanied by his wife and five children. The journey was made over the Erie canal to Buffalo, and then with steamer to Patchen, Wisconsin, and Port Washington, same State. He lo-

ated sixteen miles north of Milwaukee, in the town of Mequon, in what is now Ozaukee county, and resided there until 1865, when he sold his farm and moved to Dane county, buying land in Cottage Grove township, and there he remained until his death, which occurred November 1, 1884. The maiden name of the mother of our subject, who married November 9, 1823, was Electa Young, born near Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York. She was the daughter of James and Rachel Young, and died in Cottage Grove township, January, 1876, aged sixty-eight years. She reared seven children, namely: Robert Earl, who lives in Skaneateles; Levina married Henry L. Mandeville and lives in Rockford, Illinois; subject; Emeline E. married Rev. George Fellows of Wankesha; Mary J. married William H. Colby and lives in Wesley, Kossuth county, Iowa; Adeline married Vincent C. Gaston and lives in Cottage Grove, Dane county; and George E. resides in Tacoma, State of Washington.

Our subject was three years old when his parents moved to the Territory of Michigan and lived in one year in Ypsilanti and then moved to Cayuga county, New York, where he attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he began to work with his father at his trade and alternated with that and working on the farm until the time of the coming of the family to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1851 he returned to New York, remained there a year and then returned to Wisconsin, rented land and engaged in farming in addition to working at his trade. In 1855 he went to Appleton, where he remained two years at college and after this until 1860 he taught school during the winters and followed his trade the remainder of the year. In 1860 he rented a farm in Walworth county for two years and then worked

in Waukesha at his trade until 1870, when he went to Kansas, located in Johnson county and made a claim on the Shawnee reservation. Here he built and lived six years, then sold his land, went to Texas, settled on school land in Navarro county, where he built, improved a part of the land, lived there a few months, then sold his claim and returned to his farm in Cottage Grove. He bought this farm and resided there until 1887, when he sold and bought where he now resides.

He has been twice married, first in 1857, to Miss Mary A. Thompson, born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, whose parents were pioneers of Waukesha, but she died the same year. His second marriage was in 1868 to Miss Jane Cleveland, born in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Charles Cleveland, a pioneer of Winnebago county, Ill. Mrs. Gurnee was left an orphan at an early age and was reared and educated by Mr. Grear and commenced teaching when quite young, first at Evansville for twelve terms and then at Waukesha until her marriage. The children of the first marriage are Edgar C. and Jesse A., and of the second marriage, Emma J. and Floyd C. Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics and has served as delegate to various county, district and State conventions.



EDWARD H. HEATH, widely and favorably known as the energetic and efficient manager for Wisconsin and northern Illinois for the Advance Thresher Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, April 19, 1863. His parents, Jeremiah H. and Anna (Granger) Heath, were natives of Cabot, Vermont,

and Canada, respectively. They were married in Wisconsin, and had four sons, all now living and occupying positions of trust and honor in business and society. Of these, the subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth. His father held for twenty-five years the position of officer in the State Prison at Waupun, but upon the ascendency of the Democratic party he was dispossessed of his desirable position.

Mr. Heath, of this sketch, spent the first seventeen years of his life in attending public school in Waupun. At the end of that time he secured a position as salesman with H. E. Utter, a local dealer in machinery, who did a large business in Waupun. He remained two years in this position, and then secured another, in 1880, with D. S. Morgan & Company, for whom he acted as traveling salesman, with territory in central Wisconsin. He was afterward promoted to the position of general agent of this territory, and remained with the latter firm five years.

In the spring of 1884 he became connected with W. G. & W. Barnes, of Freeport, Illinois, as general agent for southern and western Wisconsin, with headquarters in Madison, with which firm he remained five years. In the spring of 1889 he secured the management of the Wisconsin branch of the Advance Thresher Company, and was the first to introduce their goods into this territory, the trade he has worked up being sufficient evidence of his energy. Becoming impressed with the advantages of Madison as a location for the branch for this territory, he lost no time in apprising his company of his views, which were heartily acquiesced in, and a commodious warehouse and office were erected here. Mr. Heath was given charge and has well rewarded the confidence placed in him, by the fulfillment of every requirement to the minut-

est detail. Although a young man he has developed marvelous commercial genius, and bids fair to take a prominent position in the world's affairs.

Mr. Heath was married April 29, 1889, in Waupun, to Mary E. Lang, an intelligent lady, whose parents were worthy pioneers of this State. They have two children: Monona, named after that clear, pellucid lake, whose waters are a fitting symbol of a spotless, innocent life; and Gertrude, a daughter of two summers.

In July, 1891, Mr. Heath combined business and pleasure in a five months' trip tour of the Pacific coast country, which proved both a recreation for himself and a valuable business vacation for the company.

Mr. Heath owns a handsome residence on Jenifer street, surrounded by attractive grounds. He has also recently purchased two acres of choice residence property on lake Monona, near Hotel Tonawatha, Mound Park, which he intends to plat and place on the market.

In the several capacities of husband and father, citizen and business man, Mr. Heath's actions have always been characterized by good judgment, unswerving integrity, and cordiality, and he stands deservedly high in the estimation of the community.



OLE H. HEMSING, a successful business man of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Cottage Grove township, this county, May 30, 1853, a son of Ole Olson and Rachel (Sheldstad) Hemsing, both born and reared in Sorgdon, Norway. They came to America in about 1850, settling in Wisconsin, and were married in Cottage Grove township, this State. After residing there two

years they removed to Pleasant Spring township, later to Mitchell county, Iowa, and one year afterward returned to their farm in Pleasant Spring township. The father followed farming in both the old country and America. Mr. and Mrs. Hemsing have four living children, one son and three daughters, and have also three children deceased.

Ole H., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of this township, and remained at home until twenty-six years of age. He then opened a general stock of merchandisc and farm machinery at Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, which he continued one year, and for the next eighteen months was engaged in real estate. Mr. Hemsing then bought the old homestead on section 28, this township, and began farming. In 1883 he began the tobacco business in Stoughton, where he buys for himself, and also for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston and Milwaukee. His handsome residence was erected in 1888, and contains thirty acres of land. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Hemsing is also largely interested in real estate and in the raising of horses.

He was married June 24, 1879, to Mariah Flone, a native of Christiana township, Dane county, and who was educated in the Utica schools. They have four children: Obert Romonus, Morris Abrasa, Clara Matilda, and Mabel Galena. Politically, Mr. Hemsing affiliates with the Republican party, and religiously, is a member of the Lutheran Church.



JUSTUS HEUSER, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 28, Dane county, is a son of Peter Henser, a native of Germany. The latter was engaged as a farmer

and stonemason in that country. In 1853 he came by sailing vessel to America, landing in New York after a voyage of forty-two days, went to Buffalo, thence to Chicago, next to Milwaukee, then to Madison and next by team to Blue Mound township. At the latter place he bought 112 acres of Government land, paying ten shillings per acre, and erected a log cabin, with a grass roof and no floor. Mr. Heuser was married in Germany, to Sophia Schneider, and they had eight children, all of whom came with them to this country: Mary, deceased; Jacob, a farmer of Blue Mound township; Justus, our subject; Mary Ann, of Mt. Horeb; Henry, a farmer of Blue Mound township; Catherine, deceased; and Daniel, also a farmer of Blue Mound township. The father died at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother at the age of seventy-six years. The former was buried in the Mt. Horeb cemetery, and the latter in the German Lutheran cemetery in Blue Mound township.

Justus Heuser, the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, February 23, 1838, attended school in his native country eight years, and came with his parents to America at the age of fifteen years. He remained at home until his marriage, when he purchased an improved farm, for which he paid \$600. He now owns three good farms, consisting of 405 acres, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a Republican in his political views, has served as a member of the Board of Supervisors ten years, and has always taken an active interest in all township offices. Mr. Heuser is a leading man in his locality, has great influence among his people, and deservedly has their esteem.

He was married at the age of twenty-four years, to Augusta Fenstel, a native of Ger-

many, and they had three children: Annie, wife of Henry Maurer, of Mt. Horeb; Frank, a farmer of Blue Mound township; and Catherine, at home. For his second wife Mr. Heuser married Mary Stier, also a native of Germany. To this union has been born eight children, all at home, viz.: Augusta, Emma, Ida, Peter, Pauline, Freddie, Willie and Adolph.



JOHN B. HICKS, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Devonshire, England, May 29, 1842, a son of John and Mary Ann (Finch) Hicks, both born and reared in that country. John B., the eldest of four sons and four daughters, was taken by his parents to Canada at the age of two years, where he received a good practical education. At the age of eighteen years, in 1860, he came with his parents to Wisconsin, locating in Waukesha county. He immediately secured a position in the Empire mills of Milwaukee, having learned the trade from his father, where he was engaged until August 2, 1864, with the exception of a brief period spent at Barton, Wisconsin. In that year Mr. Hicks enlisted for the late war, in Company H, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade, or the Fifth Army Corps. The regiment participated in the Second battle of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox Court House, and after the close of the struggle was mustered out of service at Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hicks then returned to his parents' home in Mapleton, Waukesha county, this State, next spent three years at his trade in Delafield, that county, employed two years in a mill in Michigan, worked in Colonel Saw-

yer's mill at Milwaukee until 1878, and in that year came to Mazo Manie, Dane county. He was immediately installed as superintendent of the mills of this city, and in 1883 purchased a one-fourth interest in the company. In 1890 he sold his interest to Bronson & Draper. Mr. Hicks owns a fine fertile farm in this township, located within a mile of the incorporate limits of this city. He votes with the Republican party, has served as Alderman of Mazo Manie for some time, and has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Taylor, as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R.

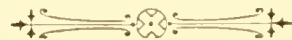
May 17, 1870, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Margaret Jane Kearney, a native of Canada. They have had nine children, as follows: Clarence, George, Mary, Lizzie (deceased), Alice, Mollie (deceased), Frank, John and Clyde. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Catholic Church, although the former was reared as an Episcopalian.



JOHN OLESON, deceased, was born near Bergen, Norway, February 9, 1822. He was reared to farm life, and received only limited advantages for an education. In 1849 he came by sail vessel to America, spending ten weeks on the ocean, and after landing in New York found himself in debt about \$42. He immediately began work on a farm, but, unfortunately, was soon taken sick with the ague, from which he did not fully recover for more than a year. After his recovery Mr. Oleson worked in a lumber yard in Chicago seven years, and at the end of that time, by economy and hard work, succeeded in saving \$1,600. With that money he came to Wisconsin and bought

the land his family still owns. He moved into the small log house on the place, and thus commenced his pioneer life in Wisconsin. He afterward put the farm under a fine state of cultivation, erected good houses and barns, etc., but the old log house still stands on the place. Mr. Oleson departed this life November 29, 1890, and was buried in Columbia township, Dane county.

He was united in marriage with Emily Earsken, a native of Norway, but who came to this country with her parents at the age of fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Earsken both died in America, the former at the age of eighty-six years, and the latter at eighty-five years. Our subject and wife had ten children, as follows: Annie, deceased at the age of five years; Christina, now Mrs. Munse Weed, of Dane county; Andrew, at home; Annie Maria, now Mrs. Hortleburg; Joseph, Aluta M., Sena, Johanna at home; Martin, deceased; and Martin, at home. Mrs. Oleson has continued to manage the farm since her husband's death. Religiously, she is a member of the Lutheran Church.



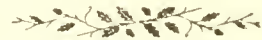
HERMAN KLUETER, now living in California, but for many years a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of this notice. He came to this city when a young man, without means, but endowed with ability and energy. He began working as a cabinet-maker, and being very economical, in a few years he had accumulated enough money to go into partnership with a Mr. John Lawrence, in the general grocery business, locating on King street, but later sold out to Mr. Lawrence and went into business alone, at No. 506 Wilson street. Some time

after this Mr. Klueter built a storeroom of his own adjoining, which he afterward occupied for some years, however, his health failed and he gave his business up to his sons, Julius and Christopher. Removing to San Bernardino, California, for a time he engaged in the milling business, but later retired from all active pursuits. Since his departure the sons have conducted the business successfully, building a new store in 1891, on the old stand. This they now occupy and it is one of the most substantial buildings on the street. They engage in the grain, hay and feed business, in connection with their grocery business and this has become one of the most important adjuncts of the business, and they are prepared for it by having a warehouse that they devote especially to that line. In groceries they carry a full, clean and complete stock.

The birth of Herman Klueter occurred in Prussia, Germany, about sixty years ago, coming of pure German stock. His father died when he was young and he and his mother and sister, the latter now Mrs. Zimmerman, of Sheffield, Iowa, came to the United States on a sailing vessel, landing in New York city. From that metropolis they came directly to Wisconsin, where our subject located in Madison and made that place his home until his departure for California. While residing in this city Mr. Klueter took an active part in local matters and for some time served as Alderman. He was Democratic in his politics and was an active member and prominent promoter of the Turner Society of this place; was also a member of the order I. O. F., with whom he still affiliates. He is a member of the German Presbyterian Church, a good and worthy, foreign-born American citizen.

The marriage of our subject took place in

Madison with Miss Mary Rodefield, born in Germany, who came when young to the United States with her parents and lived some years in Schenectady, New York, coming thence to Madison, where Mrs. Klueter's father died. The aged mother is still living and both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Klueter, the wife of our subject has been a true wife and mother, and is with her husband in California. She is also a member of the Church of her husband, the German Lutheran. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Klueter. One son, Edward, and a daughter, Bertha, the former died at the age of eleven, the latter at the age of sixteen years. The living members of the family are as follows: Mary, a clerk in a store and at present lives with her brothers; Julius is a member of the business firm, a very promising young man of good habits, belonging to the Masonic fraternity, No. 12, and K. of P.; he is a member of the City Council, having been elected from the Third Ward, is a Democrat in his politics and has been active in local affairs, he is yet unmarried and resides with his brothers and sister; Christian, the next child, is also another member of the firm, and with his brother manages the business; Minnie is with her parents in California, as is also Herman and Henry. The children belong to the same church as their parents, the German Presbyterian.



ALBERT E. LANSING, a prominent farmer and resident of Blooming Grove township, was born in Vienna, Wayne county, New York, August 31, 1840. His father, was Robert W. Lansing, one of the early settlers of Dane county; and the grand-

father of the subject of this sketch was Garrett Robert Lansing; the latter a farmer by occupation spent his last days in the Mohawk valley. The father was reared in his native State. His opportunities for securing an education were very limited, but he was very studious and acquired a good amount of schooling and was admitted to the bar. He was afterward appointed Receiver at the Government land office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and emigrated thither, accompanied by his wife and eight children. They came by the lakes from Buffalo to Milwaukee and thence by stage to Mineral Point. He remained there two or three years, then removed to Madison, making the journey with teams. At that time Madison was only a small village and the surrounding country was very sparsely settled. Mr. Lansing, Sr., opened and operated a hotel here and also practiced law. After he had been here two or three years he purchased a tract of land in Blooming Grove township, making that his home, although he continued the practice of law until his death, in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Hardy, born in New York, daughter of William Hardy, a farmer, who spent his last years in the State of New York. The mother of our subject died, March 11, 1873, aged seventy-four. She reared eight children.

Our subject remembers very well the incidents of the journey to Wisconsin and the pioneer life here. He received his early education in the city schools of Madison, after which he attended the schools of Newark, New York. After his return from New York he settled in Blooming Grove township and engaged in farming, remaining until 1883, when he entered the service of the Government as clerk in the Depot Quarter-

master's Department, being stationed at Natchez and Vicksburg for about two years. He then went to Missouri and engaged in steamboating on the Osage and Missouri rivers for about two years, then returned to Blooming Grove township and resumed farming. He is now the owner of a well-improved farm on section 17.

April 14, 1874, he married Mary E. Brink, born in Mount Vernon, Wisconsin, daughter of Byron and Laura (Malone) Brink. Mr. and Mrs. Lansing have three children living: Maud E., Susie A. and Laroy E. Albert E., their third child, died in infancy. Mr. Lansing is a Democrat in politics, like his father before him, and is firm in his adherence to his party. His parents were members of the Episcopal Church, in which faith our subject was reared. Mr. Lansing is a man who enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends he has gathered about him by his own pleasant and obliging manner and honest integrity of character.



L H. LEWIS, a merchant tailor of Mount Horeb, Dane county, Wisconsin, is a son of Lars Hermundson, a native of Norway, where he worked at the tailor's trade. In 1862 the family came by sailing vessel to America, having spent eight weeks and two days on the ocean, and landed in Quebec. July 6, 1862, they settled in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where the father and sons worked on a farm for a time, and later the former began his trade in Cambridge, Dane county. Two years afterward the family bought two acres of land at McFarland, where they immediately took up their residence. Mr. and Mrs. Hermundson were the parents of nine children, viz.: Hermon, deceased in

Madison; Erick, a farmer and tailor of McFarland; Christopher, who served three years in the regular army, assisted in driving away the Indians at the Curtis massacre, took part in other Indian engagements, and has not been heard from for over six years; Sophia, deceased in infancy; Lars H., our subject; Syver, who died at the old homestead in McFarland; Ole, deceased at the same place; Sophia, wife of Hans K. Levang, of Brandon, Douglas county, Minnesota; and Nels, deceased at the age of three weeks.

Lars H., the subject of this sketch, was born in Norway, January 3, 1847, attended the common schools in that country, and learned the trade of a tailor from his father. He came to America with his parents, where he again entered school, and afterward graduated in the business course at the Worthington Commercial College. At the age of eighteen years he began work at anything he could find to do, and later followed his trade for a time in Madison. Mr. Lewis was married to Julia Torguson, a native of Norway, but who came to this country with her parents at the age of five years. They located in Sun Prairie township, Dane county, Wisconsin. The father died in Perry township, this county, and the mother now resides with the youngest daughter at Stoughton. Seven of their children still survive, namely: Julia, wife of our subject; Martha, now Mrs. John Hanson, of Forward, Dane county; Annie, wife of John Johnson, of Sacred Heart, Minnesota; Threna, wife of Gunder Erdahl, of Stoughton; Jacob, of the same place; Johanna, wife of Knute Lunde, and Andrew, both also of Stoughton. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had nine children: Emma Sophia, wife of E. C. Elben, of Mount Horeb; Thal, at home; Henry, attending the high school at Black Earth; Louisa, attending school at the same

place; Sarah, Lena, Isaac and Clara, at home; and Theodore, deceased. Mr. Lewis now owns a fine tailor shop at Mount Horeb, where he has a good trade. He is reliable and accomodating, and speaks both English and Norwegian fluently.



GEORGE P. MILLER, president of the Miller Lumber Company, Madison, Wisconsin, is a young man of more than ordinary business ability and enterprise.

He was born in Glenbeulah, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, February 18, 1868, son of Philip and Mary Josephine (Dohogne) Miller. His father, a native of Germany, came to America when only a year old, and his mother, who was born in Marseilles, France, came to this country at the age of twenty years. They were early settlers of Milwaukee, Grandfather Miller at one time having owned the greater part of the present site of that city. Philip Miller was a lumberman and merchant. He and his wife had three children, two sons and a daughter. William Joseph is engaged in farming at Austin, Minnesota. Marion is the wife of E. H. Sterling, and is also a resident of Austin. The parents reside there, too.

George P. Miller received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He graduated in the high school at Sheboygan Falls in 1882, and then, at the age of fourteen, entered Ripon College. In 1884 he left college and taught school one year at Waldo, Wisconsin. He afterward returned and completed his junior year in the modern classical course. This was in 1887. Then he was employed as traveling salesman for Radford Bros. & Co., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, selling lumber, sash, doors and blinds,

and followed this business two years and a half, the last year being located at Wichita, Kansas, as manager of a branch house. After that he went to Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, and purchased a third interest in the Keller Lumber Company, and was made vice-president of the same. The business of the company was afterward moved to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and in April, 1892, he severed his relation with it. Immediately thereafter he organized the Miller Lumber Company, of which he was made president, and which is now doing a wholesale business throughout the North and West.

Mr. Miller was married January 11, 1892, to Anna Lee, of Waupaca, Wisconsin. She was born in England, and remained there until her eighteenth year.

Mr. Miller affiliates with the Republican party.



LEVI MUTCHLER, a farmer resident of the town of Fitchburg, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, June 7, 1834. His father, John Mutchler, was born in the same county, but the grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, named George. As far as known he was the only member of the family who came to America. He bought land in Warren county, New Jersey, engaged in farming, and spent the remainder of his days there. The father of our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and followed farming in Warren county until 1856, when, with his wife and six children, he came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Fitchburg, where he at once purchased 190 acres of land, forty of which was timber and the remainder unimproved land. He soon after bought the adjoining 160 acres, and continued his pursuit of agri-

cultural labor until his retirement on account of old age. He resided upon the farm until his death, which occurred about 1885. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Metz, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and her father, George Metz, was born in the same county, of German ancestry, and here he spent his entire life. The mother of our subject died in 1858, and reared eight children, namely: Lovina, Garner, Metz, Lemuel, Eliza A., Amzi, Levi and Reuben. Lovina was married and settled in Ohio. Metz settled in New Jersey, but the others came to Dane county.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and began when very young to assist his father on the farm. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin with his parents, and for two years had charge of his father's farm. At the time of the latter's death he purchased 150 acres of the old homestead. He has since bought other land adjoining, and his farm now contains 207½ acres, upon which are good buildings.

April 18, 1857, he married Anna Maria Missinger. She was born in Warren county, New Jersey, daughter of Michael and Margaret Missinger, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Mutchler have four children living, namely: Ida Edna, Lida Flod, Walter and Philip. Mr. Mutchler and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they are prominent people. Mr. Mutchler is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.



HANCOY ISHAM, the oldest settler of Dunkirk township, Dane county, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, September 18, 1816, a son of

Chaney and Fannie (Haines) Isham, the former a native of Connecticut. Mr. Isham was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he was employed by the Boston & Providence Railroad Company, and stationed at Roxbury, near Boston. He was engaged as a fireman on the road until meeting with a bad accident, after which he resigned his position. Mr. Isham was then engaged in the horse trade in New York, next as overseer on the construction railroad in Massachusetts about four years, and then began hotel keeping in Earlville, New York. In 1843 he came by wagon to Wisconsin, having been three weeks from Fredonia to Janesville, and at that time the country was new. He bought 520 acres of land where Stoughton now stands, erected a small house, and purchased a few cows in Janesville. During the late war he spent two years in Stoughton, engaged in the produce business. Mr. Isham now owns 160 acres of fine land.

He was married in July, 1840, to Jane Arnold, a native of Washington, Massachusetts, and they have had five children: Arnold H., deceased; Mary Jane, Theresa Reed, Fannie R. and Cora C. Mr. Isham affiliates with the People's party, and has never aspired to public office.



JOHAN T. KING, a successful business man of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 14, 1850, a son of Lorenzo D. and Julia A. (Schuyler) King. His mother's people were from Pennsylvania, his father's from Vermont, and the paternal grandmother was of French descent. Lorenzo King, a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to

Wisconsin in 1849, and the following year bought and improved a tract of land in Dodge county.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm, working during the summer months, and attending school in the winter. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, and his mother when he was nineteen. In 1867 he was engaged with his brother in getting out wood for the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming; next was employed in the machine shop, and then worked at farm labor. At the age of twenty years he was an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad; in 1872 returned to this State; in August, of the same year, and in company with an older brother, engaged in the lead mines, in operating a drill for the Diamond Drill Works of Philadelphia; but two years later, on account of his wife's health, he returned to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he opened a small machine shop. In November, 1877, Mr. King came to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was employed as assistant engineer on the State capital, also on the Park Hotel. In 1880 he began work with W. G. Walker & Co., manufacturers of printing presses. Mr. King has obtained six different patents on the Prouty printing press, all of which are now in use, and has also taken out a patent for a steam heater. In 1885 the firm of King & Walker was organized, general dealers in boilers and engines. The business has grown from infancy to the best in its line in Wisconsin.

Mr. King was married in Dodge county, Wisconsin, August 17, 1872, to Mary A. Craig, a native of that county, and a daughter of Samuel Craig, a farmer of Dodge county. To this union has been born one child, Gilbert W., who died in November, 1891, aged sixteen years. Mr. King is a Republican in

his political views; socially, is a Royal Arch Mason, K. of P. and an Odd Fellow.



NELSON W. PIERCE, manager of the freight office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Madison, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Kingston, New Jersey, April 10, 1848, and was the son of William A. and Adaline (Vantilburg) Pierce. The father was born and reared in Dutchess county, New York, and his mother at Kingston, New York. By occupation his father was a farmer and speculator using his money wisely and living upon the investments. There were but two children in the family, our subject and one sister, Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, who resides in the city of Chicago, and is the proprietress of the Hotel Gladstone on Michigan avenue.

The mother of Mr. Pierce died when our subject was but twelve years of age, but the father survived her until 1879, when he joined her in the realms of bliss. Nelson was educated at the common schools of Kingston and spent one year at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. When he started into business life it was with the post office as clerk in Princeton, New Jersey, and remained there one year. At the close of that time he entered the telegraph business in the employ of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, which branch now forms a part of the great Pennsylvania system. As instructor our subject had Robert Stuart, who now is superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Telegraph Department.

Mr. Pierce continued under Mr. Stuart for two years thoroughly learning his business. He then came to the State of Wisconsin and located at Milwaukee in 1867, entering the

employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He was soon given a position at Watertown, Jefferson county, and was then transferred to Watertown Junction, where he became the freight and ticket agent. While here he opened a hotel and eating house calling it the "Bay State" House, but he had not conducted this establishment long before it was burned out, entailing a loss upon him of \$2,000. However he soon rebuilt and started again, conducting it until he was appointed by the company as special traveling and passenger and freight agent at Portland, Oregon. One year later he went to Perry, Iowa, where he took charge of the local business of the company, remaining there until the spring of 1892, when he was promoted to the charge of the Madison office, which position he still holds.

The marriage of Mr. Pierce took place in the spring of 1869, to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, of Watertown, Wisconsin, and five children have come to this happy home. One son and daughter died in infancy, and the names of those living are: Helen A., Albert E., and Negle H. Our subject is well known in this city, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity in this city.



PROF. JOHN BARBER PARKINSON, a successful business man of Madison, was born in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, April 11, 1834, a son of Peter and Valinda (Barber) Parkinson, a native of East Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The father, a farmer by occupation, moved to Illinois at the age of twelve years. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Parkinson, was born in 1805, and removed to Wisconsin from Illinois in 1817. The

paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and met an accidental death while crossing a stream. The maternal grandfather, John Barber, was a Presbyterian minister and a pioneer of Illinois.

John B. Parkinson, the third of twelve children, six now living, was brought to Iowa county, now La Fayette county, Wisconsin, at the age of two years. His early educational advantages were such as the times afforded, which were later supplemented by a preparatory course in Beloit College. He then, when ready to enter college, took charge of an overland expedition to California, where he was engaged in mining three years. In the spring of 1855 returned to Wisconsin, and the following year he entered the University of Wisconsin, and after graduation in 1860, he spent one year as tutor in the university. He was then elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in La Fayette county, which position he held one term; taught in the academy in that county; was appointed regent of the university; then became a member of the faculty in 1867; was president of the Centennial Convention of Wisconsin. In company with his brother, M. Romor and R. M. Bashford, he bought out the "Wisconsin Democrat." In 1876 Professor Parkinson was called to the Chair of Civil Polity and Political Economy, which position he still holds; has been vice president of the University of Wisconsin since 1885; has always been identified with the Democratic party; was twice selected as candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; in 1888 was chosen a candidate for Congress, against La Follette; and was chairman of the Central Committee.

Our subject was married December 19, 1862, to Jane Grey, a native of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Robert

Grey, a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and a merchant of Mineral Point. Mrs. Parkinson was a student at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. Our subject and wife have had eight children, five sons and three daughters, viz.: Marshall M., a grain and commission merchant of Madison; Mary, wife of A. T. Schroeder, an attorney at Salt Lake City; John Monroe, assistant professor of Civil Polity in the University of Wisconsin; Ben Carroll, principal of the public schools of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and who will enter a law school this fall; Henry Grey, a student in the Latin class of 1880, is now first assistant in the Fond du Lac schools, and who will also study law in the fall; Stanley Barber, Harriet and Myra. Professor Parkinson has prepared lectures on English and American Constitutional Law and on Political Economy. Religiously, he is a member of the Unitarian Church.



SAMUEL D. LIBBY was born in Buxton Centre, Maine November 26, 1827. His father, Nathan Libby, was a native of the same town, where he was a farmer and shoemaker and where he resided until 1862. At this date he came to Wisconsin and settled in Blooming Grove, where he rented a farm and resided a few years. He then removed to the southern part of Wisconsin, and then to Lehigh, Iowa, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1885. The maiden name of his wife was Maria Dunnell, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 27, 1805. Her father, Samuel Dunnell, was a native of New England and a farmer by occupation, who spent his last years in Buxton Centre, Maine. The mother of our subject died in Lehigh, Iowa, April 23, 1887. Both parents

were members for many years of the Baptist Church.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town, residing with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three. At that age, in 1850, he came to Wisconsin, via Buffalo and the lakes to Milwaukee, where he was taken sick and remained ill so long that when he recovered he was not only out of money but in debt to his landlady and the doctor. As soon as able he sought work, and fortunately met Mr. Judkins, a carpenter and builder, then residing in Milwaukee, later of Dane county. This gentleman engaged our subject to work for him at \$12 per month. He followed his trade in Milwaukee, which was then a small place, until 1860, sometimes being employed by the railroad. At the later date he, with a party of others, went to Pike's Peak, making the journey across the plains. When he arrived he found that gold was not as plentiful as had been represented, and after remaining a short time he returned home. While working at his trade he had purchased a tract of land by working for it. After his return he commenced improving it, and from that time devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred April 30, 1890.

He married, December 25, 1861, Mary E. Hall, born in Oxford, New Hampshire, daughter of John Hall, a native of the same town. Her grandfather was a native of New England and a farmer in the town of Oxford, where he spent his last years. The father of Mrs. Libby was married in New Hampshire, but a few years later removed to Vermont, where he died at the age of thirty-six. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Libby was Sally Grimes, born at Oxford, New Hampshire, daughter of Nathan

Grimes. She survived her husband many years and came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating in Madison, where she resided for some years, but spent her last days with her son, George W., at his home, two and one-half miles from Evansville, Rock county.

Mrs. Libby commenced teaching at Winchendon, Massachusetts, and in other towns, until coming to Wisconsin with her mother in 1857. After arrival in Dane county she taught school for some time, and attached herself to pupils and patrons alike. Mrs. Libby and her children occupy the old homestead in Blooming Grove. Mrs. Libby has three sons: Charles J., John L. and Benjamin.

Mr. Libby was an industrious and enterprising man, a good husband and father and kind neighbor. He was a great reader of good literature and was always well posted on all the events of the day. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. Blooming Grove lost a good, influential citizen when death claimed Mr. Libby for its own.



JOHAN S. LINDLEY, a retired farmer living at 231 West Gillmal street in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, is the subject of this sketch. After an active life for many years the quiet and comfort of a city home is very grateful and enjoyable.

The subject was born in Jennings county, Indiana, January 7, 1829, and he was reared to the life of a farmer, living in both Jennings and Jackson counties until his removal to Wisconsin. The father of our subject came from sturdy Green Mountain stock, Alvin Lindley having been born in the State of Vermont, where he grew to man's estate and then removed to Indiana. The elder

Mr. Lindley settled in Jefferson county, and there followed agricultural pursuits and there met the good woman who later became his wife. Her name was Nancy Welch and her birthplace was Kentucky, where she was reared. Her father was opposed to slaveholding, and that caused his removal to Indiana. For some years Mr. Lindley and wife lived in Jefferson county, and then removed to Jennings county, and still later to Jackson county, Indiana, where they remained until they made a last change into Kansas and there died at an advanced age. They were members of the Roman Catholic faith and were good and pious people. Our subject is one in a family of seven, and five of these are yet living.

The marriage of Mr. Lindley took place while he was living in Jackson county, Indiana, to Miss Christina Mahon, who was born in that county and there reared to happy maidenhood. She came of Irish parentage and has developed into a noble woman. Seven children have been added to the family, and they are named as follows: Thornton, who lives in the West; he graduated from Wisconsin State University; Addie, also a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, married Mr. Reed, an attorney in Merrill, Wisconsin; Daisy, also graduated from the university, became a teacher and married James Goldweather, who is a teacher, the principal of a school in Wisconsin; Charles adopted a railroad life and resides some place in the West; and Lena is now a student in the third year at the university.

Mr. Lindley has lived in Madison for the past six years. His farm of 240 acres is located on section 14, Springfield township, and he moved from there in 1886. He came to Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1852, and purchased his fine farm in Springfield town-

ship in 1853, settled here and made it a first-class grain farm. This was the first place he located at after leaving his old home in Indiana, and here he successfully labored until 1886, when he decided to lay aside the cares of farm life and move into the city and take advantage of the fine university there for the education of his children, all of whom have developed very intelligent minds. Three of his children have already graduated with honor from that excellent institution, much to the pleasure and gratification of their parents, who are interested in educational matters.

Mr. Lindley is a sound Democrat in his political opinions and bravely upholds the principles of Democracy. Both he and Mrs. Lindley attend the Unitarian Church and are liberal in their religious belief. They are good, excellent people, commanding the respect of all.



WILLIAM H. DENISON, a prominent and popular young business man of Madison, Wisconsin, whose honest and well-directed efforts have raised him from obscurity to his present position of wealth and influence, was born in the city of his residence, August 12, 1858. His parents were Henry and Mary (Pyncheon) Denison, the former a native of Brookfield, New York, and the latter born in Madison in 1846, when it was but a village, and Wisconsin had not yet assumed the dignity of statehood. Mr. Denison's father, a horseshoer by occupation, enlisted in the late war, and while in the service, in 1865, was drowned. His loss was lamented by all who knew his sterling qualities and unassuming character. His widow afterward married John B. En-

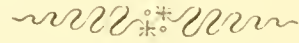
gene, a prosperous and respected business man of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch, an only child, was but seven years old at the time of his father's death. He was reared in Madison, where he attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he began driving a dray for John Pyncheon, his mother's brother. He continued to work for a salary one year, and then bought the business, and since 1874 has been engaged in general freighting on his own account. His grandfather, William Pyncheon, was the originator of the business, having started in a very humble way some years before the birth of the present owner. At that early day the outfit consisted of one horse, long past its prime, and a dilapidated wagon, which were housed in a small shed. To-day the grandson has a substantial brick structure, which is capable of accommodating scores of horses, numerous carriages, floats and wagons, besides the stock and wagons of the American Express Company, who patronize his stable. The greater part of the city's commerce is transported by the teams of this establishment, and the revenue derived therefrom is considerable. By economy and skillful management this has accumulated until Mr. Denison is probably now as comfortably situated, in a pecuniary sense, as any person in the city. Mr. Denison makes a specialty of shipping ice, which in itself is exceedingly remunerative. This is gathered during the winter and shipped to the East, and to the Union Stock Yards, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Dennison was married in 1876 to Anna Sullivan, a native of Madison, to which city her parents came in an early day. This union was annulled by death in 1891, when

the devoted wife was called from earth, leaving many friends to mourn her loss.

As a citizen and business man Mr. Denison is known as a person of correct principles and unerring judgment, while in social life his actions are characterized by a genial hospitality, attracting to his standard all with whom he comes in contact.



CAPTAIN NELSON R. DOAN, a farmer, resident of the town of Rutland, was born in Lowell, Penobscot county, Maine, February 23, 1826. His father, Joshua L. Doan, was born in the same town, and his father, Ebenezer Doan was born in Portland, Maine, and became a pioneer of Lowell. He reclaimed a farm from the wilderness and resided there until his death. The father of our subject was a natural mechanic, but never learned a trade. He resided in Maine until 1849, and then came to Wisconsin, settled in Rutland, engaged in farming, and has been a farmer there ever since. He is now eighty-five years of age, but is well preserved. The maiden name of the mother of subject was Rache Hayden, who was born in the town of Lowell, Maine, and died in Rutland. She reared eight of her eleven children, namely: Hiram H., Nelson R., Regilla C., George W., Jeremiah D., Charles L., Louisa and Luke.

Our subject received his early education in the district school of his native town. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. They made the trip via steamer from Bangor to Boston, from there by rail to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, by lakes to Milwaukee, where they took an ox team and finished the trip to Dane county. At that time the section of

country was but little improved, and most of the land was owned by the Government. As there were no railroads Milwaukee was the nearest market. Our subject continued his education at Madison and Evansville Academy, and at the early age of twenty commenced teaching.

At the first call for volunteers he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served until the expiration of his term, in September, 1861, and then again enlisted as Orderly Sergeant, in Company B, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was soon transferred to Company I, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and then Captain. The regiment participated in eleven different engagements, the most important of which was the siege of Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned home, resumed teaching, and continued that calling until 1879, when he abandoned teaching and engaged in farming. He is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He is a demitted member of C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, G. A. R.



L. W. NEWTON, the subject of this sketch, is engaged in the blacksmith trade in the city of Madison, having established himself there in 1866, hence is one of the oldest men in his line in the city. For some years he was a member of the foundry firm of Newton & Slater, having spent four years in a foundry in Waterloo, Wisconsin, and one year in Lodi, Wisconsin. For some years the present business of general blacksmithing has continued under the firm name of Newton & Lyons, and they carry on a good business in this city. Our subject

has been the patentee of a number of valuable machines, being a good machinist and a skilled workman. Mr. Newton reached the city of Madison, April 14, 1865, upon the day that President Lincoln was assassinated, and that year was spent in farming, but he later came back to Madison.

The birth of Mr. Newton took place in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1825, where he remained until he was twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to Ohio, living in various counties in that State. He had learned his trade in Louisville, Ohio, with B. H. Langley, becoming a practical machinist, and afterward conducting a machine shop in Ohio. He was the first man to make tools for the oil companies in the State of Ohio.

The marriage of Mr. Newton took place at Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss Catherine Woods. She was born near Washington, that State, coming West with her husband, and has been his true wife and helpmate for forty-seven years. She has been the mother of seven children, four of whom are deceased: Nathaniel and Emma died young; Louisa lived to be twenty-seven years of age, and Edmond was near twenty when he was called away. He was a bright and promising young man. The surviving children are: Martha A., who is the wife of D. S. Slater, and now lives in Chicago, as Mr. Slater is an engineer, and is employed on the World's Fair grounds; Amanda J. became the wife of Dr. L. S. Brown (see biography); Florence became the wife of Asa Brown, a contractor and builder in Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Newton have been members of the Congregational Church for the past forty years. He is a very prominent Republican, taking an active part in local affairs. His usefulness has been recognized

and he is now serving the city as Alderman of the Second Ward for the third term, being also a member of the leading committees and President of the Board of Health.

While living in Ohio, our subject displayed his military mettle, by becoming Captain of a company of State militia, and had the command of a regiment for some time, and for twenty-three days engaged in opposing Morgan's raid in that State. He had been offered a captaincy three times in the regular service but was not able to accept on account of ill health in his family. Mr. Newton is a man very well known in his neighborhood, and most highly esteemed through the city. His genial, pleasant manner makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact.



WALTER C. NOE, the secretary and a director of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, of the city of Madison, is the subject of the present sketch. He has held his present position since the business was started in 1883. He was formerly secretary of the old company from which this one was formed, which was known as the Madison Plow Company. Mr. Noé was one of the promoters and incorporators, as well as secretary of the old Madison Plow Company while it was in existence under that name. The plow company was started in January, 1880, and the first president was Frank H. Firman. It has had a steady growth since it started and employs 300 men, and is the leading manufactory of this kind in the State, having business both in the Northwest as well as in the Southwest.

Mr. Noé, of this notice, came to the city of Madison in 1876 and in the fall of that

year he started the business of plow manufacturing under the firm name of the Billing & Noé Plow Company, the former now deceased. It was continued until 1880, when the Madison Plow Company was incorporated. Mr. Noé came to this city from St. Louis, Missouri. He was born in the northern part of old Virginia, and was reared and educated in his native State, and came West when still a young man.

His father, Crowel Noé, was a native of Vermont and came of French ancestry. He had grown up in his native State, where he became a contractor and then went to Virginia, where he married Miss Mary Spaulding, who was born and reared in Maryland, and whose ancestry is the same as that of Bishop Spaulding. Mr. and Mrs. Noé lived in Virginia, and there Mr. Noé died at the age of sixty-seven, but the mother of our subject came West a little later and died in Madison, Wisconsin, at about the age as was her husband. Both had been members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was one of six children, but he and one sister, Mrs. William Jameson, of St. Louis, are the only ones remaining.

Mr. Noé was married in Madison, to Miss Jessie Bartlett, who was born reared and educated in the city of Madison. Her parents came here from New England, and her father, Seth Bartlett, is yet living in this county, a farmer and is now quite on in years. Mr. and Mrs. Noé are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Noé has been Alderman of the Second Ward of this city. He is a Democrat in politics and is quite decided in his views. Mr. and Mrs. Noé are the parents of four children, namely: Walter B., Roberta, Mary and Edgar.



HALLECK K. ROE, a successful farmer of Dane county, was born on section 22, Pleasant Springs township, this county, December 10, 1847, a son of Knudt and Anna (Johnson) Halleckson, both born and reared in Norway. In 1840 they left their native country for the United States, locating first in La Salle county, Illinois, three years afterward went to Racine county, Wisconsin, and the following year, in 1844, came to Dane county, this State. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, and a sketch of our subject's only brother, O. K. Roe, will be found in this work. The father died in 1873, and the mother still resides on the old homestead, aged seventy-five years.

Halleck K. Roe received but few educational advantages, and in early life began work on the farm. After the father's death the estate was divided between the two sons, our subject, being the eldest, received 160 acres of land, and his brother 120 acres. Mr. Roe takes no active interest in politics, but votes with the Republican party. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.



WERNER HILGERS, a farmer of Dane county, was born in Germany, in 1840, a son of Casper Hilgers. The latter came to America in the spring of 1867, and immediately began farming on 200 acres of land purchased by his son, in Wisconsin, for which he paid \$8,000, paying \$600 down. The land was under cultivation, but had poor buildings. In 1881 Mr. Hilgers rented the farm to his son, and moved to Scott county, Minnesota, where he died in February, 1884, aged sixty-seven years. He left about \$8,000 to his widow and nine liv-

ing children. The mother still resides in that State, aged seventy-seven years.

Werner Hilgers, the subject of this sketch, came from Liverpool to New York in 1865, at the age of twenty-five years, and immediately came to his present home in Springfield township, Wisconsin. He was the first of the family to come to this country. He was married a few years afterward, and they began life on her father's farm, which they rented twelve years. Mr. Hilgers then rented his father's farm, and for the past three years has been working both farms, consisting of 350 acres. In 1888 he purchased the Zeigler estate, consisting of 150 acres, for \$5,000, which contained the same old hewed log house and barn he had helped build in 1872. He is now erecting a new frame house, into which he will move as soon as completed.

Mr. Hilgers was married in this county, in 1869, to Miss Christine Ziegler, who was born in Germany in 1848, and was brought to this country by her father, John Ziegler, in 1852. They have had twelve children: Mary, deceased in infancy; Casper, aged twenty-three years, married Lena Acker; John, aged nineteen years; Mary, seventeen years; Theodore, fifteen years; Martin, thirteen years; Katie, eleven years; Matthew, ten years; Adeline, nine years; Lizzie, seven years; Peter, four years; and Anna, two years. The children have all received a good German education. Politically, Mr. Hilgers is a Democrat, and religiously, is a Catholic.



MATHEW J. HOVEN, one of the leading butchers, packers and dealers in live-stock, is operating two markets in the city of Madison. One of these

markets, the Second Ward market is located at the corner of Hamilton and Mifflin streets and the other at the corner of State and Graham streets. These markets give employment to ten men all of the time and are considered to be two of the best markets in the city. The Second Ward market has been in existence for the past twenty years and about six years ago he started his other one. Mr. Hoven has been engaged in this business ever since he came to Madison, in 1868.

Our subject is a German by birth, having been born near the river Rhine, not far from the famous Cologne, in 1845, June 9. He grew up in his native land and learned the trade he has since so successfully pursued in this country. He was yet a young man when he left the home of his childhood to cross the great ocean. Mr. Hoven came directly to Madison upon landing, and was about twenty-one when he began work at his trade within her limits.

Mr. Hoven is a son of Peter and Annie (Esser) Hoven, both born, reared and married on the Rhine, not far from Cologne. These two old people are still living in the home of their childhood, hale, active people, members of the Catholic Church, with which they have been connected all their lives. The father has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons for many years. Our subject is the only member of his family who came to the United States. Two brothers, Remhardt and John, both yet live in Germany. They are both married and the former follows the same trade as our subject, the latter has succeeded to his father's trade.


Our subject was married in Madison, to Miss Melinda Statz, who was reared and educated near Cologne, Germany, and came to the United States with her parents, William and Maggie (Fischer) Statz, who settled on a

farm in Bering township, Dane county, where they are now residing, the father aged seventy-six, while his wife numbers seventy-three years. They are members of the Catholic Church, of which our subject and wife are also members. Mr. Hoven has served as an Alderman of the city for four years and two years of that time was the presiding officer of the Council.

Mr. Hoven is a member of the K. of P. Madison Lodge No. 12, in which he has filled the office of Treasurer. He is also a member of the Maennerchor and other local orders.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoven are the parents of five children, as follows: Rachel, Mamie, Lucy, Elizabeth, and Joseph.

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RS. CORNELIA PYBURN, the widow of Thomas Pyburn, a thorough-going farmer, of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, is living on section 24. Mr. Pyburn died, February 22, 1890. His father had been a native of Ireland. The father and mother of Mrs. Pyburn were born in New York State. For about fifteen years Mr. Pyburn, followed a seafaring life and was captain of a vessel on the Atlantic Ocean. The father and mother came to Wisconsin about fifty years ago, from New York and located in Ozaukee county. They came via Erie canal and the lakes to Milwaukee and from there with ox teams to the place of settlement, requiring about four days to make the last part of the trip. He was the first farmer that had a horse team. At that time the country was heavily timbered, of which he secured eighty acres, unimproved. There he built a log house and commenced to make a home and cleared off fifteen acres, cutting and burning up the logs as timber which then

had no value. The country soon became settled and at this time the wilderness was turned into a prosperous community. Captain Thomas continued in the original house and then sold the place and moved to Saginaw county, Michigan, where he bought an improved farm and died about five years after and the family still occupy the place.

Mr. Pyburn's father came here from Ireland after the death of his first wife, settled on a farm near Milwaukee, from there moved to Ozaukee county, thence to Calumet county and lived there on the interest of his money until his death.

Captain and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of four children, namely: Theodora, Henrietta, Cornelia and Mathew J., and three of these are yet living.

Mr. Pyburn was born in Ireland and came to this country with his father when four years old. He remained with him until twenty-two, attended the district school and passed his youth on the farm. Mrs. Pyburn were married, December 24, 1863, in Ozaukee county and remained at her father's home for one year, then Mr. Pyburn enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery for two years of the war, but only had nine months of service. He returned and settled on his farm in Ozaukee county, where they continued about twenty years. They then sold out and removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where they bought twenty acres of land and a house and lot in town and there they lived nearly three years, then sold and moved to Dane county to the present location of Mrs. Pyburn. Here they bought seventy-eight acres, upon which was a nice house, also fences and improvements. Mr. Pyburn improved the place still further, but died in 1890, and now rests in the Pierceville cemetery. This union was blessed with seven

children, all of whom are living, namely: Frank, married, works at blacksmithing at Columbus; Thomas lives on the homestead; John works a farm near, as also does William; Anne married John Harland, in Dane county; James and Eddie are at home. All of the children endeavor to keep together near home and always take dinner with their mother on Sunday. The entire family seem very much attached to each other. She has managed the farm very successfully, is a capable, intelligent lady, and one who is most highly respected in the neighborhood. Her theory is that children should be taught to work and know something of the duties of life. She has been a kind and indulgent parent and has reared her children to be useful members of society and this is a pleasant family, where the children delight in honoring their mother.



VICTOR E. PECK, proprietor of the West Madison Hotel, of Madison, was born in Genesee county, New York, April 25, 1827. His great-grandfather was one of three brothers born in England, and came to America in Colonial times. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Ebenezer Peck, removed from Vermont to Genesee county, New York, and spent the remainder of his days on a farm in Middlebury township. His son, Ebenezer Peck, and the father of our subject, was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, in 1804. When quite young he removed with his parents to New York, where he was reared and educated. In 1827 he returned to his native State, was employed as clerk in Middleton, and February 24, 1829, was united in marriage with Rosaline Willard.

After marriage he was engaged in farming on his father-in-law's farm in Vermont three years, and then settled on his father's farm. Previous to his marriage Mr. Peck had traveled in the Western country, and in 1835 he came to the then Territory of Wisconsin, in company with his two brothers, Stephen and John Mullett. At that time Wisconsin was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and not a house marked the now prosperous city of Madison. After farming here about one year he returned to New York for his wife and infant son, and they then made an overland journey to Blue Mound, Wisconsin. The family remained there until April 13 of the same year, and then started with teams, Mrs. Peck riding an Indian pony. The following is taken from Mrs. Peck's account of the journey: "We traveled about seven miles where some person had made a claim, and had laid about five rounds of logs for a cabin. We camped therein that night, with a tent over us. The next day, the 14th, we pushed on. A more pleasant day I never wish to see, but I had a severe headache before night. We pitched our tent on a little rise of ground within three miles of Madison, spread down our beds, and rested comfortably until near three o'clock Saturday morning, when we were awakened by a tremendous wind-storm and howling of wolves. We found snow five or six inches deep, which continued to fall until after we arrived in Madison.

"Well now, here we are at Madison, on the 15th, sitting in a wagon under a tree with a bedquilt thrown over my arm and my little boy's head, in a tremendous storm of snow and sleet, twenty-five miles from any inhabitants. On one side Blue Mound, and on the other, 100 miles distant, Milwaukee. What is to be done? Go into the

buildings with no floors laid, and nothing but great sleepers laid across to walk on? No: I must have the buildings plastered with lime, and floors laid. Only one sawmill in the Territory, and that away up in the Wisconsin pinery and not completed. Of course no lumber; but there lies a pile of puncheons. Just build me a pen under this tree, move in my stove and we will crawl in there. Sure enough, we soon had it completed, and a fire built."

Mr. Peck, the father of our subject, was soon elected County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. In 1842 he again started westward, and settled in that part of the Baraboo valley near Milwaukee, in Sauk county, where he was among the pioneer settlers. He assisted in the organization of the county, located the county seat at Baraboo, and secured a tract of Government land. In 1849 he started with ox teams for California, and the last heard of him was at Fort Laramie. The mother is still living in Baraboo. Their daughter, Victoria Wisconsin, was the first white child born in that city. This was a great event in the new settlement, and a committee convened, of which Governor Doty was a member, to name the child, and the name Victoria Wisconsin was selected. She married Mr. Wheeler, and still resides in Baraboo.

Victor E. Peck, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life. There was no railroad in Sauk county, for a number of years after the family settled there, and for a number of years he was engaged in teaming from Baraboo to Madison and other points. In 1862 he enlisted for the late war, in Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment was organized at Janesville, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where the battalion was divided into four parts. Mr. Peck was

breveted First Lieutenant, and placed in charge of one of the divisions, which he commanded about three years. After returning home he was engaged in farming for a time. In 1873 he took charge of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad employes' dining hall at Milwaukee, where he remained until 1884, with the exception of one year spent in Colorado. In that year he took charge of the employes' hotel in Madison, where he has ever since continued. He was married in 1879, to Mary E. Cary, and they have one daughter, Ruby C. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.



JAMES McCONNELL, one of the representative citizens of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, December 22, 1810, a son of William and Sarah (Armstrong) McConnell, also natives of Ireland. The father was engaged in farming, both in his native country and in America, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

James McConnell, one of eight children, five sons and three daughters, came to America at the age of three years, locating in Philadelphia. He received a good education, and at the age of seventeen years began driving a stage from Pittsburg to Erie, Pennsylvania, which he continued seven years. He was then engaged in freighting one year. In 1853 Mr. McConnell bought 160 acres of land of section 7, Pleasant Spring township, thirty-five acres of which was improved. His family followed him to this State the next year. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and religiously, the family are members of the Methodist Church.

Our subject was married at Butler, Penn-

sylvania, in 1839, to Salina Bean, who was born in Mercer county, that State, November 27, 1812, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Bean, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, served as Postmaster of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and both he and his brother were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mrs. McConnell is the second of nine children. Two of her brothers reside in Iowa, and one in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have had six children, viz.: Robert, a farmer of Verona township, Dane county; William, who served in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment and died while in the service of his country, in Tennessee; James, who has charge of the home farm; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Albert Watkins, of Columbia, Wisconsin; Mary, now Mrs. Benjamin Edwards, of Verona township, and Anna, wife of Charles Moon, of Dunn township.

James McConnell, Jr., was born September 14, 1850, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; received a good education and learned the carpenters' trade, at which he worked a number of years. At the age of twenty-seven years he took charge of the old homestead, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as Township Clerk two terms. November 23, 1879, he was united in marriage with Bertha Moon, of Dunn township, and they have three children: Wilber C., Orin Stanton and Bessie May.



EDWARD T. OWEN, of Madison, Wisconsin, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 4, 1850, a son of Elijah H. and Susan (Boardman) Owen. The mother

was born, reared and educated in that city, where she was a pupil at the Catherine Beecher School. The father was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts; was educated in the public schools of that county, where he afterward taught, and was a merchant by occupation.

Edward T. Owen, the youngest of five children, graduated at Yale College in 1872; spent two years at the University of Gottingen, Hanover, Germany, one year at the University of Paris, France, and one year at New Haven, Connecticut, where he took the literary, historical, physiological and linguistic course. He was called to the University of Wisconsin in April, 1878, to fill temporarily the place of Dr. Farling, a professor of German and French. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of French language and literature; and in 1886 was elected to the same position in the University of California, at Berkeley, where he served one year on leave of absence from the Wisconsin University. In 1887 Mr. Owen resumed his former place, where he has since remained, and for a number of years has also interested himself in real estate. For the past fifteen years, by way of recreation, he engaged himself in the collection of lithographs, at present located in one of the university buildings, and is designed to form a part of the university collection. In connection with Prof. Pasha of the University of California, he donated sixty volumes of French classics and eighty of the French language for the use of the students, published by Henry Holt, of New York. On his return from California he ably introduced the elementary course in Spanish and Italian.

Mr. Owen was married April 11, 1884, to Emma B. Pratt, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a daughter of Henry C. Pratt, a publisher of Hartford, Connecticut. A. S. Barnes, of

the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., was a clerk in his store. Mrs. Owen was educated at the Renney School, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Our subject and wife have had four children: Emily, Gladden, Ethel and Cornelia. The two youngest died in 1890, at the ages of fourteen and ten years.



FREDERICK LUEHSINGER, proprietor of Belleville mills, and a prominent farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, became a resident of the county in 1885, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1847, being a son of John and Barbara (Wild) Luehsinger, who were natives of Switzerland, where they were married, and in 1845 came to the United States, first locating at Syracuse, New York, later locating at Philadelphia, until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in New Glarus township, Green county, and there the parents of our subject passed their last days, the father dying in 1863, at the age of fifty-two, and the mother in 1868, aged fifty-eight.

The father by occupation was a stonemason, a trade which he followed during life, although he became the owner of 200 acres of land. Both parents were members of the German Reformed Church. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Nicholas is a fruit-grower in New Jersey, located across the Delaware river from Philadelphia, although he did not leave Wisconsin until 1892; Ursula married George Dittman, and resides in Philadelphia; Sabilla married John Ritter, of Philadelphia; Samuel became a California fruit-grower, and resides in San Jose; John is a lawyer of Monroe, Wisconsin; Barbara married Jacob Burgy, and resides in Washington, Green county,

Wisconsin; Catherine married Mathias Suessy of New Glarus, Wisconsin; and our subject.

Our subject was but nine years of age when the family came to Wisconsin, and he there assisted on the farm, and attended the common schools. He was married in 1869 to Miss Magdalena Duerst, daughter of John H. and Barbara Duerst, born in New Glarus, Wisconsin, in 1852, her parents having settled in 1847 in Green county. After marriage our subject became the owner of the home farm of 293 acres, and tilled it until he came to Belleville. After coming here he purchased his farm of ninety-five acres in the limits of Belleville, and in the fall of 1891 he purchased the Belleville mills. However, he still owns his farm in Green county.

The mills of which our subject is the proprietor, form one of the most valuable industries of the place.

Our subject and wife have had a family of nine children, as follows: Barbara; John, a telegraph operator; Fred, Robert, Maggie, Carrie, Mary, Daisy and Minnie. In politics he is a Republican, and is a Supervisor of Belleville. In his religious connection he is a member of the German Reformed Church.

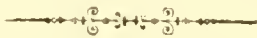


ALLEXANDER HAMILTON MAIN, an influential and prominent citizen of Madison, was born in Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, June 22, 1824, and is the oldest son of Alfred and Semantha (Stillman) Main. (See sketch of Willett S. Main.)

Mr. Main was only nine years old when his parents moved to Allegany county, New York, and as it was before there were any railroads, the trip was made with one pair of

horses and a lumber wagon. They took all their earthly possessions with them. Alexander attended school in the new country, and then later attended school at Alfred Academy. At the age of eighteen he taught school for one term, and then began the study of law. The lawyer with whom he studied, after one year, engaged in merchandising, and Mr. Main clerked for him. He clerked in Cuba and Little Genesee for four years, and then engaged in merchandising on his own account at Little Genesee, where he continued until 1856, when he sold out and came to Madison, Wisconsin, and engaged in merchandising with his brother Willett until 1860, when he removed to Sun Prairie and engaged in the same business, also acting as cashier of Sun Prairie Bank until 1862, when he returned to Madison, and soon after entered the insurance business, in which he has continued ever since, and now represents many of the largest American companies. Since 1882 he has been State agent for the German American Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Main has been twice married, the first time to Mary M. Cottrell, who was born in Cortland county, New York, daughter of John B. and Eunice Cottrell. This marriage occurred in September, 1852, and Mrs. Main died February, 1862. In September, 1863, he was married to Emma L. Cottrell, sister of his first wife. Mr. Main has one child, Willett, by his first marriage, and the following by his second marriage: George C., Edward S., Mary H., Royal C. and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. Main are members of the Baptist Church of Madison, Wisconsin. He cast his first vote for President for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Soil party, in 1848. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. In 1855 he was elected to the

Legislature of New York by the Republicans, and was the first member of that party elected in Allegany county. This was the Legislature that voted for the long-drawn contest over the speakership, resulting in the election of Lucius Robinson by a combination of soft-shell Democrats and Republicans. From 1862 to 1878 he was Deputy Assessor and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Wisconsin.



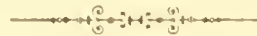
F. HARRINGTON, M. D., a prominent and well-known clairvoyant physician of the city of Madison, has been located in this city since 1872, and has built up a reputation for proficiency, both in clairvoyancy and medicine.

Dr. Harrington is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in Prince Edward county, where he grew up. When only seven years old he began to be interested in the subject of clairvoyancy, as he at that early age was impressed with the power in that direction. When still a young boy he made his way to the United States, and as he was very poor he had but a limited opportunity for securing an education, but as he has always been a close student, he long ago remedied that deficiency. This power that was so early manifested soon developed into an influence that was felt by all who came to him for assistance. In time, so great was the demand upon his skill, he established himself as a clairvoyant physician, and his aid is sought all over the United States, Canada, and even Europe sends forth her cry for his assistance. Very few indeed are the cases that refuse to be subdued by his magnetic power. All the diseases that "flesh is heir to" succumb to him, and his practice is be-

coming so large as to demand all his attention, and it is steadily increasing. Of course, like any other person, who possesses such a power, Dr. Harrington is exposed to the jibes of the unbelieving, but the thousands of persons, from the best families who have been assisted by the Doctor in Wisconsin alone, attest to his power and magnetic influence, and the number of scoffers is daily becoming less. At times the Doctor travels by special car to those cases which require his personal attendance. His practice now exceeds \$10,000 a year, and is daily increasing. Thousands of letters bearing testimony to his wonderful power and skill pour in upon him.

Dr. Harrington was married in this county to a lady, Miss Fannie Baker, who was a native of Dane county. She is an intellectual and intelligent lady, whose family ranks among the best in the State. She is the mother of three bright, interesting children, namely: Clarence E., educated in the city schools, aged nineteen; Charles, aged fifteen, in the high school; and Florence, a bright and accomplished child of eleven.

Our subject is the owner of a good farm in Fitchburg township, where he first located upon coming to Wisconsin in 1868. In addition, he also possesses other land, and is a wealthy and influential man. He thoroughly believes in his profession, and would scorn to employ any assistance from frauds of any kind. His power has been bestowed upon him from on high, and is genuine beyond a doubt.



JOHN D. HAYES, Alderman from the Fifth Ward, and a well-known horse-shoer of the city of Madison, where he has been engaged in that calling ever since he learned the trade, fourteen years ago, is

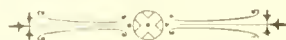
the popular subject of this sketch. Mr. Hayes learned his trade under Anthony Donovan, now the prominent Municipal Judge of Madison. After learning his trade he was a member of the firm, Donovan & Hayes, for three years, after which Mr. Hayes became sole proprietor of the business in 1889. He is a skilled workman, and has a good reputation as a good mechanic. In his business he employs one helper, otherwise he attends to all the business himself.

Our subject is a native son of the soil, having been born here June 3, 1859. Mr. Hayes was reared in the city of his birth, and received his education in the public schools until he was twenty, when he began to learn the trade he has since followed. He is an active young man, taking an active part in the affairs calculated to benefit the city. Mr. Hayes was elected to the office of Alderman on the Democratic ticket two years ago, and is a firm supporter of his party.

Mr. Hayes is the son of Dennis Hayes, a native of Limerick, Ireland, born of Irish parents. His father spent his boyhood in his native city, where he learned the trade of tailor, and in 1842 came to the United States on a sailing vessel. After landing in New York he remained for a short time in Massachusetts, but later made his way to Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged as a hench tailor journeyman, and remained in this position until his death, which occurred in 1862, when he was aged sixty-two. His wife, Ann McCormick, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States about the same time as her husband, whom she afterward married in Madison. She died in Madison in 1891, aged seventy years. They had been members all their lives of the Roman Catholic Church, being among the first members of the Catholic Church in

Madison, that they helped to build by contributing funds. They were honest, good people, who fully deserved the respect and esteem of all who knew them. Our subject is the youngest in a family of three boys and one girl, namely: Patrick, died at the age of twenty-three, single; James, a night yard man on the St. Paul & Milwaukee railroad of Madison, married Anna Ingleberger; Margaret, wife of Frank Bradford, railroad conductor on the St. Paul railroad; and our subject.

Mr. Hayes was married in Madison to Miss Mary Barry, born, reared and educated in Madison, daughter of Peter and Mary (Naughton) Barry, natives respectively of counties Limerick and Tipperary, Ireland. They were young people when they came to the United States, and were married in Madison, and here the mother of Mrs. Hayes died about 1866, when only in middle life. Mr. Barry still resides in Madison at the age of seventy-one. He has been a general merchant for many years. Both he and his wife were ardent and devout Catholics. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of three children, namely: Mary P., Martha J. and John B. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are staunch members of the Catholic Church, and are highly respected members of society.



GEORGE M. NICHOLS, a prominent resident of Blooming Grove township, Wisconsin, is the subject of this short sketch. He was born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, June 1, 1805, and his father, John, was born in Connecticut, and the grandfather, as far as known, was a native of the same State. He was a farmer by occupation and spent his last days in Rens-

selaer county, New York. When John Nichols went to New York he was a young man, having been reared on a farm, although he was a natural mechanic. When the first threshing machine was introduced into his neighborhood he examined it a few hours and then built one just like it. Buying a tract of land in Nassau he remained upon it for a few years, but in 1806 here moved into Cayuga county, bought land near Auburn, where he lived for many years.

John Nichols spent his last days with a daughter near Rochester. He was one of the few remaining Revolutionary soldiers, and as such was entitled to a pension, but never applied, saying that he could live without it, dying in his ninety-ninth year. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sarah Corbin, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Asa Corbin, who died near Rochester, New York, at the age of sixty years. She reared eight children, two of these now living.

Our subject was an infant when his parents moved to western New York. For years after the family removed there there were no railroads nor even canals, and Albany was 170 miles distant, and that was the nearest market and depot for supplies. He was reared on the farm where he resided until he was twenty-one years of age. Previous to this he had worked in carding mills, but later bought a farm in Cayuga county, but as his means were limited he was obliged to go into debt for the farm. An opportunity soon occurred to sell at an advanced price, and in 1832 he went to the Territory of Michigan. This was at the time of the Black Hawk war and he was in Detroit at the time General Scott, with his army, landed on the scene of strife.

Mr. Nichols located one-half way between

Marshall and Kalamazoo. At that time the country was sparsely settled and much of the land belonged to the Government, being sold for \$1.25 per acre. Deer, bear and wild turkey were plentiful, and here our subject built a log cabin and commenced to improve the place. There were no railroads then and Detroit furnished the pioneers a market for their produce. Our subject was one of those who voted for the Constitution of the State of Michigan and lived there until 1842, then emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. He sent the hired man with two yoke of oxen and the household goods on to Chicago and himself and wife took the stage for St. Joseph, thence to Chicago by lake, where they met the teams and went on to Dane county, where they located in what is now the town of Burke.

At this place our subject took up a section of Government land, where there was a log house, which had been built by a squatter, and into this family moved, and lived there for two years, when he built a better house. For some years after settlement here deer and all other kinds of game were yet abundant. He was obliged to draw all of his produce to Milwaukee and the round trip would take a week. At that time he sold his wheat for fifty cents a bushel and the hotels on the way charged fifty cents for supper, lodging and breakfast for themselves and horses, and in Milwaukee the charge for the same accommodations was sixty cents. He usually arranged to draw back a load of merchandise, receiving from this \$1 per hundred pounds.

Our subject improved the farm in Burke and lived there for eleven years, when he sold it and bought in the town of Blooming Grove, the southeast quarter of section 17, and there resided some twenty-five years,

then trading for the farm, where he now resides, in section 20. In 1883 he became interested in Florida lands and now owns an orange grove in Lake county, where he spends his winters.

In 1835 our subject was married to Miss Mary Cressey, born in Cayuga county, New York, but she died in 1836, leaving an infant son, William, who died in his eighteenth year. In 1837 our subject was married to Miss Philantha Rowley, living in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, born there June 12, 1819. Her father, Alexander Rowley, was born in the same town, and his father, Daniel Rowley, was born in the same State. He was a farmer, who spent his last years in Austerlitz. The maiden name of the grandmother of Mrs. Nichols was Rachel Margown, of the same State, and she spent her entire life in that place. The father had learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed until 1841, when he emigrated to Michigan, accompanied by his wife and five children, via the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Detroit, and then by team to Kalamazoo county. Some fifteen miles from Kalamazoo he purchased a tract of land and superintended the improvement of it while he followed his trade, and he died in that place. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Miss Amy Spencer, born in the same State, the daughter of David Spencer, and she died on the farm in Kalamazoo county.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have one daughter living, Marian, who married Charles Hoyt, a farmer of Blooming Grove township. A son, Louis, born November 10, 1858, died July 5, 1892; another son, George E., the eldest of the family, born September 5, 1840, served in the late war, in Company J, Twenty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer In-

fantry, and died while in the service, in his twenty-second year. Formerly our subject was a Whig in his politics, and during the late war was a Democrat, but latterly his views have changed, and he is now a Republican.



JOHN TURK, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Black Barth township, was born in Kent county, near London, England, August 29, 1817, son of Samuel Turk, also a native of Kent county. The father was a farmer by occupation, and five children were born to his first marriage. When our subject was only a year old his mother died, and later the father remarried, and the second wife took the place of the departed mother to the little step-children placed under her charge, making no difference between them and the three children she bore her husband. The father died many years ago, some time after his son, our subject, came to this country.

John Turk did not receive a good education, as various duties prevented him embracing such opportunities as were offered. He remained with his father until twenty years of age, and in 1842 he left home to make his fortune in the New World. Sailing from London, after a voyage of six weeks he landed in New York, July 21. He stopped at Albany, where he remained in the brewery business for eleven years, working for U. Biort, at the end of which period he came to look at the fine lands in Wisconsin. In 1851 he bought his place here. His brothers, James and Charles, had come to the State in 1843, locating upon a farm in Dane county, and in 1843 our subject came here with his brothers, and on his farm made the most of the improvements for himself.

The marriage of Mr. Turk took place in the fall of 1854, at Black Earth, with Miss Augusta Osley, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, coming here when a girl. They have had a family of eight children, but three of whom are now living. The names of the children were: Samuel, William, Fred, Hiram, Willis and Francis, with those who died in infancy. Mrs. Turk died June 25, 1888. The sons are all farmers here in Black Earth township. Since he came here in 1853 he has not been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, and has been in several small offices in the township, which he has held with efficiency. In his farming and stock-raising he has been very successful, and has raised a number of the finest horses in this neighborhood. Mr. Turk is an excellent citizen, one highly regarded.



HELLECK TOSTENSON, a farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Christiana township, this county, October 17, 1847, a son of Tosten Liverson and Christie Gunderson. The parents were born in Flesberg, Norway, where they were married in the spring of 1842. They came to this township and county in October of the same year, purchasing 160 acres of land. There were but few improvements on the place, but before the father's death many substantial buildings told of his untiring energy and desire to make home what it should be. His death occurred in March, 1857, and the mother still resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the third child in order of birth.

Helleck Tostenson was reared to farm life, and received only a limited education. After the father's death the eldest brother, Levi, was chosen administrator, and after the latter's death, in 1873, our subject purchased the interests of the surviving heirs to the homestead, where he has since made his home. In 1890 he sold 165 acres, formerly the home of a brother-in-law, and bought ninety acres on section 29, which he is now improving. Politically, Mr. Tostenson takes an active interest in the Democratic party, has held the office of Township Assessor two terms, and has served as Supervisor many terms. Religiously, he affiliates with the Lutheran Church.



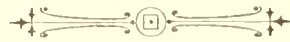
PETER J. LOEHRER, the genial proprietor of the Egg House of Wisconsin, located at 227 State street, where he has done business for eighteen months, is the subject of this sketch. He came to this city in 1889, and was connected with the firm of J. J. Loehrer Brothers, proprietors of the Egg House for about two years. He became a partner in the livery business which has been run for some two years by the brothers. For many years our subject was a resident of Cross Plains township, Dane county, where he was engaged for some time, cultivating a good farm, having located there in 1852. He was successful in his business as a farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Loehrer was born in the Rhine province of Prises, Germany, November 3, 1842, and was only three years of age when his parents started for the United States, sailing from Antwerp, landing in New York city, after a voyage of forty-two days in a sailing vessel. They then came to Milwaukee, landing there July

4, 1846, where they lived until 1852, when they came with a yoke of oxen, overland in a farm wagon to Madison, where they arrived, July 4, 1852.

The father, William Loehrer purchased eighty acres of good land in Cross Plains township, lived there for some years, later came into Madison, and spent his remaining years with his son, dying here, February 13, 1892, eighty-three years and three months old. He had been a successful farmer all his life, a good German-American citizen and was a man who was highly respected. His wife had died in this city at the home of our subject, March 1, 1889, then eighty years of age. Both she and her husband had been members of the Roman Catholic Church. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. One daughter, Katherine, died, after her marriage to Herman Wallraff, who is also now deceased; Gertrude married Joseph, who has been the proprietor of an ice trade in Madison for many years, and she died January 9, 1893, at the age of fifty-five years. Of their ten children there are only three now living: Katie, Minnie and Lena. Hubert, a brother of the subject of this sketch, married Saloma Schleck, and has six children, of whom William, the eldest, is now attending the Northwestern Business College at Madison; Katie, married Charles E. H. Baer; and Gertie, Josie, John and Mary are at home with their parents. Mr. Schleck is a successful farmer and stock-raiser in the township of Cross Plains. Mr. Loehrer's sister, Minnie Bolligby, has eight children: Katie, Lizzie, Gertie, Salome, Hubert, Willie, Minnie and Mary; three of these daughters are married.

Our subject is the third born in a family, all of whom are now married and have families. After he came to Cross Plains town-

ship he grew up a farmer by trade and became of age in this county, and was married in Springfield township with Miss Mary Hillgers, born in Germany, there reared and educated, and was a young woman of eighteen years when she came to this country with her father. She was married about two years later. She has since been a true wife and good mother, has borne her husband ten children, two sons and eight daughters as follows: Katie J., at home; William J., a clerk in his father's hotel; Annie, Gertrude J. and Christina J., at home assisting in the management of the hotel; Casper is being educated in St. Francis College, Milwaukee; Minnie, Julia, Saloma and Lena are at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loehrer with all of the children are members of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church. For eight years Mr. Loehrer has been Superintendent of his township. He is a sound Democrat. He and his family are widely known throughout the whole county, and are highly respected.



SAMUEL H. LONGFIELD, the principal of the firm of S. H. Longfield & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and general planing mill supplies, is the subject of the present notice. He was born in Cottage Grove township, Dane county, Wisconsin, May 2, 1847, a son of John and Sarah (Hallerbush) Longfield. Both of his parents were born and brought up in the State of Pennsylvania, his father being a carpenter, contractor and joiner by trade. He was one of the earliest settlers in Dane county, coming here in 1837, and in 1839 he located in Madison. He had been one of the first settlers in the county, had

witnessed almost all of the wonderful growth that had taken place.

There were four sons in the family: our subject, Jesse, John and Frank. The father died in 1881, but the mother resides in Madison. The educational advantages of our subject were few, he attending the ward schools in the city after coming here, but not having any further opportunities. At the age of fourteen years he went to work, doing anything that came in his way. When sixteen years old he went with his father in the business and learned the trade of carpenter. His father had become one of the best contractors in Madison, and with him our subject continued until he had reached the age of maturity, and then began for himself. For seventeen years he worked for wages at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

Our subject went into contracting about 1884, doing many good jobs, being very active in his line of work. This year he had erected sixteen fine residences besides a number of business houses. At present he is senior partner in the firm of S. H. Longfield & Co., one of the important business interests of this city. The mill employs some times a great number of workmen, probably forty are in regular employment. The plant was purchased last year of Olsen & Sayle.

The marriage of our subject took place May 12, 1876, to Margaret Hines, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have a family of five children, namely: Genevieve, Freddie, Annie, Joseph and John Charles. He lost two sons by death, namely: Jesse and Artie, both dying when less than two years of age.

Mr. Longfield has educated his family, and his daughter Genevieve, is the bookkeeper of the firm in which her father is the principal member. He is a Republican in his political belief, but has never sought office.

His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church, and he is regarded as one of the most reliable men in this city.



JOHN WAKEMAN, a resident of section 13, Sun Prairie township Wisconsin, is the subject of this notice. His grandfather, Abijah Wakeman, was born in Connecticut, where he became later in life a sea captain, making a business of it, following the sea for a great many years and sailing to all parts of the world. He finally located in New York in what is now Schuyler county, where he farmed for a number of years and then removed to Missouri, where he died some years later. He married a native of New England and four children were born into the family. Mary married Cyrus Beardsley and died leaving two children: Maria married Joseph West, who is now deceased, but she lives in Kansas city; Charles was the father of our subject, and Harriet is married and lives in Kansas city.

Charles Wakeman was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1803 and as his father's life was mostly spent at sea he lived with his grandfather and attended the common schools, receiving a fair education and was reared on a farm. When his father quit his wandering and dangerous life our subject went with the family to the home in New York and there learned both the trade of harnessmaker and that of carpenter, following this latter trade many years. In 1844 he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county on the farm now occupied by John Wakeman, our subject.

In the State of New York, in what was then Tompkins, but now is Schuyler county, he married Lydia Mitchell, whose people were

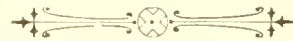
among the Pennsylvania Dutch. After marriage they remained some time in the East and then started on the journey westward. Of course this was before the time of railroads and the trip was made by team, canal and boat to Milwaukee, and from there the family of eight persons took a team and drove out to the settlement. He bought from the Government, 160 acres in Sun Prairie, 50 in Medina, and 50 additional at ten shillings per acre, and all of this was good land with sufficient timber for future improvement on the farm. The place now shows the good judgment with which it was selected, being now among one of the best in the county. He built a log house and then the family began pioneer life in earnest. This was hard work, as at that time the country was but sparsely settled, only two families being within four miles. They felt keenly the lack of churches, schools and neighbors. Their produce was hauled to Milwaukee, sixty-five miles away, with ox teams when no bridges had been built over any but the largest streams. In the log house the family made themselves as comfortable as possible, until 1858, when the commodious frame house, now standing, was erected. The father of our subject was a prominent and useful citizen and did his full share in the development of the country. He was public-spirited, generous and helpful. His death occurred September 22, 1881, and he was buried on the farm, near the residence which he had built, not far from the site of the original log house.

The mother of our subject died October 19, 1846, and was buried by the side of her husband and the graves are near the southeast corner of section 13, township 8, range 11, east. The father married again, his second wife being Mrs. Bacon, the sister of his first

wife, who is also dead, she passing away December 10, 1878, and is buried beside the others. Seven children were born of the first marriage: Thaddeus, living in Marshall; James, also in Marshall; Emily, in Grand Rapids and married B. F. Stevens; Amanda, married R. P. Andrews and lives in Outagamie county, Wisconsin; Harriet, lives in Grand Rapids; John is our subject; and Sarah married Nelson Bacon and lives at Burke station.

Our subject was born in Schnyler county, New York, February 13, 1842, and now lives in the old home and on the old farm, having been here since 1844. The farm, consisting of 142 acres, is his. In 1864 he married Martha Hatch of Dane county, formerly of Virginia, whither her people had come from New York. Her death occurred January 28, 1887, and he married Ella A. Rowe, of Dane county, whose parents were also from New York. By the first marriage there was a family of four girls: Irene, Lydia, Nellie and Hattie. By the second marriage another little girl has been added to the family,—Ruth E.

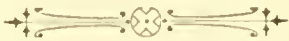
Politically Mr. Wakeman is a Republican and has taken an active part in the affairs of the county. He has served three times on the Town Board and has been Associate Supervisor twice and once was Chairman of the Board. Mrs. Wakeman and Miss Irene are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wakeman is a whole-souled gentleman with many of the excellent traits, which made his father so well and favorably known here.



ANTON SCHILLINGER, a liveryman of Mazo Manie, was born in Alsace, Germany, then a part of France, January 27, 1850. His parents, Anton and Bar-

bara (Acker) Schillinger, were also born at that place, and the father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject, the eldest of eight children, five sons and three daughters, came on the French steam vessel, Arago, to the United States at the age of sixteen years, sixteen days having been consumed in the voyage to Philadelphia. He was followed by his parents about six years later. Mr. Schillinger located at once in Springfield township, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits about sixteen years. For the following eight years he conducted a hotel at Vernon, this county, and in the spring of 1888 began dealing in fine Clydesdale horses, which he purchased in Glasgow, Scotland. Since that time he has been engaged in the raising of fine horses, and in conducting a livery stable. He also ships to the pineries and Eastern markets. In the spring of 1889 he moved his family to Mazo Manie, where he has since been identified with the business interests of the city. Mr. Schillinger affiliates with the Democratic party, but has never sought office of any kind.

He was married in January, 1878, to Gertrude Minch, a native of Montrose township, Dane county. They have three children: Frank, Anna and Irene. The family reside in the finest and most expensive residence in the city, a two-story brick, which was erected in 1892. They are members of the Catholic Church.



JOSEPH SCHWEINEM, now deceased, having passed away December 9, 1882, at his residence, 313 West Johnson street, came to Madison early in the fifties and followed the trade of a journeyman

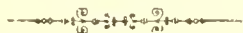
tailor for several years. Afterward he engaged in the ice business, buying out Mr. Warn, and greatly enlarged it, making it very profitable and continuing in it until his death, the widow and son then succeeding him. He was born in the Rhine Province, Germany, April 5, 1830, of good and worthy parents, who lived and died in their native province, when our subject was a young man. The latter came to this country in the year 1853, being twenty-three years of age, sailing from Antwerp in a ship, landing at New York and proceeding soon afterward to Madison.

Mr. Schweinem was an excellent workman and grew, soon, into great popularity, becoming an Alderman from the First Ward; was a pronounced Democrat and a prominent member of the St. Michael's Society, the Turner's Society, Relief Society, and several others, besides being a member of the Church of the Holy Redeemer (Roman Catholic).

Our subject was married in Madison, to Miss Gertrude Lochrer, born in Rhine Province, Germany, January 18, 1835, and emigrated to this country, by way of Antwerp to New York, being then but nine years old. The family then proceeded to Milwaukee via the Hudson river, Erie canal and the great lakes. After a six years' residence in Milwaukee, they went to Pine Bluffs, Dane county, Wisconsin, and there improved a farm; but later on, removed to Madison, living there for some time prior to the death of the parents. The father, William Lochrer, died here when eighty-four years of age, his wife having passed away previously, at the age of eighty-two, both falling asleep in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church, of which body they had been consistent members throughout their long lives.

Mrs. Schweinem, widow of our subject, is

the third of six children yet living; was very carefully reared, receiving an education in the common schools of Germany and of this country; and after the death of her husband managing, with the assistance of her sons, the large business he had established. It should be stated that her son-in-law, also, helps to conduct the affairs of the concern. This worthy lady is the mother of ten children, seven of whom are now dead, but William and Joseph lived to be reared to manhood. The living are: Katie, wife of Garrett Schulkamp, living in Madison and connected with the Frederikson Lumber Company; Minnie, wife of John Blied, of the firm of Blied Bros., hardware merchants on State street; Lena, wife of Frank Hilgers, now running the business of his mother-in-law. Mrs. Schweinem's children are members of the Church of the Holy Redeemer (Roman Catholic). She is a most estimable lady, highly esteemed and possessed of excellent business tact.



MARSHALL M. PARKINSON, secretary and treasurer of the Miller Lumber Company, Madison, Wisconsin, is one of the most enterprising and obliging young business men of the city.

Mr. Parkinson was born in Fayette, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, September 30, 1862, a son of John B. and Frances Jane (Gray) Parkinson. His father is a professor in the University of Wisconsin and is vice-president of that institution. The family moved to Madison when Marshall M. was five years old. After attending the public schools, he entered the university, took a classical course, and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1884. He served as Deputy

Sheriff one year. Then he went to Columbus, Wisconsin, and took the management of the lumber yards of Farham, Allen & Co., which place he filled most efficiently for seven consecutive years. He identified himself with the Miller Lumber Company of Madison in July, 1892, since which time he has served as its secretary and treasurer.

November 26, 1889, Mr. Parkinson married Adelaide Newcomb, of Columbus, Wisconsin. They have one child, Kathryn.

His political views are thoroughly in accord with Democratic principles, and he is Vice-President of the Madison Cleveland Club.



FERDINAND PAPE, a farmer on his widowed mother's place of eighty acres in Springfield township, Dane county, where he was born, is a son of Frank and Susan (Shefhousen) Pape, natives of Germany. The father came to America, also to Wisconsin, in 1849, when a single man. He was twice married, and by his first wife had two sons and three daughters. He was afterward married to the mother of our subject, and they also had five children. The eldest son, Peter, is now a priest in the Catholic Church of Kenosha, and a sister now makes her home with him. The remainder are still at home. The father died on the farm his widow still owns, in May, 1884, aged fifty years. He was an honest and hard-working man. He came to this country with little or no means, and, being of a kind and confiding nature, was much imposed upon, hence he left his property somewhat encumbered. But by hard work and economy his widow has paid much of the debt left upon the place, and has given her children a

good education. Ferdinand Pape is a young man of promise, and, like his parents, is industrious and of good moral habits.



MASA PARKER, one of the early settlers of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Weathersfield, Vermont, March 15, 1843, and now resides in the town of Rutland, Wisconsin. His father, Dexter Parker, was born in the same place, May 29, 1799, and he was a son of Isaac and Esther Parker, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut, but both passed away in Vermont.

Dexter Parker learned the trade of shoemaker and for a time worked in a woolen mill, also residing in Vermont until 1844 at which time, accompanied by his wife and four children, he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. They started with a team and drove as far as Troy, New York, and then went by canal to Buffalo, then by the lakes to Milwaukee and from there by team again to Rock county, Wisconsin, renting a house about three miles from Evansville, where the family resided until September. During that time he had visited Dane county on a prospecting tour, was pleased with the land and bought a tract of Government land in section 31, of what is now Rutland. Here he erected a log house into which the family moved and here he improved a farm, remaining at this place for eleven years. Then he sold the first tract and bought forty acres, where our subject now lives and here Mr. Parker died May 23, 1853. He had married in Hancock, Vermont, January 21, 1829, Esther Piper, who was born August 6, 1797, in a town in western Vermont. She died November 16, 1868, aged ninety-one years.

She had reared a family of children: Mary E., Loran D., William H. and Anasa. The father was a Whig but on the organization of the Republican party he joined that.

Our subject was but one year old when he was brought to Wisconsin by his parents. At that time there were but few settlers in the State and the forests were filled with deer and other wild game. For years after their location there were no railroads and no roads of any kind over many parts of the State. Milwaukee was the nearest market town. The father of our subject had a wagon built to hold 100 bushels of wheat and then would hitch to it six pairs of oxen and make the round trip in six days. Our subject attended the pioneer schools and always assisted on the farm. He now owns the old homestead and had added to it by purchase until his land amounts to 160 acres.

The marriage of our subject took place March 20, 1864, when he wedded Mrs. Sarah J. (Lockwood) Spear, a native of the town of Sherburne, Vermont, and a daughter of William and Hannah (Barnes) Lockwood, and widow of John D. Spear. She died September 2, 1889. Her mother was born at North Springfield, Vermont, May 15, 1816. She was adopted in infancy by her maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Sophia Barnes, natives of Providence, Rock Island, and pioneers of Springfield, where she was reared and married Mr. E. G. Lockwood at the age of nineteen. He was born in Springfield, Vermont, a son of Abel and Anna (Alvins) Lockwood. The father of Mrs. Parker was young when his parents moved to Chautauqua county, New York, and there his mother died when he was seven years of age and he returned to Vermont to live with his maternal grandparents in Springfield. At the age of seventeen he returned to Chautauqua

county, where he learned the trade of stone-mason, which he followed in addition to farming. He returned to Vermont and was married February 28, 1836, and then bought a farm in the town of Sherburne, Rutland county, where he resided until 1855 when he again returned to Chautanqua county and bought forty acres of land. One year later he sold his farm for a good price and removed to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Rutland, and with the exception of thirteen years in Rock county resided here until his death. The mother of Mrs. Parker married a second time, Joseph De Jean, and resides in Rutland. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker: Waterman and Jay. In politics he is a staunch and uncompromising Republican.



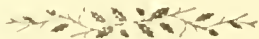
GEORGE SCHIERNECHER, a farmer and stockman of Bristol township, residing on section 9, is the subject of this sketch. The name of his father was Lawrence, of his grandfather, Andrew. The latter came to the United States in 1846 from Germany, and set sail from his native country to seek his fortune in the great land beyond the sea. To cross this expanse of water in a sailing vessel required considerable courage in those who had never seen any larger body of water than their inland lakes and rivers. No doubt visions of shipwrecks and various disasters visited their dreams, but these were unnecessary, for fair winds bore the vessel which carried them onward, and after thirty-six days the pleasant voyage ended and they landed in New York city. This, however, was not their stopping place, but via the great Erie canal they reached Buffalo, by the lakes they made their way to

Milwaukee, and then drove out to what is now Bristol township. An old neighbor had met them with his ox team, and they finally settled on section 10, where they bought eighty acres of Government land, at ten shillings per acre. When this purchase was concluded they had but little money left, only enough to buy one cow, and they had to hire oxen to break the land. Thus they commenced their pioneer life, a life of toil and privation, but one which usually ended with the realization of their fondest hopes. Here a little log hut was built and covered over with hay and brush, and this remained until they were able to put on a better roof. This pioneer grandfather is still alive, at the age of ninety-one years, residing with his son-in-law on section 2, Charlie Moreth by name. His wife died about 1870, having reared a family of seven children, namely: Margaret, living in the town of Hampden; Lawrence; Mary, in Dakota; Valentine, deceased; Catherine, in Indiana; Rosie and Theresa, in the town of Hampden, Columbia county.

Lawrence was the second child of this union, and was born in Germany, and came with his parents to this country in 1846. He was educated in the old country, and had a common-school education. He was brought up on a farm, where he may yet be found. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Stromenger, a native of Germany. During his youth he had to work, and thus formed habits of economy and industry, and worked for one shilling a day in his early youth, and provided money for the necessities of life, some times having to take his pay in the various articles which his employers could spare, at one time taking a calf, which in time became an ox, which they used on the farm, and thus made one-half of a team. He has always lived on the old farm, which has neve

gone out of the family. His children are as follows: Andrew, married Lizzie Derby, and lives in Mankato, Minnesota; Fred, married Makena Schey, and lives in the town of York; Annie, is living at home; John, married Josie Conrad, and lives on section 26, near Bristol; Charlie, lives in North Bristol; George and Lawrence, live at home.

Our subject was the sixth child and lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, working on the farm. He received a good common school education, which he attended until he was fifteen years old, standing well in his classes. When he was twenty-six years old he went on a farm on section 9, where he may be found. His father bought the land in 1889 at \$45 per acre. George is living on the farm and has full control and management, and engages in general farming. This is good land, nicely divided into woodland and meadow, and is fairly well improved. George brings to this place the habits of industry and economy formed in boyhood days, and will no doubt succeed in this enterprise. He is a young man of good habits, and will add strength to the best class of citizens in the county. The entire family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly esteemed in the county where they have been so industrious. They have all been hardworking citizens, and have, one and all, gained the esteem of the community.



MAJOR ARTHUR B. PLATT, of Mazo Manie, Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Denbigh, in the north of Wales, in 1817, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wainhouse) Platt, both born and reared in England. The father was a Major in the British army, and distinguished himself in

the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, under the Duke of Wellington. Mr. and Mrs. Platt were the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, and both are now deceased.

Arthur B., our subject, received good instructions under private tutors, and was educated for a clergyman. But the young man did not take to such a calling in life, and sought preferment in the line of military advancement. His father had always been an ardent admirer of the Duke of Wellington, and when our subject reached his majority he sought to have him commissioned, which ordinarily cost from 700 to 300 pounds. But, in consideration of the gallant service rendered, the Duke replied to the request of the old Major. "Major, I anticipate your wish, and commission your son Arthur as Major." He was at once given command of the Thirty-first Regiment, and prepared to journey to India, where he was to join with the army there, sent out in 1825. They started in June, 1842, and four months was consumed on the voyage to Calcutta, which was made on the vessel *Houghly*. They were landed on the second day after arriving in that city, and at once made arrangements to march to the main army, 1,200 miles distant. The heat was most intense, the march very fatiguing, and soon after joining the army cholera broke out, the death rate then being appalling. The regiment was accompanied by a Chaplain of the Church of England and a Roman Catholic Priest. The former became so frightened that he failed to attend to the duties of burying the dead, and this duty fell to Mr. Platt. He averaged burying fifteen per day during the epidemic, and so great had been the death rate from pestilence and war that out of a regiment of 1,200 only three reached England alive.

War soon broke out with the marauding prince of that country, and a general struggle ensued. Five great battles were fought: Moodkee, Frezshah, Budawall, Aliwa, and Sobraon, in all of which the English were victorious, driving the native back to his own domain. At the battle of Frezshah the natives resorted to stratagem. Anticipating a charge of the British they dug trenches and filled them with kegs of powder, to which they attached a fuse, and when the British were crossing this death trap to charge, it was exploded and the regiment blown into the air. The second charge was ordered, and, when within a few feet of the enemy, they turned loose a storm of canister, which mowed down the men, and wounded Mr. Platt in both limbs. He never fully recovered from these wounds. He was sent to Calcutta and given the best of medical treatment, and after making a tour down the Ganges river returned to that city and prepared for embarkment for England, disabled as he was. After waiting about two months for vessels large enough to transport his regiment, they at last embarked. While being towed out to sea, and while entering Hoogly bay, the vessel struck a bar, and was so disabled as to be sent to dry dock for repairs. This required a delay of two months more, but at last they succeeded in landing at merry England, in 1847.

Mr. Platt next went to Manchester, where he did garrison duty one year; assisted in suppressing the Fenians at Dublin; and then returned to England, where he received a leave of absence for two years, on double pay. He was next sent on the paymaster's staff to the Bermuda Islands; returned to England in 1853, when the Crimean war broke out; was sent on paymaster's staff to the Rock of Gibraltar; and two years later, on account of physical infirmities, resigned his commission and

came to the United States, in 1855, locating in Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Platt at once began agricultural pursuits. In 1861 when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was commissioned by Governor Randall as Major of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the West, under General Grant, and participated in the battles Port Gibson, Jackson, Big Black river and the siege of Vicksburg. At the latter place he was taken sick, sent to the hospital, and later, on account of ill health, resigned his commission and returned home. His resignation took place July, 9, 1863.

In 1870 our subject was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Thorner, of Mazo Manie, Wisconsin. Mr. Platt is a Democrat in his political views, and has always been a great admirer of John C. McClellan and Grover Cleveland. For the past twelve years he has served as Commissioner of the poor and other minor offices. He is a man of firm religious principles, but is a member of no church.

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**D**AVID RICHARDSON, a retired farmer of Dane county, Wisconsin, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, February 15, 1826, a son of Josiah and Sarah E. (Barker) Richardson. The father was also born in Windsor county, Vermont, a son of Lemuel and Mary (Chase) Richardson, natives of New Hampshire. The parents removed to and purchased land in Vermont in an early day, where the father died at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother aged eighty years. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom still survive. When Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Richardson first settled in Vermont they had to cut their way

and blaze trees through fourteen miles of dense forest. They were among the early pioneers of the old Green Mountain State, and suffered all the untold hardships incidental thereto. When they first located there, five families joined fortunes, settled side by side, there to live and develop what later proved to be the best part of Vermont. The Richardson family came originally from England, three brothers of that name having first settled in the Northeastern States. As far as known they have been engaged principally in agricultural pursuits.

Josiah Richardson, the father of our subject, spent most of his life in Vermont, but died in Middleton township, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, a daughter of John Barker, natives also of New Hampshire. The father lived with his daughter, Mrs. Richardson, for some time, and then went to Michigan, where he died at the home of a son, David Barker, at an advanced age. Mrs. Richardson still resides in Madison, Wisconsin.

David Richardson, one of nine children, and the subject of this sketch, remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, and then worked by the month for the following two years. In April, 1852, he drove a team to lake Champlain, then went by boat to a small station, where they took an old-fashioned train to Saratoga, New York, then to Buffalo, next by the lakes to Detroit, Michigan, then by train to New Buffalo, and next across lake Michigan to Racine, Wisconsin, where he bought ox teams and came direct to where he now lives. Mr. Richardson immediately purchased 125 acres of land, and later forty acres more. He first erected a small dwelling, 10 x 10 feet, the following winter built a small frame house, 12 x 14

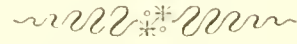
feet, and in 1856 again rebuilt. He has since sold his land, and retired from active business life. Politically, Mr. Richardson voted the Whig ticket in 1848, for Fremont in 1856, and now affiliates with the Prohibition party. Religiously, both he and his wife take an active part in temperance work, and are attendants of the Methodist Church. Mr. Richardson assisted in the building of that Church here, and his wife has held the position of Superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years.

Mr. Richardson was first married August 3, 1852, to Lucy A. Hawes, who was born near Seneca lake, New York, September 15, 1827, and died on the old farm in Wisconsin, May 10, 1876. She was a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Hawes, natives respectively of New York and New Jersey. They came West in about 1849 or 1850, and the mother died in the latter year, and the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had five children: Ira, was married February 29, 1878, to Libby Martin, and they have four children; Adrian M., born February 14, 1858, married Alla Miller, and has three children; Clara, born May 29, 1860, married William Miller, and has two children; Orrin, C., born September 16, 1861, is at home; and one who died when only one week old. Our subject was again married, in 1877, to E. S. Plato, who died two years later. November 9, 1882, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage with Mrs. Ensebia R. (Daily) Smith, widow of William J. Smith. She was born in Georgetown, New York, a daughter of Frederic and Betsey C. (Foster) Daily. The father was born in New York, in 1810, and died in Georgetown, that State, in 1872. He was a son of Peter and Lucy (Bates) Daily, who were born in the Northeastern States, and spent the last days

of their lives in New York. They were the parents of three children. Mrs. Daily was born in Pharsalia, New York, in 1812, and died in her native place at the age of forty-one years. She was a daughter of Reuben and Lucinda (Barker) Foster, natives of Connecticut. They removed to New York in an early day, locating in Greene township, Cortland county, where the father followed farming, and was also a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They later moved to Georgetown, that State, where the mother died at the age of forty-one years, and the father aged eighty-seven years. They were the parents of six children, about three of whom still survive. One son, Ralph, died in the late war, and his father was also a soldier in the war of 1812. Another son, Isaac C., was one of the first ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, and was a very able man. Mrs. Richardson's first husband, William J. Smith, was born in Cazenovia, New York, April 26, 1830, a son of Henry and Adella (Beardsley) Smith, natives of Germany and Connecticut. Both died in Cazenovia, at advanced ages. W. J. Smith followed the vocation of a traveling salesman through life, and his death occurred at Jefferson, Wisconsin, June 13, 1874. He and his wife had four daughters, namely: Ida, born October 20, 1852, married J. Laycock, and has five children; Della C., born June 9, 1856, married A. S. Park, has one child; Jettie L., born November 7, 1859, married E. L. Bradbury, and died May 29, 1891, leaving one child; and Mary E., born February 5, 1861, married Edward Gunsalos, and has a son and daughter.

Mr. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, has suffered the privations of a pioneer life. During the first year of his married life, only one-fourth of a pound of tea, one-half pound

of coffee and six pounds of sugar was all of that line of groceries used. He has lived to see this country blossom like a rose, and his entire life has been one of honor and uprightness.



**T**OHN DELANEY is the name of a farmer who resides upon his eighty-acre farm on section 33, Vienna township, where he has resided about eleven years. He was born in Ireland in 1830, and his father was Edmond Delaney, a farmer in the old country, on one hundred acres of rented land, on which he lived for many years and on which his father before him resided. He was 101 years old when he died. This tenancy cost a rental from \$6 per acre to 3 guineas, and was paid by the father of our subject. Edmond Delaney was twice married, and by the two wives he had twenty-seven children, of whom Mr. Delaney of this notice is the twenty-third child and the nineteenth and youngest son. Twenty-six of this remarkable family grew to maturity. Our subject is a child of the second marriage. His mother was Mary Dailey, of county Cork, and she became the mother of ten sons and three daughters. The father was ninety-five years of age when this son left his home and native land for America when eighteen. Since that time he has never heard from home and does not know when his mother died.

Mr. Delaney came to this country in the fall of 1848 on a large three-masted sailer with 300 emigrants. He shipped at Queens-town for Boston and made the trip in twenty-four days. At first he obtained work along the shore in Boston and then made his way to Portland, Maine. He was paid forty cents

per hour for loading and discharging cargoes, and in Portland he followed this business for six months. He then went to Lewiston Falls, Maine, where he remained working as a common laborer, and later was in charge of a night watch in a gas factory. For this he had only a \$1 a day and he left this position to go into a cotton factory at the Hill Mills.

In Lewiston Falls he was married, in 1855, to Miss Johanna Horrigen from the same county in Ireland. She had come over about four years ahead of her parents, who were Daniel and Johanna (Golden) Horrigen, and was twenty years old at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney began housekeeping in Lewiston Falls in a house they rented, but in March, 1857, they came west to Madison, bringing two children. The first employment that Mr. Delaney secured was to run on a wood train on the railroad, and then he had charge of an engine in a sawmill for Marshall Brown, and continued running an engine in a foundry for other parties. He also worked at pipe-laying in the gas works in Maine and his experience there served him well at this place, as he obtained the job of helping to lay the heating pipes in the asylum, and from this, in 1861, when he was getting from \$3 to \$5 a day, he volunteered in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry to defend the stars and stripes.

For four years our subject served his adopted country until May 29, 1865, having re-enlisted. He was never wounded, but had nine very close calls by bullets through his overcoat. He was in the Regimental Hospital from the fall of 1864 until his discharge, and some of the time he acted as a nurse.

In the fall of 1865 he bought forty acres of land in Westport, paying for it \$1,000. He lived on this for four years, working it

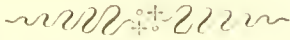
and other lands, and rented a farm of Pat Reddy, on which he moved and lived for one year, and in the fall of 1881 he bought eighty acres, where he now resides, paying \$2,500. He still owns his forty acres in Westport.

Mr. Delaney has buried two sons, Eddie, an infant, and John, aged twenty-six years, who died in Dakota, at Willow Lake. He was a promising young man, who had gone to make a home, but was stricken with disease and died in three days, and his remains were returned to his parents and are resting in Westport graveyard. There are five children still living: Mary, wife of David Cunningham, of Madison; they have six children, three daughters and three sons; Josie, a maiden lady living at home; Maggie, the wife of Mike Cunningham, of Egerton, Wisconsin, who have two sons; Lizzie, a young lady in the State Street Hospital; and Daniel, at home conducting the farm.

Mr. Delaney has had poor health since he left the army, and lost his eye April 28, 1890, by a rheumatic ulcer. He has been a suffering cripple since the above named date, but he has been a very energetic and hard working man. Mr. Delaney votes independently. He and his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. He does a general farming business, but raises no hogs since his last illness. They grow oats and corn, and this year raised forty-two bushels of oats and \$17 of corn. They keep a few cattle and about eight or ten horses, and raise a few colts.

These parents had no schooling, and realizing the disadvantage have given their children good opportunities of learning. Maggie was at the Madison Business College and taught nineteen terms before her marriage. Mary was at the Sister's Schools in Madison, and Josie was at the State Hospital for five

years and left a position of \$15 per month to care for her invalid father.



**J**OHAN W. HUDSON.—Few of the citizens of Madison, Wisconsin, have been more closely identified with the city's interests and enterprises, both as a promoter and substantial backer, than John W. Hudson, the subject of this brief biographical sketch. For quite forty years he has been a citizen of the capital city and during that time, it is safe to say, his name has been associated with more successful enterprises, all of which have redounded to the city's credit and contributed to its growth and prosperity than probably any other one man.

Mr. Hudson was born in the town of Gaines, Orleans county, New York, January 12, 1834, and is the son of Daniel T. and Lucinda (Butts) Hudson, both natives of Chatham, New York, the former having been born February 11, 1810, and the latter September 16, 1812. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Elijah Hudson, who was a native of Columbia county, New York. The maternal grandfather was Lewis M. Butts, also a native of the same county, who removed to western New York in 1833. In 1840 he came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Cottage Grove, Dane county, and was one of the first settlers at Door Creek. Thus he was a pioneer of three sections of our country, first in New York, thence western New York and last in Wisconsin. The old gentleman died in 1860. Daniel T. Hudson, our subject's father, settled at Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1844, where he followed farming until his death, which resulted from an accident, in 1891. His widow survived him, residing at the present time with her son on the

old homestead. Eight children were born to the parents, seven sons and a daughter, of whom six sons are living, the eldest being our subject. The other sons are: Lewis B., of Bloomington, Illinois; Albert C.; Elijah B. E., of Milton, Wisconsin; and George W., of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Our subject was reared on the farm in Rock county until his eighteenth year, and secured his education at the old Milton Academy. Upon leaving the farm he began teaching school and taught for a year and a half in Milton and vicinity. In his twentieth year he began business for himself by embarking in the grain business at Milton. Upon the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to Stoughton, Dane county, he removed to that town, and for several months carried on the grain business. In 1853 however, before the above road was completed to Madison, Mr. Hudson removed his business to this city, buying and hauling grain to Stoughton and from that point shipping by rail to Milwaukee. He was a pioneer of the grain business in Madison, at which he continued from 1853 until 1869, with the exception of two years during the war, when he was "at the front." Closing out the grain business in 1869, he turned his attention to manufacturing, real estate and various enterprises. He was one of the promoters of the old Madison Manufacturing Company. He was also a promoter and secretary of the Wisconsin Wagon Company, and was a promoter and president of the Ostrander Manufacturing Company. This enterprise was reorganized and removed to Wausau, Wisconsin, and became the Wausau Furniture Company, of which he is a director and his son, secretary. He was one of the promoters of the Madison Electric Light Company, and president of the same until

its sale to the Four Lakes Light and Power Company in 1892. He is also a director in the Capital City Bank of Madison, of which he was a promoter and organizer, and is president of the Spanish Peaks Gold and Silver Mining Company, which company is operating valuable mines in Colorado. In connection with Mr. Moses S. Klauber he is engaged in the leaf tobacco business, with warehouses in west Madison; and besides these enterprises has his means invested in various other interests, more or less prominent. He was a promoter and president of the Northwestern Mutual Relief Association, whose headquarters are in Madison, and was a promoter and for twenty-two years, from 1869 until he resigned the same, director and treasurer of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a promoter and president of the Northwestern Building and Loan Association and vice-president of the Madison Land and Improvement Company. In 1862 Mr. Hudson enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer, and served until mustered out in December, 1863, on account of disability.

Mr. Hudson became a Mason in 1875 and at present is a member of Madison Lodge No. 5, Madison Chapter, No. 3, and Robert McCoy Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He became an Odd Fellow in 1865 and has since held his membership in Hope Lodge, No. 17, and Madison Encampment, No. 8. He has held the prominent positions of Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Wisconsin in 1869, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin 1884, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge and an officer of the same body for ten years, from 1870 to 1880. He is a charter member and Past Chancellor of Monona Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., and is a

Past Post Commander of C. C. Washburn Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

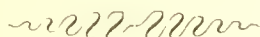
In politics Mr. Hudson has always been a conservative Republican, though not a partisan. He was once the candidate of his party for Assemblyman and Mayor, and though running ahead of the ticket was defeated, the party always being in a minority in the capital city.

Mr. Hudson was married in 1853, to Rachel Garrison, daughter of Ezra Garrison. She was born at Sand Lake, in Rensselaer county, New York, of which State her parents were also natives. To this union five children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The living children are: J. Edwin, of Chicago; Flora B., at home; Charles H., in the mail service at Madison; and Fred L., Secretary of the Wausau Furniture Company of Wausau, Wisconsin. Mr. Hudson is a fine example of a successful self-made man. He began life for himself before he had obtained his majority, spurred on to do so by a worthy ambition, to be independent and self-sustaining. Step by step, each one accompanied by hard knocks and a struggle, he has climbed the hill of life, aided only by his own industry and energy and splendid business talents. In twenty-five years he has built himself up from a grain dealer of limited capital and business to the position of promoter and organizer of large manufacturing interests, and to a place among the most substantial citizens of a community, noted for its large number of men of affluence and prominence, and this proud position has been attained by purely legitimate business methods. As a public-spirited citizen, possessed of broad and liberal views, he has established a reputation second to none among the people of Madison, and his friends and acquaintances ad-



mire and esteem him for his splendid business ability and for his strict integrity and unimpeachable honesty.

Personally Mr. Hudson is a most genial and pleasant man. Of rugged stature and nature, with a mind well cultivated and stored with diversified knowledge and experience, a good conversationalist, he is at once a most agreeable companion and valued friend.



**W**B. WAKEMAN, proprietor of the only hotel in Marshall, Dane county, Wisconsin, is the subject of the present sketch. His grandfather, Bijah Wakeman, was a native of England, and for many years sailed from his native city of Liverpool on the seas. He became the captain of a vessel and made many trips around the world, but at last he tired of the wandering life and decided to settle down to the enjoyments of home. Consequently he made his last voyage across the ocean and with his family settled down in Hartford, Connecticut, where he worked at the saddlers' trade. Later he went to Chemung county, New York, where he continued working in the saddler and harness trade, and at this place he bought a farm of 100 acres and engaged in farming until 1837, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The long trip was made by Erie canal to Buffalo, by the lakes to Milwaukee, thence to Missouri, settling in Booneville, where he died. He was married and had four children: Mary, Harriet, Maria and Charles.

Charles was the second child in the family in order of birth and became the father of our subject. He was born in Connecticut and lived at home, where he received a fair education in the common schools. He

worked on a farm, and also learned the cooper trade. Before marriage he removed with the family to New York, where he worked in the timber and lumber business, dealing extensively. While there he married Lydia Mitchell, who traced her lineage back to the Pennsylvania Dutch. After marriage he remained in New York, where in Chemung county for many years he engaged in the manufacture of harness, and for some time he combined a cooping business with it.

In 1843 Charles Wakeman decided to remove with his family to Wisconsin. He chose the water route, coming by way of canal and lakes to Milwaukee, consuming two weeks on the trip. The month was November and the winds over the lakes rough, and upon reaching Milwaukee he left his family there and went out prospecting on foot with our subject, T. B. This was slow, cold work, but occasionally the boy could get a ride on an ox team, and ere long the house of Volney Moore was reached in Medina township. This was a small log house, and was the only place in that wilderness where there was any chance to stop. After carefully looking the country over, Mr. Wakeman made a selection of land in Sun Prairie and Medina and here bought 300 acres.

He then hired three ox teams from different points of parties who had come in from Canada and brought teams with them, went to Milwaukee and thus brought the family and goods to the house of Sewall Clark, about one mile from the selected land. This was in the fall of 1843, and then Mr. Wakeman and his boys went to work. The first necessity was to go to Illinois to get meat, and he hired a team for the trip, bringing back with him eight barrels of pork. At this time new men came into the country, and he supplied them with something to eat and took

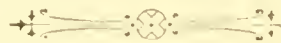
it out in work, splitting rails, etc. As soon as possible a log house was built, 20 x 24, and at that time it was considered quite a building and into this modest residence the family moved and began pioneer life. The land was to be cleared and broken, the farm to be gotten ready for planting, and this was all men's work; but no pen can sufficiently tell of the hardships and privations of the brave pioneer women of that day.

The farm so worked is now owned by one of the sons. The family was as follows: Thaddeus B., our subject; James M., now living in Medina township; Emily, living in Michigan; Harriet, at Grand Rapids; Amanda married R. Chambers and lives at Stevensville, Wisconsin; John lives at Sun Prairie; and Sarah lives in Burke, Wisconsin. The mother died in the fall of 1846 and was buried near the site of the old log house, which had been removed. The father after the mother's death took all of the family except James and Thaddeus, who remained on the farm, and returned to Ohio for two years, where he married a sister of his first wife and then returned to Wisconsin, but she too is dead. The father died in Sun Prairie on the farm. He was a man who was active in promoting the welfare of the community and did his full share toward the development of the country. He was liberal in every enterprise, always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, and his distributions of food among the hungry are well remembered yet by those who received of his bounty.

Thaddeus was the oldest in the family and was the first one to come to Wisconsin with his father. He was brought up on a farm and received his education in his native State, and was born December 22, 1826. He assisted his father in the clearing of the

farm and worked there until 1850, when he married Miss Julia A. Nichols, who was born in New York of American parents. He had a part of the farm and built a house on the same and commenced married life there. He still owns this place, where a son of his lives. The old place of his father has now an excellent residence and has been developed into a fine property, showing the wide judgment of his father.

Our subject and wife had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. The names are: Augusta, now living with her brother in Medina; Francis, in Springville, Nebraska; Edgar, living in Sun Dance, Wyoming; Harrison, in New Boston, Illinois; T. B. Burr, living in Spring View, Nebraska; Fred, in Medina township; and Jennie, in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Our subject remained on the farm until 1875, when he removed to Marshall, in Medina township, where he engaged in the livery business for a time, and then engaged in the hotel business. This is the only hotel in the place and is well managed, our subject making it a success. Politically he is a Republican.



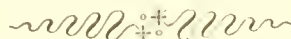
**G** E. L. FITZ REUTER, deceased, is the subject of this notice. The death occurred at his home in this city, January 14, 1882. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, March 28, 1848, and was but a child of three years when his parents emigrated to the United States, and located in Madison, Wisconsin. The father of our subject subsequently became a soldier in the army, enlisting as a private, and died while in the service. He was then in middle life, and left his widow with a family of small children. She continued to reside in Mad-


ison until her death, which occurred here in 1888, when she was about sixty years of age. She had been a good wife and mother, and had a large circle of friends among the German residents of this city, as had also her worthy husband.

Our subject was the eldest of four children, all of whom were born in this country, except himself. The three living are as follows: Jackson, La Fayette and Mrs. Otelia Larch, the latter living in this city; La Fayette, with his second wife, lives in Ashland, Wisconsin, where he is engaged as a real-estate dealer; Jackson, a single man, is the first-assistant bookkeeper for the Fuller-Johnston Manufacturing Company, of Madison. Our subject grew up in Madison, was educated in the city schools, and when quite a young man began clerking in the clothing store of Benjamin Kohner, now deceased. After close application to the business of his employer for a time, Mr. Reuter left this branch to engage in the lumber business with his father-in-law, Christian R. Stein, under the firm title the C. R. Stein Lumber Company, and was thus engaged when he died. He was one of the prominent German-American citizens of this city, both commercially and socially; was connected with the Masonic fraternity, and a leader in the Turner Society, being a teacher in that society, and was a well-known athlete, having carried off the laurels and prizes in the State contests for his skill in that direction. Our subject was a man of pleasant, genial disposition, interested in the progress of the city, and was a decided Republican in his political faith.

Mr. Reuter was married to one of the fair daughters of Madison, Theckla Stein, who was born in this city and carefully reared and educated, in both public and private schools. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Reuter

improved her opportunities and entered the Michigan State University, and took a thorough course in dentistry, graduating in that art, June 28, 1888, and September 1, of that same year, opened her dental parlors in the Brown block, on the corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, and has since been in active practice. During the summer of 1892 she went to Chicago and took a post-graduate course in Dr. Haskell's school of prosthetic dentistry. She is an enthusiast in her profession, and a skilled artist, at the same time being an accomplished lady, refined and intelligent. Her heart is in her work. She was reared in the Catholic Church, and still holds to that faith. As a mother she is very proud of her bright children, their names being Mattie A. and Bertha F., both of whom are being educated in Edgewood Villa, Madison, and the oldest shows a marked degree of ability in music. Dr. Reuter is the eldest of five children, all daughters, and for full history of this family see biography of C. R. Stein.



EORGE W. REYNOLDS was born in Roxbury township, in Dane county, Wisconsin, in February, 1857. His father, William B. Reynolds, is a farmer of Dane county, now living retired. The latter was born in Canada in 1824, and the grandfather of our subject was also a farmer, who passed his whole life on his farm in Canada, where he died, leaving one son and one daughter. William B. Reynolds was reared in Canada to farm life, hard labor, and had very limited school advantages. He came from there to Ohio in 1843, when in his nineteenth year, and one year later came to Wisconsin, and located at Waukesha. At that place he

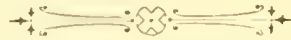
engaged as a hotel clerk for a man by the name of Putnam, and at this place he was married to Miss Cornelia Bowers, who was born in New York, daughter of Zachariah Bowers, who came West with his family. The parent had conducted the hotel for about one year, and then moved to Roxbury township on a farm of 160 acres. He had purchased land in Fond du Lac county, but did not occupy it, as he sold it, and it was in 1848 that the settlement was made at Roxbury. They resided at that place some eighteen years, during which time they were successful farmers, and improved the place by building and fencing, and also bought eighty acres more. About 1867 they sold out in Roxbury and moved to Dane township, where they bought and improved a farm of 336 acres for \$7,500. Here Mrs. Reynolds died, September, 1857, aged fifty-eight years, leaving four sons and one daughter, namely: Alfred R., now a well-to-do farmer of Lodi township, has two sons; Mary A., wife of H. B. Knapp, of Madison; George W., our subject; William, a farmer on the old home farm; and Joseph P., a farmer near by.

Our subject was reared on the farm, and received good common school advantages. At the age of twenty-four years he started out for himself. He had worked on the home farm by the month after his twenty-first birthday. When our subject felt like leaving the parental roof his father gave him a farm, consisting of ninety-two acres in Dane county.

In 1852 Mr. Reynolds sold his home in Dane county, and bought 200 acres, where they now live, and upon this Mr. Reynolds carries on diversified farming, raising corn, oats and barley, and also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He raises about ten head of calves, and has kept as many as forty

head. He now keeps from six to eight head of farm stock horses and about forty Poland China hogs, and a fine flock of eighty head of sheep.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Ada M. Goddard, of Dane township, the daughter of William K. Goddard, the present Postmaster of Dane. Her mother, named Clarissa Babcock, was a native of New England, died in Dane county, aged twenty-six years, leaving three children, Mrs. Reynolds; Clarence E., a farmer of Kansas, and Eugenia, the widow of W. C. Rice, a farmer of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one daughter, Clara Bell, aged ten years; and Preston R., aged seven years, who both are bright children in school. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reynolds is a Prohibitionist, who graduated from the Republican ranks.



**JACOB ESSER.**—Among those who have contributed by their industry and ability to the substantial growth of Madison, Wisconsin, no one is more deserving of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. To his enterprise is due the establishing, March 2, 1892, of the firm of Esser & Dawling, successful dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 21 West Main street. They carry a high class of goods and do a flourishing business, having by upright business principles and uniform courtesy gained great popularity among their patrons. Prior to entering this business, Mr. Esser served acceptably as Clerk of Dane county for four years,—two terms. He was elected on the Republican ticket, being considered by the leaders of that party as the fit man for the

position. Mr. Esser came to Madison in the early part of 1856, and since that time has been closely identified with the interests of the city. He has grown to manhood in the city of his adoption; has received his education in her excellent schools, and learned his trade of shoe and boot maker. He followed his trade for some years, and then clerked in a boot and shoe store for a time to acquire practical knowledge of the business.

Mr. Esser was born near Cologne, in a Rhine province, Germany, December 12, 1846. He was yet a boy of ten years when his parents left their native land, sailing from Antwerp, Germany, on a three-mast sailer, that landed them in Boston, after a voyage of fifty-nine days. On arriving in this country, the family proceeded to Madison, via the lakes, river and canal to Milwaukee, and thence overland to Madison. In the latter city the father and mother resided until their death. The father, Francis Esser, was a miller by trade, to which he devoted the active years of his life. The devoted wife and mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Wieland, died some years previous to her husband, at the age of sixty-five. The father departed this life at the age of sixty-five years, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He and his worthy wife were earnest and useful members of the Catholic Church.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the latter, Barbara, died in the spring of 1892, aged fifty-two years, some years after her marriage to John Kessenich, a resident of Madison. The remaining are: Mathias, a farmer of Westport township, Dane county, who married Margaretta Clemmes; Sabilla, wife of Edward La Cross, a farmer of Vienna township; Martin, a farmer of Vienna township, who married

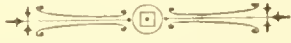
Miss Theressa Moffet; and Jacob, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Esser, of this biography, was married in Madison, to Miss Maria K. Jesberger, who was born, reared and primarily educated in North Bristol, but who finished her course of studies in Madison. Her parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America after their marriage and settled in Bristol, Dane county, where the father, Antone, died in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years. After his death his wife came to Madison, where she still resides in the enjoyment of health and mental vigor, at the advanced age of ninety years. For the past fifty years she has been a practicing midwife in this county, and enjoys the esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances. She and her husband were devout Catholics all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Esser are also members of the same church, and Mr. Esser is one of the present Trustees of the Holy Redeemer Church. He is also a member of the building board of the new parochial school of the Holy Redeemer, and is also a trustee of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Esser have eight children: Frank W., a printer in the State Journal office, married Catherine Vallender, and they have one child; Antone S., at home, was educated in the city schools; Mathias J., George, Catherine, Agnes, Anna and Margaret are all at home.

Mr. Esser has been prominent in all matters calculated to benefit his city and county. He is a member of the Madison Mænnerchor, and takes an active part in all the meetings of that association. He is a live, active man in all local politics, as well as in State and national affairs, and has frequently served as a delegate to both local and State conventions. He is one of those men who may be

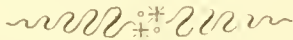
counted on for aid in all good enterprises, one who will go out of his way to aid a friend, and a thoroughly honorable business man.



**J**OHAN D. GURNEE, an attorney of Madison, was born in Rockland county, New York, December 25, 1833, a son of Daniel I. and Abigail Gurnee, also natives of that county. The father was a capitalist. They had two children, daughters, beside the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Gurnee graduated at Princeton; read law three years at Newburg, New York, and was admitted to the bar. Coming to Madison in the spring of 1857, he began the practice of his profession, first associating himself with William H. Hasbrook. In his political views Mr. Gurnee is a Democrat. In 1873 he served his community as a member of the Legislature.

In 1863 he married Miss Madeline N. Reynolds, of Madison, a daughter of William R. Reynolds. They have four children, namely: Ann Breese, who died in 1880; John S., a stenographer; Daniel C. and Paul D.



**J**ACOB SEEMANN, a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wisconsin, was born in Laurvig, Norway, June 13, 1830, son of Johanna H. and Karen (Dorothea) Seemann, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, and the latter of Norway. His father was an architect by trade, but the latter portion of his life he was engaged in the mercantile business. He went to Norway at the age of twenty-seven. He died in 1855. His wife is also deceased. They had ten children, Jacob being the second born. Some of the

family are in America, and others still remain in Norway.

Jacob Seemann had excellent educational advantages in his youth, and has been a student all his life, being now able to converse in many languages. In 1854 he came to America, and soon after his arrival at Buffalo, New York, had an attack of cholera and came near dying. After his recovery he came to Wisconsin, located at Port Washington, and for one year was employed in the county clerk's office. He then came to Madison, and was made editor of the Norwegian-American paper, which position he occupied until the following fall. At that time he turned his attention to the work of translating the first historical report of Wisconsin from English to Norwegian, and after satisfactorily completing the same was given a place in the public school land office, where he worked from 1856 till 1860. In the fall of 1860 he became editor of a German paper, known as the North Star. Next we find him employed on a Norwegian paper for awhile, and afterward engaged in the real-estate business. About this time he was made a notary public, and while acting as such began the study of law, prepared himself for its practice, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Madison, and also to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that same year. In October, 1883, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained until December, 1885. He also became a member of the bar of that State. Returning to Madison in 1885, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession here, and in connection with his practice has also been loaning money for his friends and clients. He was for seven terms elected Justice of the Peace in the Third Ward of Madison. When Mr. Braley was Judge of the Municipal Court of Madi-

son, he made Mr. Seemann his substitute on the bench whenever he was absent or ill, Mr. Seemann being the oldest justice of the peace in Madison.

Mr. Seemann was married in 1858, and had two children: Cora M., died in May, 1875; and Eleonore Kathinka is the wife of Ole Norsman.

Politically he has been a life long Republican; religiously, a Lutheran. He is both a poet and a musician. His poems, in English, Norwegian and German, are found in numerous magazines and periodicals. He is an expert violinist, and was a great friend of Ole Bull during the lifetime of that noted musician.



**H**ON. ITHAMAR C. SLOAN, ex-member of Congress, and the Professor of Equity in the University of Wisconsin is the subject of this sketch. His birth took place in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, May 9, 1822. He received a common school and academical education, after which he entered upon the study of law with Timothy Jenkins, a distinguished attorney at Oneida, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, in 1848, at the second term of the Supreme Court of that district, after the adoption of the code of procedure of New York, by which the forms of action and practice, as established by the common law were abolished and the code of procedure, the same as now prevails in the State of Wisconsin, was established.

From the time of his admission until 1854, our distinguished subject practiced law at Oneida, and then came to this State, locating at what then seemed to be the larger town, Janesville, and there engaged in the practice

of law. In 1858 he was elected District Attorney of Rock county, and was re-elected in 1860. Two years later he was elected by the Republican party as their member of Congress, being re-elected in 1864. During his service in the House of Representatives he was a member of the Committee on Public Lands and Claims and on the Expense of the War Department Committee, which was one of the greatest importance at that time.

The career of Mr. Sloan while in Congress was alike honorable and useful, and he came out of public life at Washington City with an absolutely clean record. His further continuance in Congress was precluded by the then iron-clad rule in his district, that a representative should serve only two terms.

Returning to his law practice in Janesville, our subject continued it with eminent success until 1875, when he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he became Assistant Attorney-General for a time under his brother, A. Scott Sloan. While acting in this capacity, and afterward Mr. Sloan was engaged in prosecuting the Granger law on behalf of the State against the railroads, violating it in Wisconsin, which resulted in a complete triumph for the State.

For many years Mr. Sloan has been an active practitioner of law in the city of Madison, and is accounted one of the most convincing and eminent in the fraternity and his profound knowledge of all knotty points is acknowledged universally. He is a close student of the merits of the cases he undertakes and all evidence is sifted to the bottom before any step is taken. As an advocate, few men have the like happy faculty of presenting the points of their cases in an equally terse, concise, clear and forcible manner, while his style is courteous, dignified and convincing.

In private life no citizen is more upright, courteous and public-spirited. For several years he has been one of the faculty of the law department of the University of Wisconsin. He began in 1876 to lecture to the law class, and still continues this, although he spends his winters in Florida.



**W**ILLIAM TYLER McCONNELL is a member of one of the most prosperous business houses in the city of Madison, Wisconsin. The firm name is McConnell & Son, and their location is No. 23 North Pinckney street, where they carry on one of the most complete grocery houses in this locality. The business was established in 1882 and has grown to large proportions, the firm now requiring the assistance of six clerks and having the trade of the best people of the city and vicinity.

The birth of our subject took place December 19, 1835, in Montgomery county, Ohio. There he was reared and educated in the common schools, receiving his first instruction in the little log schoolhouse, which was the temple of learning for so many of the successful men of thirty years of age or more. He grew up on a farm, and in agricultural pursuits has spent a great part of his life. His father, Thomas J. McConnell, was a native of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and the youngest child in the family, all of whom, except himself, were natives of Kentucky. The grandfather of our subject, Alexander McConnell, moved into the latter State at an early day and then came into the wilds of Ohio, where he was a pioneer of Warren county. His birth probably took place in Maryland or North Carolina, and he sprang from a line of Scotch-Irish ancestors,

who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war and took part in it. A sister of Alexander McConnell married Colonel Robert Patterson, who became connected with the early history of Kentucky. Both the Pattersons and the McConnells were warm friends of Daniel Boone, and went with the great Nimrod on many of his hunting expeditions.

After Alexander McConnell grew to maturity, he married Miss Rebecca Thompson, whose people were also early settlers in Kentucky, and prominent in military affairs. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell settled in Lexington, and in the latter part of the last century moved into Ohio. There Mr. McConnell died, about the time of the opening of the war of 1812, in which struggle he bore a part, doing good service in many engagements, including the battle of Piqua Plains. The wife of Mr. McConnell survived him some years, and made her home with her sons in Montgomery county, Indiana, where she died in old age. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas J., the youngest child from this union, and the father of the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Ohio, and married, in Montgomery county, Miss Sarah Tyler, who was born at Paris, Kentucky, the daughter of William Tyler, a second cousin of President Tyler. William Tyler was born in Kentucky, but came at an early day to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he died. His wife was Miss Judd Mathena, also a Kentuckian. After marriage, Thomas McConnell and wife began life on a farm in Montgomery county, and there all of their children were born. In 1855 all of the family except Alexander, who still lives on a farm in Montgomery county, came to Wis-



consin. The trip was made overland, and they settled at Madison, when the city was a town of about 3,000 inhabitants. It was here that Thomas began to buy land, continuing buying and selling for some years, until at last he retired from active business. He died at Madison, January 23, 1893, in his ninetieth year; his wife, in her eighty-sixth year, survives him. Both of them were for many years stanch members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject, William T., is the fourth child in a family of two sons and four daughters. He was married, after coming to Madison, to Miss Mary Turville, who was born in England in 1840. She came to this country when she was eight years of age, with her parents, Henry and Mary (Kent) Turville, who settled for two years near Columbus, Ohio, and in 1852 came to Madison, where the father died in 1871, when fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. McConnell are the parents of two sons and one daughter: George K., of the firm with his father; Frank T., a doctor of dentistry; and Anna, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are valued members of the Presbyterian Church. He has not been an active politician, but has been County Treasurer, has been connected with the post office for three years, and has held the office of Under Sheriff. The political faith of the family, which has descended from the grandfather, is that of the Democratic party. The family is one greatly respected in Madison, and Mr. McConnell has business as well as personal friends by the score.



JOHN MASON, a farmer of section 28, Verona township, has been a resident of Dane county ever since 1850. He was born at Lincolnshire, England, December 28, 1824, a son of Thomas and Mary (Willerton) Mason, both natives of that shire, the father a farmer. The subject's mother died in England. Their six children were: Thomas, who resided in the old country until his death; Elam is still living, in England; the next in order of birth is the subject of this sketch; Mahala, the next, married first Mr. Lee, and subsequently Mr. Gray, and still resides in the old country, as also does Charlotte, the next, a music teacher. Their father emigrated to this country in 1852, settling in the township of Middleton, this county, where he died in 1860.

Mr. Mason, whose name heads this sketch, learned the trade of miller in his native land, and in 1850 came to the United States, locating in Dane county. He first purchased eighty acres of land in that township, which he occupied until 1869, when he sold the place and moved to Verona township, where he now lives. The present place was somewhat improved when he bought it, but he has added many other improvements and made the farm a valuable one. He still devotes all his attention to farming, in which he has averaged good success.

In his political views of matters in this country he is a Democrat. He has been active in political matters, having been delegate to county, district and State conventions of his party. For seven years he was Chairman of his Township Board of Supervisors; has been Assessor ten years. He and his wife were brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but are not members.

He was married in March, 1850, in Lincolnshire, England, to Miss Emily, daughter

of Robert and Hannah Dawson, born March 13, 1832, in that country. She was the only member of the family to come to America. After marriage Mr. Mason first visited this country, to look at various localities with a view to settlement, first thinking of Ohio, but finally selecting the place mentioned in this county, and then returned to his wife. They have had eight children: Charlotte E., wife of M. A. Doyle, whose sketch is given in this work; Agnes, who married William Ogilbee and died, in Verona township, leaving five children; Victor E., a farmer in that township; Emily Maud M., who married R. B. West; and Mahala A., a teacher in the public schools. The eldest child died in infancy, and Mary Ann died at the age of ten years.



**S**AMUEL FIELD, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 23, in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, is the subject of our present sketch. His father, Thomas Field was born in Sussex, England, and there carried on the occupation as farmer. He had five children: Sarah, who became Mrs. Golden; George, James, Thomas and Samuel. Three of the boys went to Australia, attracted there by the offer of government land and obtained some 4,846 acres. Two of the brothers were married before they left England, and all went together, quite a colony settling there at one time. James died there one year after arrival.

Our subject, Samuel, was born in 1821, and attended private schools as there were no public schools near. When fourteen years of age he started to America with another boy who had told him tales of the wonders of America. He paid five pounds for his

passage, and when he reached Utica, New York, had only a dollar. Seven weeks and three days had been spent on the ocean. When he reached Waterville he found work in a factory for the manufacture of springs and was engaged to handle the sheets of which the springs were made, at \$12 a month, but during his time of service the firm failed and thus he lost a year. He had brought with him plenty of clothing from his English home and so managed to get along, although he never recovered anything from the firm even after engaging a lawyer to press his claim.

Then our subject learned the carpenters' trade and soon displayed ability. He first was given \$12 a month but some months later hired out as apprentice at \$100 per year. He was very apt, and before long earned \$18 a month, and at that time it was considered high wages. As he was very industrious and worked without losing a day, saving his earnings, he ere long had a little capital. He remained in New York State until 1846, worked for several employers and making sometimes as high as \$20 a month, which was then considered an expert's wages. At this time he married Miss Mary Cornes, a daughter of George Cornes. She was a native of England, born in Smarden, Kent county, England, and after coming to this country settled in Waterville, Oneida county, New York.

After marriage our subject and wife removed to White Water, Wisconsin. The trip was made by canal to Buffalo, by lake to Milwaukee, and from there to White Water by a team and wagon. They remained one night in Milwaukee but journeyed on to White Water as fast as possible, as Mrs. Field had a brother living there. Here they lived ten years, when our subject purchased

a tract of eighty acres of land; borrowing \$100. He paid \$50 as the first payment, and soon became prosperous enough to pay the remainder. In White Water he engaged with the brother of his wife in the clothing and jewelry business. While in business here a man who owned seven forties of Government land came and wished to trade for the store. Mr. Field went to Sun Prairie and looked at the land. There was no improvements on the land but its location was fine, and in connection with another brother-in-law he finally decided to locate there, living in a log house.

Energy and perseverance will accomplish wonders, and as Mr. Field was a good mechanic and carpenter he soon made improvements and has now all his land paid for. After two years' time he built a new house, which was very comfortable and was built as he could find time from his other labors. In the meantime he had done considerable carpenter work. In Madison he bought the old soldiers' barracks, which he utilized for stabling, and one of the first improvements made on the place was that of fencing it, although he had to go to a place ten miles away to get the rails. He had the best yoke of cattle in the county and with these he was able to accomplish much. Now there are 103 acres in the home farm and it is well improved and pleasantly located.

Mr. and Mrs. Field have had five children, three of whom are yet living; Emma, married Henry Phillips, who is a successful dairyman and has six children; George graduated from a Chicago medical college and passed six years in the State University, graduating in the class of 1872, and speaks Norwegian, German and French; he is now a physician in Iowa. He married Miss Code and has three children. Miss Hattie, a young

lady of many accomplishments, is at home. Her artistic talent has been cultivated and she is producing some work, of which much older and more experienced artists might not be ashamed.



**G**RASTUS E. DOTY, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Burke township, was born in the town of Grove, Allegany county, New York, March 20, 1834. His father, Edward Doty, was, it is thought, a native of Connecticut. But little is known of the early life of the grandfather of our subject. The father was reared to agricultural pursuits, and he gave his attention to farming in Allegany and Livingston counties, New York, until his removal to Illinois, in 1864, from the latter county. He purchased a farm in McHenry county and passed his remaining years in the Prairie State, his death occurring at a ripe age in 1866. He was twice married. The father of our subject married for his second wife, Permelia (Lombard) Button. He was a Presbyterian, true to the faith until the end. A Whig in politics in early life, he was a steadfast Republican after the formation of the party till his death.

Our subject was very young when his parents removed to Livingston county in his native State, and there he was reared and educated. He resided there until he was twenty-three years of age, and then began his independent career as a farmer by working land on shares in Blooming Grove township for two years. At the expiration of that time he purchased twenty acres of land in the town of Burke, upon which he located, and which he cultivated in connection with his brother-in-law's farm of one 160 acres.

Two years later he bought eighty acres of land on section 14, Burke township, of which sixty acres are included in his present farm, which now comprises 150 acres of well improved land, provided with a good class of buildings, and everything about the place is kept in line order.

Mr. Doty was married in 1858, to Amanda Melissa Hill. She is likewise a native of New York, born in Livingston county, in September, 1835, and a daughter of Samuel and Fanny (Chittenden) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Doty's pleasant marriage has been hallowed to them by the birth of four children: Flora, Frank, Alice and Maxwell Dorr. The latter is a lad at school, and Alice is a student at the White Water Normal School. The two elder have also been liberally educated and are engaged at the profession of teaching: Frank, a graduate of the State University, is principal of the schools at Las Vegas, New Mexico; Flora was educated in the city schools of Madison. The family are all members of the Episcopal Church, and are of high social standing in the community.

Mr. Doty is a Republican of unshaken principles and has borne an honorable part in the public life of his township, which he has served as Assessor. He was also a member of the Town Board six years, acting as Chairman three years. He is a man of sound character and exemplary habits, who is straightforward in his dealings, and enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors and friends.



**J**OHAN WALL, a retired business man, of Black Earth, Dane county, was born in Chatham, Kent county, England, June 24, 1807, a son of John and Sarah (Friday) Wall, the former a native of Chatham, and

the latter at Boghten, near Canterbury, England. The father, a miller by occupation, died in 1857, and the mother in 1861. They were the parents of sixteen children, thirteen sons and three daughters, four of whom are now living, and all reside in England but our subject. One son, Richard, is a fine scholar, and a clergyman.

John Wall, the fifth of his parents' sixteen children, learned the trade of a miller in his native country. He began life for himself on the London Board of Trade, where he remained about twenty years, and while in that city was also employed as a clerk in a bank. In 1848 he came to America, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the flour and grain business two years. He then followed the same occupation in St. Louis, Missouri, one year, and in 1852 bought the flouring mill of Mr. Sweet in Black Earth, Dane county. After operating this mill about fifteen years, Mr. Wall sold out to Stanford, Logan & Goodland. He is engaged in taking care of what he has accumulated; takes but little interest in politics, voting with the Democratic party, and he never sought or held office of any kind. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Wall was married in London, England, in 1836, to Mariah E. Bennett, who was born reared and educated in that city. She died January 7, 1892.

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REV. S. G. WOELFEL came to East Bristol, Wisconsin, from Farmersville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 7, 1886, to become priest in charge of St. Joseph Congregation. He was born at Elm Grove, Wisconsin, of Bavarian parents, who

came here in 1844, being pioneers of the locality. The father bought a farm at Franklin, near Elm Grove, Wisconsin, and there he died October 11, 1889, but his mother resided with our subject. There were three children in the family: Cornelia, of Franklin; John, a farmer of Franklin; and our subject. The father was a very industrious man, his means were small, but he labored on with the great desire of educating his children. Thirteen acres were all he owned at Elm Grove, but by dint of the closest economy, he managed to save enough to enable him to take his little family to Milwaukee and educate them.

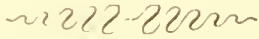
The grandfather of our subject, Oldrich Woelfel, was a Bavarian, who, after the death of his wife, decided to come to America. He started to America in a sailing vessel, landed in New York, came by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, by lake to Milwaukee, and after some investigation, bought eighty acres of land at Elm Grove for \$150. His son George now owns the place, which he could sell for \$250 per acre. Here the grandfather bought land and built a log house in which were sheltered six persons, and there commenced a pioneer life in earnest. It was a life of toil and privation, which is remembered with amazement by many who passed safely through those days of discouragement and danger, and which is read of by a younger generation almost with incredulity. Fifteen years passed away here, things growing better and more comfortable every year. Wheat and potatoes were raised on the farm and hauled to market to Milwaukee, some miles distant. The family then removed to Charlesburgh, in Calumet county, where a few years later the grandfather died. He had a family of seven children as follows: Frederick, a large farmer at Elm Grove; Conrad, who was

drowned in Milwaukee river in 1846; the father of our subject; John, who went to California in 1850 and was never after heard from, probably dying of yellow fever; George, a large farmer of Elm Grove; George, a farmer, of Charlesburgh, Wisconsin; and Catherine, who married John Woelfel.

The father of our subject was the third child in the family, and was born in Rohldorf, in Bavaria, and was married in 1844, in the month of December. All the family have been identified with the Roman Catholic Church. Father Woelfel was thoroughly educated at St. Francis Seminary in Milwaukee, and was ordained at that place. His first pastorate was at Caledonia, Wisconsin, where he remained four years and had two congregations. Then he went to Orackie, where he remained four years more, thence to Mayville, in Dodge county, and from there to Farmersville, where he remained four years, and then came to his present charge.

At this place Father Woelfel has a congregation of 125 families. The old church was built in 1864, at a cost of \$6,000, but when the present incumbent came he soon found it inadequate, and the old building was used in part construction of the new, being used in the basement. The new church erected in the three years of our subject's pastorate cost \$19,000, but it is not yet completed, perhaps the whole cost will be as much as \$24,000. The school building was erected in 1866 at a cost of \$4,000. There are about 100 children in attendance here, with three sisters from Milwaukee as teachers. No doubt Father Woelfel is doing a grand work here. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, who exerts a great influence for the betterment of not only his own community, but for the people at large. The citizens owe him a debt for the wise way he has man-

aged affairs, and his own people are to be congratulated that they have secured so good and competent a man to look after their spiritual matters.



PROF. DAVID B. FRANKENBURGER, A. M., LL. B. now occupying the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory in the Wisconsin University at Madison, well known in literary circles as a poet, historian and essayist, was born in Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1845. His parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Kale) Frankenburger were born, the former in 1817 in Pennsylvania, and the latter in 1818, in Columbiana county, Ohio. As the name signifies, the original possessor was a burgher of North Germany. The paternal great-grandfather of Prof. Frankenburger came to America when a youth, about the year 1760, and served in the Revolutionary war. This ancestor afterward settled near the boundary line of the three States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and his descendants have since lived first in the Old Dominion and later in the Keystone State. In consequence of the custom of inter-marriage in the country, the German characteristics are now mingled with those of the French, Scotch and Irish, and the Professor may justly lay claim to a kinship with the world. Prof. Frankenburger's father was in early life a merchant, but in 1855 removed to the frontier, as the Territory of Wisconsin was then called, and settled on a farm in Green county, which he cultivated for many years. He eventually removed to Iowa, settled on a farm near Clarksville, in Butler county, where the devoted wife and mother departed this life in 1891. There the father still resides in the

enjoyment of universal esteem. This worthy couple had four children: two sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. The other son, Henry, is a successful educator in Fort Scott, Kansas.

Prof. Frankenburger, of this biography, was a youth of ten years when his parents came to Wisconsin. He was for nine years engaged in working on the farm, attending the district school during the winter. He prepared for college at Milton Academy, and at the age of twenty-one years he entered the Wisconsin University, at which institution he graduated in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then attended the law department of the same school, where he graduated in 1871. He was subsequently engaged for seven years in legal practice in Milwaukee, this State. It was while thus occupied that he was offered the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory in his alma mater, which he accepted, hoping in a professor's chair to find that leisure for a literary career denied him in the more active pursuit of the law. For, while in college and in the ten years succeeding his graduation, he had often successfully dallied with the muses. In the decade of 1870-'80 he was frequently called upon to enliven with verse the gatherings of the Alumni, he occupying the position at the Wisconsin University that Dr. Holmes held at Harvard, that of college poet. His poems are filled with chaste and exquisite imagery, and pervaded by touching pathos and delicate humor. Those which appeal most powerfully to the popular taste are "My Old Home," "The Bells of Bethlehem," and "Our Welcome Home." He also contributes to various magazines, and is preparing a History of the University of Wisconsin for the World's Fair. The correction of quires on quires of manuscript, amounting to folio

volumes each term, has left him no leisure for verse. In 1882 he strengthened his acquirements as a teacher of oratory by a course of instruction in Boston. By nature an energetic and conscientious worker Prof. Frankenburger has been unsparing in his efforts to raise the standard of literary culture in the university.

Prof. Frankenburger was married June 24, 1880, to Miss Mary S. Storer, an intelligent and cultured lady, and a native of Portland, Maine, who was educated at the Milwaukee Female College and the Wisconsin University. They have two children.—Margaret and Dorothy.

The Professor is an able and scholarly man of unremitting industry, and the university may be congratulated on his acquisition to its corps of teachers. Following is the poem referred to:

OUR WELCOME HOME.

TO THE ALUMNI.

From briefs and sermons, trade and books,
From kitchens, parlors, babies, cooks,
We come when Alma Mater calls
Her children to her homestead halls.

We see she has prospered, we joy in her joy,
And her future we paint with the faith of a boy.
But changed is the homestead; we're pained all the while
At the old places filled with new faces, though we smile.

The old rooms we loved other lovers have won,
And their walls echo back the frolic and fun,
Or hold secret tryst with some deep, silent soul,
That is born with a purpose and strives for a goal.

The world loves the East, the birthplace of Morn,
And we hallow the walls where Liberty's born,
And where pleasure or good comes through endeavor,
That place we hold dear in our hearts forever.

How we dreamed in those days of honor and fame,
How easy in fancy to carve a great name,

When the gods seemed about us to help us along,
And the world was just waiting with garlands and song.

Our purpose how royal! we longed for the strife,
To uphold the right in the battle of life,
And loyal to truth and virtue we'd be
And stand like a rock in the break of the sea.

As preachers we'd practice the precepts we taught,
As merchants we'd sell as good as we bought,
As lawyers we'd preach the divineness of right,
Nor practice at bars where the spirits grow light.

And politics, too, should face right about,
And reform should not mean to put the ins out;
And justice should sit in no partisan gown
To uphold the wrong or pull the right down.

Brave dreamers were we on the shore of life's sea,
With the tide flowing out to eternity;
And a haven of promise was seen from afar,
If we sailed by the law of the sun and the star.

Have the brave dreams all vanished, like mist in the morn?

Has the high-soaring soul of its pinions been shorn?
Doomed to flutter along where the carrion falls,
Do the ghosts of these dreams ever haunt these old halls?

Does a vaulting ambition our manhood discrown?
Dim the young sight and turn the eye down?
Put round men in square holes, and square men in round?

Take tinsel for gold? barter substance for sound?

As we enter the door of the college hall
We stumble, and start in surprise at the fall
Of the foot below the line of the floor,
And we turn and look at the sill of the door.
An inch or more below the line
That marked it square in the early time,
When Chancellor Barnard reigned serene
And pastured his cow on the college green.

The old stone sill is worn away
By the constant tread, day after day,
Of a thousand feet that have danced along
To the rhythmic measure of hope and song,
As though from the base of some wild cascade,
The rock had been cut that the door-sill made,
Where the waters had pounded and bubbled in glee,
As they danced and foamed on their way to the sea.

There is nothing dead in this world of ours;
The rock has life, as well as the flowers;
The atoms are prisoned, but living still,
Are waiting the call of a forming will;
And the humble place they hold this hour,

Shall be changed in the next to one of power,
 Unlocked by the tread of our hasty feet,
 In the bloom of flower and fruit shall meet.

For back of rock, and bird and tree,
 Throbs the same great heart of Deity,
 Delights the God of the universe,
 His ancient miracles to rehearse;
 And the atom marches in time and sings,
 As it did at the genesis of things.
 The old stone sill, with equal joy,
 Has welcomed the feet of maid and boy.

It welcomes, with promise of a man,
 The country lad with his cheek of tan;
 With his muscles of iron, forged in the field,
 With a light in his eye that will not yield
 To the baser shows of city and town,
 With a purpose grand, that will not down,
 Though poverty stares; born of heat and cold,
 On prairies wide and in forests old;
 In whose cheek the morning blushes,
 And the mounting life-blood rushes
 Through his veins like the sap in the tree;
 Whose spirit rises, bold and free.

As the floating cloud unvexed by rain,
 Watching its shadow across the plain,
 The fresh-turned earth from the polished share,
 And the joy of the early morning air,
 Has woo'd this boy through every sense,
 With all the love of the elements.
 From forest and field comes that tuition
 That culture brings to best fruition.

When the time had come for the great account,
 When the nation travailed in pain at the fount
 Of sorrow, and wearied with groans and tears,
 And the burdened wrongs of a hundred years,
 The God of battles had risen in might
 To break the chains and end the night.

Then the door-sill kissed the hurrying feet
 Of the student boys as they rushed to meet
 Their country's foe, and left unlearned
 The tasks assigned; from the blackboard turned,
 And left the problem half explained,
 And in far battle-fields they gained
 A soldier's fame. In remembrance sweet
 It holds the tread of their vanishing feet.
 'Tis an entrance way to the temple of thought,
 To a good to be had, but not to be bought.

And worn away by the rhythmic tread
 Of the feet in love with the heart and head,
 This old stone sill our God holds dear
 As the temples grand, that the faith and fear
 Of the peoples have built His name to adore;

Dear as the consecrated floor
 Of Peter's holy church at Rome,
 Beneath the shadow of whose dome
 Father and son for a thousand years,
 With bated breath and falling tears,
 Have knelt at the altar-side to pray
 Till their knees have worn the floor away.

This old stone sill is a tie that binds,
 While the love of home or learning finds
 A place in our breast, a wider realm
 Than creeping ivy or branching elm.
 Brother and sister of mine shall ye be
 If your feet have trodden this stone with me
 It shall always hold its counsels deep
 And the memories of the past shall keep,
 Nor harken in vain for the coming feet
 When your sons and daughters here shall meet.

A homestead indeed it shall be for you then
 When the old names are called in the college again,
 And glad shall it be when the old places
 Shall see in the new the older faces.

Changed are they who by counsel wise
 Vaulted the arch in our mental skies,
 And the eldest one, best known to all,
 Who cradled this school when college hall
 In the brain of the architect quietly slumbered,
 For his hours of patient toil unnumbered
 Our gratitude holds. With his stately tread
 And the silver sheen of his old gray head,
 With his sturdy faith and outworn creed
 And his heart beating quick at every need,
 Shall live in our minds in the years to come
 With the mystery of the pendulum.

What a royal greeting salutes our eyes,
 Standing beneath the soft June skies
 On yonder hill, that an artist unseen
 Has draped in robes of royal green.
 We answer the welcoming nod of the tree,
 And clap the birds for their minstrelsy;
 The cranesbill lifts its purple head
 Half in welcome and half in dread,
 And holds a council in joy and fear
 With a shooting star that is bending near,
 As to whether we come with book and knife
 To cut and carve and stab its life
 As we did in our jolly years ago,
 Before we learned what the wiser know;
 That a higher use of tree and flower
 Is to wake to ecstasy and power,
 The slumbering soul, with a resting dream
 Of the spirit that hides in the flashing gleam
 Of the beautiful.

The busy air
 To our ears a thousand welcomes bear;
 Even the lake flies' breezy tone
 Circles the lake with a choral zone
 Brings back a memory nigh forgot.
 Tiny one! 'Thou animated dot!
 Born to play under skies of June,
 Singing thy life away in rune,
 Keeping time with thy delicate wing,
 Thou symbol of the vanishing,
 Native in climate of high degree
 Our day of hoary century,
 Filling thy place in the infinite plan,
 Teaching this lesson unto man,
 That's joy in the moment and cycle is furled
 And there's joy in Atom and in World.

The beautiful lake in its olden tone
 Bids the wanderers welcome home,
 Laughing waters, welling up
 To the emerald brim of a royal cup
 Quaffed by gods when Time was young,
 And the song of the morning stars was sung;
 We look again and our eyes are met
 By a flashing diamond in emerald set;
 'Tis a mirror now for star and sky,
 Now a mighty cyclop's dreadful eye.
 It is kissed by the loving air of June
 And its waves leap up to meet the moon,
 Is glad in the early morning light
 And counsel holds with day and night.

Changing! Wise shall the poet be
 That guesses the heart of thy mystery;
 The secret has never been foretold
 And thy bosom throbs with its burden old.

Wanting this diviner sense,
 Our weakness and incompetence,
 We hide in the poet's jingling rhyme,
 Or legend born in some older time,
 Thou travaileth for one who in present tense
 Shall speak thy grand significance.
 We lay our ear to the pebbled shore,
 And hark to the mighty rush and roar
 Of the ancient centuries.

It sings
 Of formless matter and birth of things,
 Of light and life and human faces,
 Of primal faiths and forgotten races;
 But our ears are dull and its finer tone
 Is caught by the pure in heart alone.
 We hunger for fitness, the meaning we crave,
 Of the lake and the tree, of death and the grave.

Back of all lies the spirit, loving and free,
 Chanting the song of our destiny.
 We stammered in youth to utter the strain
 And O, woe! in manhood we stammer again,
 Spirit, be est thou God or Pan,
 Reveal thyself to worshipping man.

And when the sunset glories fall
 On lake and hill and college hall
 And the life of Diety is shed
 In waves of beauty on each head,
 We bend us low and the tongue is still,
 And a Pisgah's mount is College Hill.
 Nor dream what potency and power
 Comes to us in such happy hour,
 For the spirit is full of poems then
 That the tongue can never tell. Again
 Comes back the dream of moral might,
 And honors and wealth sink out of sight;
 We bathe us in the evening breeze
 And hark to the vespers of the trees;
 From laughing earth to the azure dome
 All nature bids us welcome home.

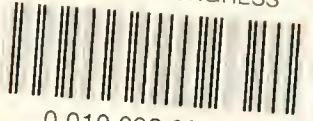
Oh, walls! to the tread of years be proof,
 Let the ivy climb to thy lofty roof,
 And the graceful elm its branches throw
 And a hundred annual circles grow.
 Thy benefits shall ever fall
 Free as the air we breathe on all,
 And willing feet shall hurry down
 From the farm and from the town
 To bear away with glad acclaim
 The wine of thought, in heart and brain.
 And song shall come from the northern pine,
 And this be the home of the sisters nine,
 And into every eye and face
 Shall pass new light and finer grace
 Caught from the cloud and waving tree
 And the strains of the old lake's melody.

As the generations pass along
 Tutored in beauty and bred in song,
 In some glad time, some primal morn,
 A new man Adam shall be born,
 Who shall see quite through the fame of things
 And sing the song the old lake rings
 Hid in thy heart, O, loving powers,
 Hold safe this darling school of ours.





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